THE

FIFTEENTH YEAR.

COWBOYS FORMING COMPANIES

A Scheme for Protection of the Settlers of the Southwest.

POSTAL CHANGES IN NEBRASKA.

Holman Favors Dakota's Admission—Patents Issued to Iowa Inventors—A Relic of Revolutionary Days—Washington News.

The Troublesome Apaches.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—[Special Telegram.]—Senator Manderson, Representatives Springer and Laird, and some other congressmen interested, called upon Secretary of War Endicott to-day, and had quite a long talk about the Indian troubles in the southwest. They urged the cooperation of the war department with the citizens of the sections where the trouble is ensuing as the most effective way of quieting affairs. They stated that it was impossible to keep the people from taking a hand in the disturbance. They endangered the lives of the settlers, and suggested that it would be well for the secretary to issue an order directing the troops to cooperate with the organization of cowboys and the settlers, who were organizing to resist the Indians. It was stated further by the delegation that a bill will be introduced in congress next week providing for the organization of a body of troops to be composed of cowboys and frontiersmen and to be commanded by army officers. The secretary stated that the Apaches were making the department a very great deal of trouble, and that there was a willingness on the part of the government to cooperate with any one who could help suppress the difficulties.

UNNECESSARILY ALARMED.

Senator Van Wyck has for several days been in conference with the land department in the interest of the settlers in Nebraska who have been alarmed at the rulings of the commissioner, and has written them that there is no occasion for the least anxiety; that no claims recognized under the previous ruling will be disturbed; that the honest settler now has the same facilities for securing a homestead as heretofore; that the commissioner has no desire and has done no act to retard settlement. He said, in good faith, should he attempt to do so it would encounter sudden defeat.

POSTAL CHANGES IN NEBRASKA.

John Moser was to-day commissioned postmaster at Dorsey, Neb., and James Clear at Pine Camp, Neb.

Commissions were also issued for the following postmasters:

D. A. Degroste at Rutland.

John Meis at Maple River.

Henry M. Hanna at Bennett.

Changes have been ordered in the time schedule of Nebraska Star mail routes as follows, to take effect January

Hubbard to Logan Grove—Leave Hubbard Mondays and Fridays at 7 a. m.; arrive at Logan Grove by 4 p. m. Leave Logan Grove Tuesdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m.; arrive at Hubbard by 4 p. m.

Eight Mile Grove to Plattsmouth—Leave Eight Mile Grove Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30 p. m.; arrive at Plattsmouth by 4:30 p. m. Leave Plattsmouth Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12; arrive at Eight Mile Grove by 2 p. m.

Long to Indianola—Leave Long Saturdays at 9 a. m.; arrive at Indianola by 12. Leave Indianola Saturdays at 9 a. m.; arrive at Long by 5. p. m.

IN FAVOR OF DAKOTA'S ADMISSION.

Representative Holman of Indiana, who is one of the oldest and most influential democratic members of the house committee on appropriations, and who during the past summer went all over Dakota inquiring into Indian affairs, to-day expressed himself as being in favor of admitting Dakota to statehood. He thought politics should not be considered in the house in connection with the question. He thought though that it ought to come in as one state and not be divided. Mr. Holman does not, it must be observed, represent any considerable proportion of his party in this issue, and there is nothing in the eyes of the democrats but politics in the question.

PATENTS TO WESTERN INVENTORS.

Among the patents issued were the following for Iowa:

Albert L. Adams, Cedar Rapids, hammock.

John E. Blackmore, assignor of one-half to O. U. Bruce, Walnut, fence wire carrier and stretcher.

Edward A. Brandenburg, Cedar Rapids, fountain attachment for pens.

Frank E. Brown, Webster City, shutter worker.

Alexander C. Dicker, assignor of one-half to J. & P. Ayres, Keokuk, curry comb.

Wm. H. Hunter, Farnhamville, cultivator.

Minor Miller, Knoxville, barrel truck and support.

James L. Padden, Lucky Valley, assignor of one-half to J. Kent, Correctionville, Iowa, attachment for corn planter.

Hon. H. Saler, Dubuque, cultivator.

John M. Shuck, Des Moines, bee hive.

Jones W. Terman, assignor of three-fourths to H. S. Butler, Des Moines, traction engine.

Luther J. Vandelinder and A. W. Nash, Springfield, spring bed.

There were no patents issued to Nebraskans.

MINOR POSTOFFICE LEASES.

To-day Representative Weaver of Iowa, was at the postoffice department with a bundle of papers and letters hurrying about in the several rooms. It was stated by one of the minor officials that the General, among other things, was looking after the leases of some rooms occupied by postoffices in his state. An impression seems to have seized a large proportion of the people that the government can lease rooms for second and third class postoffices. This is a mistake. The postmaster general might do this, but he has not the funds to pay for the leases, and it is almost impossible to have a lease made even though the rent be nominal. It is said that Gen. Weaver's efforts to procure a large number of changes in Iowa postoffices have proven unsuccessful.

A CONTINENTAL CURIOSITY.

General Rosecrans, register of the treasury, to-day received from General Weaver, of Iowa, a continental note of 1778, accompanied by the following note: "I hand you herewith the enclosed obligation of the colonial government, which is the property of Mr. George Lester, of Bloomfield, Iowa. I am requested to present the same for payment, together with interest, if any interest is payable, under the law. The amount is for $70 and the number is 70,936. I beg to refer to article 6 of the constitution of the United States. The bill is of the issue of this goverment of 1779. The signature is so badly worn that it cannot be deciphered."

The note is a genuine curiosity. It is about two-thirds the size of the present uniform paper bills, but is more nearly square. The note is printed on yellow paper, and its face reads: "On this note the bearer is entitled to receive seventy Spanish dollars or an equal sum in gold or silver, according to the resolution of congress of the 14th of January, 1779." On the back is some fancy scroll engraving. At the top are h,w or pest "Seventy dollars." The bottom of the note contains the imprint of the printer. The note has been referred to the secretary of the treasury for a decision.

WILL BE DEFEATED.

The National Republican to-day says editorially that after careful inquiry among the senators it is convinced that the White bill suspending silver coinage would be defeated. It believes that one to put 100 cents worth of silver into the dollar would pass.

A MUSIC TEACHER'S MASH.

Mr. Dubois, consul at Leipsic, has informally reported to the state department an interesting case. He received an inquiry from Manning, of Mississippi, some weeks ago. This letter said one C. B. Wright, a music teacher who was a graduate of the conservatory of Leipsic, was then employed as a music teacher in a prominent seminary for young ladies in Mississippi. The rules of the institution required that no gentlemen teachers be employed unless married. Wright, who was a native of Connecticut, represented that he was married and was able to satisfy the principal of that fact. After he had been employed there some time he informed one of the young lady pupils that he was not married, but had represented himself so in order to get a place. The young girl was infatuated with him and they became engaged to be married. The girl's family opposed the marriage and made an appeal to Mr. Manning to look up the young man's history. Manning said the young girl was headstrong and almost certain to run away, although closely guarded, unless evidence could be quickly procured that Wright was married. Consul Dubois, an old newspaper man, responded to this request with the alacrity of a veteran reporter. He looked up Wright's record and found he had a wife and two children in Leipsic. The wife was in very poor circumstances and was oblired to support her little family on earnings of twenty-four cents a day as a corset maker. Dubois procured her marriage certificate, giving her an official copy in exchange, and also secured several of her husband's letters. This was done within twenty-four hours of the receipt of Manning's letter. Mr. Manning says the information reached the Mississippi family just in time to break off the contemplated marriage. The young lady threw Wright over and confessed to her parents they had planned to elope that very night. When the information arrived Wright was promptly dismissed from the seminary, but out of regard for the girl's family no publicity was given to the matter and it has just leaked out here. It is understood Wright is employed in some place in Iowa or Missouri as music teacher.

MOVEMENT TO SECURE LOCAL OPTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The citizens of this district are circulating a petition or memorial, calling upon congress to give them authority to vote upon the question of local option. It is believed by the temperance people that they will succeed if they can ever get the matter before congress. At no place in the country is the liquor traffic more loosely conducted than here. There are more than a thousand drinking places in the city. Some are gorgeously fitted up, many are low dives which breed crime. One can get whisky in almost any business block on Sunday, and in many places it is sold openly on that day. Everything is within police control, and the police cannot well suppress the law violations under the present circumstances.

DAKOTA'S OPPONENTS.

A letter has just been received by your correspondent from the Hon. A. C. Mellette, the governor elect of the proposed state of Dakota, in which reference is made to the opposition being made in the senate to making a state out of a portion of that territory and a territory out of the part, Mr. Mellette says:

"I should think South Carolina a good source for our fight to emenate from. Boynton [this is the democrat from Dakota who is here and conducting the opposition to statehood and talking so much about a 'threatened revolution' in the territory] was a member of the first constitutional convention at Sioux Falls and a leader of the movement. He declared in his place in that convention that he would go home unless we elected state officers then. He was with us until six months ago. Some one mentioned him for territorial governor and he has since then been on the other side. We had twenty-five leading democrats in that convention and they were all for election and if need be revolution. There is no longer an excuse that we are not qualified for statehood. The census and statistics settle that question. The admission act does not admit. We have just as much authority to make a constitution before as after its passage. The only thing is we must do it at our own expense. Congress has only a legal right to refuse us admission upon the ground that we have not attained a self-governing condition, or that our constitution is not republican in form. Of course congress may refuse to admit, but she cannot do it lawfully. It is like a judge refusing to pass sentence after trial. You will observe our cause is attracting attention, and if the democratic party keeps us out it will be an issue in the next campaign."

It is reported here in Washington that the opposition to the admission of Dakota is being worked up by Ex-Governor Ordway, who is living here now, that the ex-governor is using the democrats as a cats paw, hoping that he can get up a row among them, so that after the territory is divided and the lower half made a state, he will have a claim upon the republicans there for a United States senatorship on the theory that he did a party service in making trouble among the democrats.

THE APACHE TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—[Associated Press]—Senator Manderson and Congressmen Springer and Laird called upon the secretary of war to-day to discuss with him the situation in southern New Mexico in regard to the Apache troubles. They represented to him the defenseless condition of the people, and made known their purpose to introduce a bill soon after the recess providing for raising a body of troops for the special purpose of hunting, and if necessary, exterminating the murderous hordes which have been making that region a desert. They propose these troops shall consist exclusively of frontiersmen and be placed under the command of army officers. They shall be temporarily enlisted for this special service, equipped, mounted, and provided for in such a way as to be able to follow and fight the savages in their fastnesses.

During the progress of the conversation, which lasted an hour, allusion was made to to General Crook's record. Mr. Springer read to the secretary a letter he had received from Judge Barnes, of the first judicial district of Arizona, discussing the situation, and setting forth the views of intelligent men of the locality as to the best remedy. This in brief was for the government to raise a battalion of frontiersmen to be lightly equipped, whose duty it should be to patrol the region in small parties, especially keeping in view the watering places. It was possible for the Indians to move more rapidly than white troops could by riding their ponies until they dropped from exhaustion, and then stealing others, but they must reach the watering places from time to time or perish themselves.

Judge Barnes also proposed the arming and enlistment of the body of Papago Indians, a friendly, industrious race, who are as much annoyed by renegade Apaches as are the whites, to fight the enemy. The secretary said, in reference to this plan, that the army was already doing much of the service proposed. General Sheridan had been sent out to the scene of the disturbances, and General Crook, in whom they all had confidence, was in command. If these could not subdue the hostiles, no one could.

Mr. Springer said he did not know General

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Crook and had nothing against him, but judging him merely by results he was a failure. The renegades did not number more than 200 men. Crook, with three or four thousand men at his command, had been hunting them for years and had not yet succeeded in putting a stop to the outrages.

Senator Manderson came to Gen. Crook's defense, attributing to his skill and ability the pacification of the Indians of Nebraska. The bill referred to will be introduced by Congressman Laird of Nebraska.

THE MISSING WHALER AMETHYST.

The secretary of the treasury to-day received a telegram from Captain Hooper, of the revenue steamer Rush, at San Francisco, that after consultation with Captain Healy, of the Corwin, he had decided to undertake the search for the missing whaler Amethyst. He also inquired if the cruise should be limited to the Aleutian Islands or whether he should push northward, following the ice pack as it broke up in the spring. Secretary Manning replied as follows: "Take the necessary supplies and proceed at once. Officers have been directed to report to you for duty immediately. Employ a surgeon and use your judgment as to the northern limit of the cruise." It is believed at the department that the Rush will be able to sail from San Francisco for Behring's sea on Thursday next.

BONDS CALLED IN.

The secretary of the treasury has issued a call for ten million dollars of three per cent bonds, the principal and accrued interest of which will be paid Februry 1, 1886, and interest thereon will cease on that day. The following is the description of the bonds called: Three per cent bonds, issued under an act of congress, approved July 12, 1882, and numbered as follows: $50, original number 299 to original number 303, both inclusive, and original number 1,314 to original number 1,367, both inclusive; $100, original number 2,166 to 2,204 both inclusive, and original number 9,564 to 9,823, both inclusive; $500, original number 1,067 to original number 1,090, both inclusive, and original number 4,048 to original number 4,200, both inclusive; $1,000, original number 9,787 to original number 10,012, both inclusive, and original number 20,311 to original number 23,587, both inclusive; $10,000, original number 17,401 to original number 18,364, both inclusive; total, $10,000,000.

The bonds described above are either bonds of the "original issue which have but one serial number at each end," substitute "bonds which may be distinguished by the double set of numbers," which are marked plainly "original numbers" and "substitute numbers." All of the bonds of this loan will be called by the original numbers only. The three months interest due February 1, 1886, on the above described bonds will not be paid by checks forwarded to the holders of the bonds, but will be paid, with the principal, to the holders at the time of the presentation. Many of the bonds originally included in the above numbers have been transferred or exchanged into other denominations on "waiver," the original numbers being cancelled, and leaving outstanding the apparent amount above stated.

The provision of law governing the order upon which the bonds shall be called in is as follows: "The last of said bonds originally issued under this act and their substitutes shall first be called in, and this order of payment shall be followed until all shall have been paid." Bonds forwarded for redemption should be addressed to "Secretary of the treasury, division of loans, etc, Washington, D. C.," and all the bonds called in by this circular should be assigned to the secretary of treasury for redemption. Assignments must be dated and properly acknowledged as prescribed in the note printed on the back of each bond. Where checks in payment are desired in favor of any one but the payee, the bonds should be assigned to the "secretary of the treasury for redemption for account of (here insert name of person or persons to whose order the check should be made payable)."

ANOTHER LAND OFFICE CIRCULAR.

In view of the large number of defective, irregular and insufficient proofs presented in public land cases, Commissioner Sparks, of the general land office, has issued a circular to registers and receivers of land offices, in which he directs that proof must in all cases be made to the satisfaction of registers and receivers, and that a cross-examination should be directed to a vindication of material facts alleged in each case, and especially to the actual facts of the residence, and whether the entry is made or sought to be perfected for the claimants own use and occupation, or for the use and benefit of others. Ready made proofs presented merely for pro forma acknowledgement, without verification or evidence of identity, will not, it is stated, be considered such proofs as are required by law. Officers taking testimony are required to call the attention of parties and witnesses to the laws respecting false swearing and the penalties therefor, and inform them of the purpose of the government to hold all persons to a strict accountability for any statements made by them.

AN ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION CONVEYED.

The pension bureau is in receipt of thousands of letters from all parts of the country indicating the existence of a widespread but erroneous impression that the recent decision of the supreme court in the case of Mrs. Hattie A. Burnett vs the United States would bring about an almost total change in the rates of pensions allowed to the widows of the soldiers of the late war. The decision, which was rendered by Justice Harlan, on the contrary, sustains the practice of the pension office. Mrs. Burnett's husband, Gen. Ward H. Burnett, was allowed a pension of $72 per month by a special act of congress, on account of his totally helpless condition, due to wounds received during the Mexican war. The widow was allowed a pension of $30, in accordance with the provisions of the general law. She, however, appealed to the court of claims, claiming the same amount per month that her husband had received. That court in its decision used this language: "The widow becomes entitled to a pension, not necessarily at the same rate her husband was entitled to, but the rate he would have been entitled to if his claim were founded upon what in the pension law is technically called 'total disability.'"

The degree of disability by which his pension was rated makes no difference with the widow's right. After death all degrees of disability are considered by law as one and the same, to-wit: total disability, and the rate of pension given to that grade becomes the rate of pension for widows. Pensions to living soldiers are granted according to their respective incapacity to perform manual labor. When disability is total $30 a month is given as an equivalent. A pension of $30 a month, the supposed equivalent for total disability, is granted a widow. The decision of the United States supreme court, which has been so much misunderstood, simply, as before stated, affirms the judgment of the court of claims, and the long established practice of the pension bureau has thereby received the sanction of the highest tribunal in the land.

HOLMAN ON DAKOTA'S ADMISSION.

In speaking to-day of the recent occurrences in Dakota Judge Holman, of Indiana, said that he thought the time had probably come when it was right that Dakota should be admitted as a state. The house, he said, had no right to consider the political bearings of the case. The only questions that occurred to his mind were whether the population was sufficiently settled and permanent to make it better for them to be under a state form of government, whether school lands, etc., could be sufficiently secured, and the question of government interests in the reservations. The government has immense interests in the territory in the extensive Sioux reservation, and it was undoubtedly true that these interests could be better looked to under a territory than a state, but this last, he thought, was not a sufficient reason for refusing admission. The trouble is, he said, when territories spring up so rapidly, that the people do not become sufficiently settled at once, their interests do not become so closely connected with the territory as to make them always so anxious for its well being as should be the case. Before they were given control of the affairs of the country they should be solidly enough established to be safe from the selfish actions of speculators, sharpers and adventurers, whose only purpose would be to get personal gain. The public lands, the school lands, must be protected and the matter of land grants carefully guarded. These, he thought, were proper questions to be considered whenever any territory sought admission into the union, and these were the only things to be taken into consideration with relation to Dakota. The territory must soon be admitted. It must come as one state, however. The whole territory should properly come in together. Its geography and character of land required this, and it would be the only way it would be admitted. A division would not be practicable. Some parts of the territory were necessarily sparsely settled, on account of the pastoral character of sections, while others were more densely populous, and the ground better suited to agricultural pursuits. The territory coming into the union, as it now is, as a whole, would balance the geography of the country. It would balance Texas, and form the points of a triangle with it and New York. The people of Dakota were not all agreed, however. Some of the farmers were not so sure that they wanted to come into the condition of a state just yet. All that must be considered. He did not think the recent action of the people in going through the form of a legislature, etc., would have any effect upon congress. The letters he got from the people in Dakota indicated that the people did not attach any grave importance to this act.

HE SURPRISED THEM.

About a month ago John T. Morton, of Arkansas, was appointed through the civil service commission to a thousand dollar position in the postoffice department. Nothing was known of him here except that he was a school teacher, and the result of his examination had been entirely satisfactory, and when this morning a colored man presented himself everybody was surprised. He is the first colored man appointed to a clerkship in that office.

MINOR MATTERS.

All the members of the cabinet were present at a regular meeting to-day, except Secretary Lamar who is at his home in Mississippi. The session was devoted to consideration of the financial condition of the country, and a discussion of the probabilities of the action of congress upon the silver question.

The treasury department bought no silver bullion to-day, the prices asked being regarded as too high.

Orleans, Neb., a fourth class postoffice, has been raised to the presidential grade, to take effect January 1, 1886. The salary of the postmaster is fixed at $1,000 per annum.

CIVILIZED SAVAGERY.

A Negro Rapist Burned to a Stake by a Mob.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 29.—[Special Telegram.]—Details of the burning of the negro murderer, Alex Reed, at Gainestown, yesterday by a mob show it to be a most horrible affair. Friday Miss Carrie Boyer, walking along the road near Gainestown, was suddenly set upon by the fellow and murdered, the body being badly mutilated. Saturday Reed was arrested and placed in jail, but maintained silence till Sunday afternoon when he confessed the crime. He said the young woman was too strong for him to handle and in the struggle his gun was accidentally discharged, inflicting a fatal wound. Fearing if left that she would live long enough to betray him, he determined to finish her by beating out her brains with the stock of his gun and mutilating the body. When this confession became known the excitement ran high and yesterday a mob of 500 persons, white and colored, took Reed out on the road beyond Dr. Joe Smith's and chained him to a tree within a few yards of the spot where Carrie Boyer was found dying. Eager hands piled light wood about the doomed wretch and one among the number applied the flame. As the angry tongues of fire leaped upward the negro gave a terrific shriek of agony. The smoke and flames enveloped him so quickly that the assembly thought he would escape what had been prepared on the way out as punishment, so the brands were scattered and the man was again in view, contorted with the pain of burning. Once more a pen of light wood was constructed and the flames sprang up briskly, scorching the negro with intense heat. Before they became fatal, however, they were again subdued. In fact death was made as lingering and awful as possible and it was not until the third fire was built that the soul of the miserable murderer escaped its tortured prison. Then the pine knots were piled up higher and the body of the victim of public vengeance was reduced to ashes. This done the dangling chain and smouldering embers were left as a monument for the consideration of those who may in the future desire to tread in Reed's footsteps.

"BAYING AT THE MOON."

The Ungodly Newspaper as a Ministerial Topic.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 29.—[Special Telegram.]—The Ministerial union of Philadelphia, made up of preachers of several denominations, held a meeting last evening chiefly for the purpose of venting their feelings against Sunday newspapers. Rev. T. P. Stevenson said: "The Sunday paper has within a few years become such an institution as to demand serious consideration from all christians. There is no need for it and there can be no plea for its defense. The Sunday newspaper is a powerful influence for the breaking down of the one day in the week sacred to the Lord, and there can be no compromise in this matter so long as Sunday is a day sacred to rest. Let all Christian people arouse and oppose an institution that tends to weaken this principle." After other speeches a paper was read giving the judgment of the union against Sunday newspapers as being "essentially evil in tendency and a palpable violation not only of the laws of God by which he claims one-seventh of our time, but injurious to man, whose physical, mental and moral nature demands a weekly cessation from toil." All pastors are requested to warn their flocks of the evils which invariably follow reading of Sunday papers.

WILL LEND HIS AID.

The President in Sympathy with the Hendricks Monument Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Last evening Senator Voorhees received the following letter from the president:

MY DEAR SIR—I understand that a movement is on foot to erect a monument to the memory of the late vice president, and that it is to be a tribute to his worth and service on the part of his friends and associates. This project is so fitting and appropriate that it seems to me it must meet with general approval. My relations with Mr. Hendricks, both personal and official, were such that it would be a source of much satisfaction to me to see this good work promptly begun, and at the proper time I hope I may be allowed to aid the undertaking.

Yours sincerely,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

In reply to the president's communication, the senatot wrote as follows:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1885.—MR. PRESIDENT—To have the honor to acknowledge your highly esteemed favor of yesterday, in behalf of the immediate personal friends of the late vice president and the great body of the people of Indiana, I feel authorized to tender you their grateful and sincere thanks for your kind and timely interest in a movement so honorable to his memory and so well earned by his public services and his private virtues. Permit me to assure you that no act on your part in the midst of your present labors for the public good will be longer cherished or more highly prized by the people of this state than your sympathy in their efforts to erect a monument to his fame. With the highest respect and warmest personal regard, I am very faithfully yours,

D. W. VOORHEES.

Doctors to His Rescue.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 29.—Brig Hampton, convicted of conspiracy, was to have been sentenced to-day. His attorney at the hour fixed for sentence moved an arrest of judgment. When the motion was reached and argued it was overruled and then a physician's certificate was presented showing it would endanger the health of Hampton to be imprisoned. Testimony on this will be heard in the morning.

DAILY

DECEMBER 30, 1885

AFFAIRS BEYOND THE OCEAN.

A Cabinet Council Called to Discuss Proposed Legislation.

GLADSTONE'S SEVENTY-SIXTH.

Returning His Thanks for Birthday Remembrances—English Operations in Egypt—General Foreign News.

British Political Movements.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A cabinet council will be held Saturday next for the purpose of discussing drafts of bills which the government intends to lay before parliament the coming session.

Gladstone has requested the press associations to convey to his friends his thanks for the many hundreds or congratulatory letters and telegrams received by him on the seventy-sixth anniversary of his birth. He also wishes to express his appreciation of the tasteful and beautiful gifts and tokens which have showered upon him from every class and quarter, and which in many instances are accompanied by the most touching expressions of regard and affection. Gladstone says it would be absolutely impossible for him to acknowledge personally the many friendly communications and presents he has received, and he therefore desires to express his gratification through the medium of the press.

It is reported that Gladstone has decided to await the production of the conservatives' local government measure before revealing his own scheme. He is much irritated by the cool reception given the published account of his project by the liberals, and privately declares that he will never again accept office.

The government has instructed Gen. Stephenson, commander of troops in Egypt, to limit his operations to clearing the country between Wady Halfa and Korosko of the rebels. The government desires to meet parliament with a declaration that it has no designs looking to the reconquest of the Soudan.

Negotiations are proceeding with China for a rearrangement of the boundary between China and Burmah. England is willing to concede to China a strip of territory approaching Bhamo, on condition that it be well protected by police and that China adopt lower tariffs

Among the congratulatory telegrams received by Gladstone was one from the prince of Wales. Herbert Gladstone presented his father with a bust of the earl of Beaconsfield. Among the other presents were an American axe and a bust of Achilles.

Captain O'Shea has requested the Mail to contradict the statement published by that paper yesterday to the effect that he has been arranging an understanding between the Parnellites and Gladstone.

French Politics in a Troubled State.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—President Grevy has accepted the resignation of the ministry. After a short session of the cabinet to-day Premier Brisson called upon Grevy and tendered the resignation of the whole cabinet. Brisson said he desired to retire from political life for a year in order to take a much needed rest. The government's majority on the Tonquin credit was too small, he said, for a stable government, and the result of the Paris elections was a further reason for resigning. President Grevy later summoned Brisson again, and strongly urged him to continue in office. Brisson was obdurate. The president then requested De Freycinet to form a cabinet. De Freycinet promised to give a definite reply to-morrow. It is thought probable that De Freycinet will accept the premiership, and will hold also the foreign and colonial portfolios, and will organize protectorates over Madagascar and Tonquin.

Ferry had a long conference to-day with Grevy

In the balloting for president yesterday Brisson received 68 votes, De Freycinet 14, and Ferry 2. It is supposed Brisson's withdrawal from political life is only temporary, and that he retires for the present with the object of increasing eventually his chances for the presidency.

There was a lively scene to-night in the chamber of deputies. Several members charged an inaccurate record had been kept of the vote on the Tonquin credit. Shouts of "liar," "swindler," were raised in all parts of the chamber. Eventually the official record was voted to be correct. The uproar was repeated in the lobbies and at least two duels are likely to result from the controversy.

Germany and the Vatican.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Chronicle this morning has a dispatch from Berlin stating that the recent allocution of Pope Leo XIII, has not been received with favor at the German capital. The tone of the allocution it is thought, shows that the pretentions of the vatican have been encouraged by the deference which was shown to it in asking the pope to meditate between Spain and Germany in the Carolines affair.

To Draft a Local Government Scheme.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Sir Michael Hicks Beach, cancellor of the exchequer and leader of the house of commons, Sir Richard Cross, home secretary, Edward Stonehouse, vice president of the council, and Arthur Belfour, president of the local government board, have been appointed a committee of the cabinet to draft a measure for local government for the whole kingdom.

A Bankrupt King.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Standard says the creditors of the king of Bavaria have united in a petition for distraint of the goods and property of the royal household. The king's uncle, the general of the Bavarian army, has forbidden the bailiffs of the state to take any action to carry out the objects of the creditors

The Tories and Ireland.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Telegraph to-day, commenting on the question of home rule for Ireland, says: The government will resist to the utmost of its ability any scheme giving the Irish parliament control of the police force in Ireland.

Pasteur's Patients Bound Homeward.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The four children, Fitzgerald, Ryan, Lane and Reynolds, who have been under treatment by M. Pasteur, will leave for home next Sunday. They are all well.

Buckshot Forster Ill.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Right Hon. William E. Forster, liberal member of parliament, had a serious relapse.

It is feared to-night that Mr. Forster will not recover.

A Royal Marriage Postponed.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—The marriage of Infanta Eulalie has been postponed until February 27, on account of the mourning for King Alfonso.

Audience to an Iowa Bishop.

ROME, Dec. 29.—The pope gave audience to-day to Bisphop Cosgrove, of Davenport, Iowa.

Illinois Instructors' Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—The State Teachers association met in this city to-day. Governor Oglesby delivered a welcoming address. The response and annual address was made by Prof. J. H. Brownlee, of the University of Illinois. The attendance is the largest in the history of the association. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Prof. Henry Raab, state superintendent. Several addresses were delivered by prominent educators. The state association of county superintendents also met in the rooms of the Springfield business college and held an interesting and profitable session.

BEE.

NUMBER 163

THE YEAR REVIEWED.

The Condition of the Iron Trade and Price of the Product.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—A review of the iron trade of 1885 has just been prepared by James M. Swank, general manager of the iron and steel association. The beginning of the year was marked, he says, by a continuation of the depression of 1884. There was a steady sagging of prices from January to July, except for steel rails, quotations for which improved a trifle in May. In July and August all prices stiffened, and in September a slight advance was established, steel rails taking the lead and continuing to advance until December. Quotations for four leading staples for each month of the year will show that prices at the close of the year were much more favorable than at the close of the first half of the year. A comparison of prices shows that pig iron was $18 in January, $17.75 in July and $18.25 in December. Steel rails were $27 in January, $24 in April and $34.50 in December. Bar iron was $40.32 in January, $38.08 in July, and $39.20 in December. Cut nails were $2.10 in January, $2.15 in August, and $2.65 in December. These quotations are monthly averages for No. 1 anthracite foundry pig iron and best refined bar iron per gross ton at Philadelphia, for cut nails per keg at Philadelphia, and for steel rails per gross ton at the Pennsylvania mills. Steel rails, however, show the greatest advance in price during the last half of 1885.

In April sales were made at the Pennsylvania mills at $26.00 and $26.50, and a few sales are said to have been made at the astonishing price of $25.50. These prices were lower than foreign steel rails could have been delivered at Atlantic ports at the same date if entirely free of duty and in May quotations advanced to $27, and the price thus established was substantially maintained until the last of August, when a further advance took place in consequence of an agreement among the manufacturers to limit and distribute the pit put for 1886, which was fixed at 775,000 tons, but no restriction was placed upon the price. From August to November prices steadily advanced. As a result partly of the restriction of production which had been determined upon and partly on account of improvements which had taken place in the business of the country, and in the last named month and in December sales were made at $35.

In December the manufacturers enlarged the limit of production for 1886 to 1,000,000 tons, "but," says Mr. Swank, "the prices of pig iron, bar iron, nails, steel rails and other forms of iron and steel could not have advanced in the last half of 1885 if there had not been an increased demand for these products. After September this increased demand became everywhere noticeable and it has continued without interruption to the present time. This is, after all, the most gratifying feature in the revival of our iron trade and steel industries. If there are 3,000 miles, which is 500 miles above the estimates from the years that were made as late as July, we shall do better in 1886."

The European iron trade exhibited no symptoms of the revival of 1885, but on the contrary a backward movement, which from the first has more than kept pace with our own depression, continued until the close of the year. Taking the iron making countries of Europe as a whole, the iron trade situation in that grand division is much worse to-day than it was six months ago.

A FURIOUS GALE.

Five Vessels and Eight Lives Known to be Lost.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 29.—News was received last night of the loss of the schooner Cleopatra, Capt. George W. Pendleton, of this port. The dispatch stated that the captain and crew had been taken off the vessel near George's bank and taken to Philadelphia be a steamer.

Th work of the northeast gales Friday and Saturday has been very disastrous to the Gloucester fishing fleet, having destroyed five vessels—Adelia Hartwell, Racer, Ivanhoe, Cleopatra and Sarah C. Pyle. Thus far reported eight lives have been lost, but it is feared there has been other disasters and loss of life, and great anxiety is manifested and dread of further bad news from vessels on the banks exposed to the fury of the tempest.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The captain of the Cleopatra tells the following story: "We sailed from Boston December 22. I had a crew of eighteen men. Everything went well with us until we were struck by a hurricane Saturday. The schooner was dismasted and thrown on her beam ends. When the vessel went over fourteen men were washed into the sea, and of the four that were left one was dashed on the deck and killed instantly. Eleven of the fourteen succeeded in swimming back to the vessel when she righted, and were saved. The vessel was so badly wrecked that the water poured into her through many cracks, and all hands were kept busy at the pumps to keep her afloat until our signals of distress should be sighted. Each one of the crew was badly bruised. They carry marks with them yet in the shape of black eyes, bruised faces and sprained arms. To add to our misfortune our provisions were all water soaked and spoiled, and I do not know what would have become of us had not our signals been seen by the Lord Gough."

ATTEMPTED TRAIN ROBBERY

With a Total Ignorance of the Affair Among the Company's Officials.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 29—It became known here yesterday that a bold attempt was made on the night of the 23d inst, to blow up the bridge of the Southern Pacific railroad across the Rio Grande river, several miles above the city. Dynamite was placed on the track and the bridge bolts were loosened. A dozen or more men speaking English seized the bridge tender, Melvin, about midnight, bound and blindfolded him, then marched him to his cabin. It was the intention to blow passenger train No. 20 from the bridge and then plunder the passengers on the rocks below. The train however, was several hours late and as daylight approached the robbers fled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Referring to the dispatch to-day from El Paso, Texas, that an attempt was made on the 23d inst. to blow up the Southern Pacific railroad bridge across the Rio Grande, General Manager Towne, of the Southern Pacific company, says a thorough investigation of the matter made to-day shows there is no foundation for the statement, nor can he understand how it could have originated.

The Fisk Jubiliars.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—A special from Fremont, Ohio, referring to the statement recently made by a member of the Fisk University Jubilee Singers, colored, that they had been subjected to gross indignities at Fremont, the home of ex-President Hayes, says this statement is utterly false: that when the Fisk Jubilee Singers gave a concert there two or three years ago the troupe was entertained at private houses, being taken care of by the family of ex-President Hayes. This was not done because the hotels refused accommodations, but simply to save expenses to the missionary organization that employed the troupe for that occasion.

A Boiler Blow-Up Day.

LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 29.—The boiler of a threshing machine on a farm near New Providence exploded this morning, killing two young men. One was hurled thirty feet high and the other seriously scalded. The barn containing twenty-three head of cattle, two mules, nine horses, three cows and a large quantity of grain and hay were entirely consumed.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 29.—Early this morning the Gulf City Oil mills boiler exploded with terrific force, tearing down the boiler house and part of the seed sheds, and burying four colored laborers in the debris. Three other negroes were seriously scalded.

Going to Her Rescue.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Capt. Hooper, commanding the United States revenue cutter Richard Rush, received orders to-day from Washington to proceed immediately to the Aleutian islands in search of the crew of the missing Arctic whaler Amethyst. He expects to leave in a few days.

BURIED BENEATH THE WALLS

Terrific and Fatal Explosion of an Alabama Oil Mill.

TEN WORKMEN IN THE RUINS.

Four Unfortunates Taken Out Dead and Four More Rescued Who Cannot Survive—Bodies Burned to a Crisp.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 29.—This morning one of the boilers of the Gulf City Oil works exploded with terrific force, blowing out the east and west walls of the building and destroying the adjoining sheds. At the time of the explosion, I. S. Staunton, of Social, Ga., the foreman and twenty-four colored hands were at work. A crowd soon collected and began extricating the wounded, whose cries could be heard from all parts of the debris. When at work was finished it was found that ten men were killed or injured, as follows:

I. S. Staunton, fatally injured.

Israel Brasey, fatally scalded (has since died).

Archer Hicks, foreman, fatally injured.

J. P. Jones, fatally scalded.

Moreys Wallace, Willis Black, Daniel Jackson and Peter Chastein, burned to death, their charred bodies being found in the debris.

Richard Hunter and William Boden were also seriously injured.

The explosion is attributed to a lack of water in the boiler. The whistle had just blown for lunch, or the casualties might have been greater. The coroner is investigating the accident, assisted by experts. The injured are being taken care of at their homes.

HENNEPIN'S FRIENDS.

Highly Elated Over the Prospects of their Pet Scheme.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Pursuant to a call issued by the secretary of the Lake Michigan and Mississippi river canal commission for a meeting of the executive committee, the following members presented themselves at the office of Deacon Bross: Col. Joseph Utley of Dixon, Ill., Nelson Murray, Capt. Robinson, Geo. H. French and John Deere. Ex-Governor Bross was absent. Congressman Murphy of Iowa, Congressman Adams of Illinois, and Hon. David T. Littler of Springfield were also present as visitors. Col. Utley presided. The object of the meeting was to hear reports from Hon. Jere Murphy of Davenport, Iowa, and Hon. David Littler, the secretary, both of whom have but recently returned from Washington where they canvassed the situation throughly as to the support the canal movement would have in the new congress. They reported the sentiment of the present congress seemed more favorable to the passage of the canal bill than any of its predecessors, and were elated over the result of their visit. The committee adjourned subject to the call of its secretary.

BURNING COTTON.

A Blaze in Mississippi Entails a Loss of $300,000.

GREENVILLE, Miss., Dec. 29.—The cotton seed oil mill owned by W. H. & H. Stead & Co., of England, was burned this morning. The building was about 400 feet long, and with the machinery and contents was valued at $150,000. The insurance is $32,000. The flames spread to eight or ten small dwellings adjoining and they, together with 3,300 bales of cotton in the yards, were consumed. The total loss is estimated at $300,000. The insurance is believed to be less than $100,000. The ownership of cotton was divided between a considerable number of firms and individuals.

Suing Mrs. A. T. Stewart.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special Telegram.]—Henry G. Harrison, architect, is suing Mrs. A. T. Stewart for $95,732. He says that as architect of the cathedral of Incarnation in Garden City, from January, 1876, to July, 1885, there was due him $113,584 for services and expenses, of which only $17,852 has been paid. Mrs. Stewart has not yet put in an answer, but her attorneys hint that the plaintiff has not been employed by her for several years.

Forming a French Cabinet.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—M. Grevy to-day held a consultation with a number of leading politicians regarding the situation. M. De Freycinet, minister of foreign affairs, declined to form a cabinet in the event of M. Brisson insisting upon his resignation being accepted. It is likely that M. Floquet, president of the chamber of deputies, or Goblet, minister of public instruction, will be summoned to form a cabinet.

Every person will be able to wear Elgutter's fine clothing. A special reduction until December 25th. 1001 Farnam street, corner Tenth.

Silver Creek and Indian Territory are two of the best Soft Coals in the market, for sale only by JEFF W. BEDFORD.
214 S 14th St.

You can buy furniture cheaper of A L. Fitch & Co., 12th st., bet. Farnam and Douglas, than any other place in the city.

Condon, Clarkson & Hunt, have removed to Granite Block.

Auction at Huberman's jewelry store, 2 and 7 p. m. every day. Buy at your own price.

If you buy lumber anywhere without first getting Hoaglands prices you will lose money.

Mortgagee's sale at the Hickman Bazaar, 1305 Farnam street. Call and see us. E. ZABRISKIE, Agt.

Rheumatism

We doubt if there is, or can be, a specific remedy for rheumatism; but thousands who have suffered its pains have been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have failed to find relief, try this great remedy.

"I was afflicted with rheumatism twenty years. Previous to 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse, and at one time was almost helpless. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had." H. T. BALCOM, Shirley Village, Mass.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

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