# OMAHA DAILY THE BEE.

# FIFTEENTH YEAR.

# OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1886.

# TO FIGHT WOULD BE FOLLY

So Nebraska's Senior Says Referring to Cleveland's Appointments.

TOO MANY TO CONTEST ALL.

A Frendlier Feeling for the Army-Some House Chairmanships-Garland's Resolution-The Democrats' Dakota Compromise.

Little Chance for a Fight. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.- [Special Telegram.] -- To-day's New York World has this from Washington: "Senator Van Wyck said tonight he did not see how his republican associates could make very much of a light if they wished to. He based his belief upon the fact that there are too many of these appointments for contests to be made. The bulk of them must be confirmed. If the republican senators were to contest many of the appointments the democrats would naturally have a good deal to say upon the subject. Consideration of one objectionable nomination would take at least one session of the senate, and as there are upwards of two thousand appointments already sent in, it will be readily seen it is a physical impossibility on the part of the republican senators to make a general light." Mr. Van Wyck has no doubt that a number of particular appointments will be picked out for objection, and upon these a fight will be made for the purpose of discrediting as far as possible the president's general selections.

## ABMY MATTERS.

According to to-day's Herald of this city, which is authority on army and navy matters, there is a kindlier feeling toward the army among the members of the Forty-ninth congress than has prevailed since the reconstruction era. Members who some years since were ready to reduce the number of enlisted men to 20,000 are considering the propriety of increasing the number to 30,000 at least. The argument is that, for a while as civilization advances into the Indian country, we will need a larger army on the frontier. Many, indeed, talk of the necessity of having a reasonable force in reach of the large cities, but this idea finds no favor with the democrats at least. It is argued that the number of enlisted men might be increased to 50,000 or even 35,000 men without porportionately increasing the expenditures for the army.

There is here and there a sentiment expressed in favor of popularizing West Point by increasing largely the number of cadets and providing by law that only a certain number of graduates of the highest merit, the number being confined to what it now averages, shall be appointed to the army, and the remainder to be mustered out. The promoters of this scheme say that by this means the country would be provided with trained soldiers, who in times of war could be relied upon as an additional nucleus for a large army, and as the appointments would be rateably divided between congressional distriets, every section would share in the bene fits of the system alike.

HOUSE CHAIRMANSHIPS.

The following committee chairmanships are semi-officially announced to-night to be practically settled upon, though Speaker Car-lisle is still far from the end of his task:

### GARRETT'S FATAL THRUST. THE SMILES OF PROSPERITY Another Explanation of Vanderbilt's Taking Off.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.- [Special Telegram.]-The Star this morning prints a long story, headed "How Did Vanderblit Die?" The gist of it is this: Garrett called on Vanderbilt because he had heard that President Green, of the Western Union, was seeking, under contract with the New York Central, to take from the Baltimore & Ohio the privilege of working the wires of the West Shor road. The interview lasted an hour and a half. Vanderbilt, it is averred, rejected all Garrett's proposals looking to a settlement satisfactory to the Baltimore & Ohio. As Garrett naturally became more earnest and indignant, Vanderbilt became more and more excited and angry. At last the culmination was reached A few broken, inarticulate words were blurted out, the massive form lurched forward from the chair, and William H. Vanderbilt (ell prostrate, senseless and dying, stricken down y apoplexy. The Star says Dr. Green adnits that the Western Union was seeking control of the West Shore wires and Mr. Depew admits that Garrett told him the mater was the subject of the conversation when Vanderbilt fell. Dr. Jas, W. McLane, who ad been Vanderbilt's physician for five years before his death, says that there was nothing in Vanderbilt's physical condition to lead to the supposition that death might follow an incident of more than ordinary excitement. Dr. McLane considers the fatal event in the light of almost a tragedy. He says that there were no indications of paraly-

# sis or apoplexy about his patient. AFTER ARTHUR CHAMBERS.

#### Dynamiters Make an Attempt on the Noted Pugilist.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3,-|Special Telegram.]-The police are at work on a mysterious dynamite explosion, which was intended to kill Mr. Arthur Chambers, the pugilist, and his wife. The plot was executed early this morning. About 2 o'clock Chambers and his wife were aroused by an explosion resembling that of a large cannon. It was caused by a dynamite cartridge which had been thrown at the house, No. 929 Ridge avenue, with the evident intention of exploding in a bed room on the second floor. The missile, as it crashed through the glass of the window, exploded, making a hole in the pane about six inches in diameter, and breaking the woodwork. The cartridge struck the inside shutters, which were also broken by its force, and fell to the windowsill. Chambers, as soon as he heard the report, became alarmed, and sprung a police rattle, which had the effect of bringing several officers. Three men were seen run ning up Ridge avenue and down Callowhill street. They were pursued, but escaped. Chambers is of the impression that some enemy attempted to kill him, and several persons who recently made threats have been placed under surveilance by the police.

THE WATER'S PREY. Seventeen Persons Drowned in a

South American River. NEW YORK, Jan. 3 .- Mail advices from

Panama say that on December 22 two families named Silva and Gonzales left Talcabrua, Chili, in a boat for Peno, for the purpose of taking part in the festival of Our Lady of Carmel. Upon the return voyage, when the mouth of the Andalien river was reached,

Beaming Down With Exultant Joy at Des Moines Thriving Growth. THE PROGRESS THE PAST YEAR.

A Democratic Libel on the Conduct of the State Treasury Nailed-Sad

# Suicide at Grand Island-Minor Specials.

The Record of the Year. DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 3.-[Special.] -The business men of Des Moines have been making their annual round up during the past week, and they greeted the New Year with an excellent showing of the resources and improvements of the city. Des Moines has grown so rapidly within the past five years that its citizens have been prepared for almost any remarkable exhibit. But the most sanguine hardly expected to see so fine a showing of the city's growth and prosperity during 1885, as that made by the

secretary of the board of trade in his annual report. Despite the hard times and general business depression, there has been a building boom of large dimensions all through the year. The amount expended for buildings and other city improvements during 1:85 amounts to \$3,101,208. This includes an unusually large number of fine business blocks, and some very large ones are already being planned for 1886. Des Moines has never been called a manufacturing city and wants now more than anything else to have capital invested in manufactories here, but during 1885 its manufactured pro-

ducts amounted to more than fifteen and a half millions. It has developed rapidly as a jobbing center, and its wholesale trade is already assuming large proportions. During the past year its wholesale business amounted to about \$24,000,000, which is a handsome increase over any year before. For a city of but 40,000 reople. Des Moines feels like congratulating itself on its business showing for 18.5.

There has been a little attempt on the part of some democratic papers to get up a scare over the condition of the state treasury, but the alarm was groundless when the facts came to be known. The state auditor's report, given to the public to-day, shows that on the 20th of June last, at the close of the fiscal term, there were outstanding warrants on the treasury for over \$765,000. A careless reporter published the statement that warrants and been issued without authority for this much, and a great hue and cry was raised. Then the mistake was corrected, and another cry was raised, that although the warrants were duly authorized, the treasury had been overdrawn that amount and was bankrupt for three-quarters of a million. Investigation proves this alarm also to be groundless. The facts are, that the last legislature, in making appropriations for the various needs of the state, did not estimate correctly the

probable receipts of the state, and so appropriated a larger sum than the treasury was likely to receive. At the close of the fiscal year, the auditor had, as stated, issued warrants for over \$765,000 which were then outstanding, but the treasury was by no means bankrupt, nor the state without asses. At that very time thore was in the treasury \$311,000 in each. There was in the hands of the county treasurers, as taxes due the state,

THE STATE OF BUSINESS. The Future as Viewed From the Events of the Past.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 - [Special Telegram.] While the last week of the year is not disingulshed by any important developments. the tendency of the trade situation is in harmony with the hopeful feeling noted for some time back. A short wesk following the hurry of the holiday season, of course exhibits a diminished movement of goods, and the fact that the weather has been of a remarkably mild and unseasonable character, has of course retarded any extra activity. Quiet has accordingly prevailed, but in nearly every department of business there is the same general anticipation of a greater measnre of prosperity, both as to the volume of

transactions and prices during the current than in the past year. The failure record of 1585 is now in and in itself furnishes one of the best available measures of the exciting conditions. The total number of failures for 1885 is about five handred under the figures of 1884. A noteworthy feature in the matter, however, con-

entirely taken place since the improvement in general business, dating from the latter part of the summer. Foreign exchange has been more favorable during the past week from a variety of causes. In the first place inquiry fell off considerably, and a fractional advance in American securities on the London stock exchange led to considerable speculation in arbitrages between the two markets and the drawing of a good deal of exchange for this The situation is, however, purpose. not without its danger. The drain of the Bank of England's gold reserves to Germany and Russia is still severe. The late advance in the bank rate to 4 per cent was calculated solely with a view to stopping that movement and had no reference to the normal rates for money on the outside London market. The stagnation in business there is well nigh universal, and money in open market loans at about 8 per cent. This, of course, temporarily checks the outflow of money from this country, but it seems almost inevitable the

Bank of England will advance its rate again, and, if necessary, again, to a point to where its reserves will receive the necessary protection. This, of course, must ultimately increase the general rate for money in England, and unless the conditions of our export trade should materially improve in the meantime, a decided drain of our gold is nearly inevit-

The call of \$10,000,000 of bonds by the treasary was of course the right thing under the circumstances, and only follows the precedent set by many secretaries of the treasury. It adds just that amount to the surplus of gold which may be exported, and will go so far toward allaying any alarm or tendency to hoard gold which might be started should we have to part with five millions or so of our gold to England. The situation is of a delicate nature and demands close attention. Wall street is full of bulls just now. They

have started in for another campaign under the same leaders, and the bears are disposed to let them go ahead on the principle that stocks will be possible to sell after another 10 per; cent rise, while at present there is no sale at all. Of course, the situation is favorable so far as it goes, and an advance seems liament which does not involve ultimate septo be on the cards. The danger, if any, is in the situation of exchange, and it would be well not to plunge too heavily just at the present juncture.

IRELAND'S CAUSE CONDEMNED The English Press Unanimous in Objec-

tions to the Home Rule Measure. SENTIMENT STRONGLY ADVERSE.

The Average Britisher Can See Nothing in an Irish Parliament Except Ultimate Separation of the Queen's Empire.

# The Absorbing English Topic.

LONDON, Jan. 3,-[Special Telegram.] -The discussion of home rule has continued all week with unabated energy in the press. The Times has published a number of important and instructive letters on the subject, beginning with Labouchere's account of what the Parnellites would accept. The chief features of this proposal are the continued representation of Ireland at Westminister in imperial matters, and the supremacy of an sists in the fact that the decrease has almost trish parliament in Irish matters, including police, tariff and the right to levy even imperial taxation as it pleased, no veto being reserved to the imperial parilament on any subject. Labouchere subsequently intimated that the Irish would relinquish the claim to slt in the imperial parliament, if they were released from Imperial taxes, which competent authority estimates at £7,000,000 a year. This proect attracted attention because it was known Labouchere had been negotiating with the Parnellites. Labouchere expressly stated that the Irish members would accept these terms, which, nevertheless, English opinion has promptly rejected. Nearly every paper which has discussed the proposal has condemned it. The Spectator describes it as the worst yet produced. No further attempt has been made on behalf of the Irish members, who clearly prefer to withhold their views and to persevere in the effort to force the hand of one or the other of the English

parties. The English objections to the principle of nome rule are stated forcibly in a letter from the Duke of Argyle, who deals among other things with the Canadian and American analogies, now continually invoked on both sides. He points out that Canada is virtually an independent state, and declares there is no absolute contrast between the union of the American states and everything that is happening or has been proposed in reference to home rule in Ireland. A spirit of attraction, he contends, prevails in the American union, a spirit of repulsion in Ireland. Earl Cowper, the last viceroy, has continued the debate with the question whether any party in Ireland really desires home rule for its own sake. He insists that the agitation is mainly agrarian, Parnell having succeeded where Butt and Shaw failed because he appealed to the cupidity of the Irish people. Earl Cowper says he is convinced that Ireland is on the eve of a more formidable strike against rent than has ever been seen. These and many other communications of like ilk serve to show the uncompromising spirit in which Englishmen continue to approach home rule. There is a growing conviction, in England that there can be no scheme for an Irish par-

> aration. Conservative silence has been broken by Webster, attorney general, who declares

# ON TO THE PACIFIC. The Burlington, the Northwestern,

and Santa Fe.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.-[Special Telegram.]-Vice President T. J. Potter, of the Burlington, has been taking an outing by a visit to the Pacific coast, and his presence there has started a fund of gossip and rumor relative to the intentions of his road and its future bearing on transcontinental matters. In con-

nection with these rumors a gentleman, recently returned from California, who has been furnishing coast papers with a fund of information, stated yesterday, in discussing the race to the Pacific coast between the Burlington, Northwestern and Santa Fe roads that the former had secured an option on the California and Nevada road, with a terminus on the bay of San Francisco, and rights of way through the interior counties. It is not improbable that the Northwestern will lease the Central Pacific, with which it expects to connect at Ogden within six months, as it is pushing westward at a rate of a mile per day. The Southern Pacific company is said to have offered the Santa Fe managers an op-

# LURID TIMES FOR DARKEYS. **Railroad Contractors Carting them to**

tageous terms,

Arkansas. CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 2.-[Special Tel egram. ]—The farmers in this state and Georgia are greatly alarmed over the continued exodus of negroes. Parties of 200 and 300 are leaving every week, and as many more go from Georgia. Since October last more than five thousand negroes have left Fairfield, Chester, York, Marion and Laurens counties, leaving hardly enough men to carry on the farms. Agents of railroads in Arkansas lure the negroes away, promising them \$2.50 per day building new roads, no work after dinner, and treatment like white people.

# HE HAS NO FEARS.

Cleveland Discusses the Senate and

His Appointments. NEW YORK, Jan. 3.-A World correspondent had an interview with President Cleveland yesterday. The president was asked he regarded Senator Beck's diow. speech upon the tariff. He replied: "My own personal idea about that is that the only practical way to pass a bill would be to have the house committee charged with this have the house committee charged with this work, and take up the subject in business fashion, and modify the present laws in such a way as to help poor people who labor, and to take away needless protection from the few who have grown inordinately rich at the expense of the many." Referring to the subject of the senate and consideration by that body of his appoint-ments, the president said : "I have made no hasty selection of officers, but on the contrary have given very much time and investigation

nave given very much time and investigation to the subject, appreciating that very much depends on the personnel of the government. Possibly I may have erred in some instances. Possibly I may have cred in some instances, but I am sure they are few, and I have every evidence that the country is sat-isided with the new officials. I have no knowledge as to what course the senate will pursue, but I have no id a that it will assume to interfere with the prerogatives of the president. I have my duties; it has its duties. One thing I do not believe, and that is that the United States senate will spend its time in listening to petty criticism of a point which comes from disappointed appli-cants for office." eants for office

## FIRING A VILLAGE. Scandalous Attempt to Obliterate a

Pennsylvania Burg. Lord Salisbury will tolerate no truckling PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.—Commercial Gazette with ideas tending to the establishment of a special: A desperate attempt to burn down separate parliament in Ireland. Neither the town of Tarentum, Pa., was made at an Hadstone nor Parnell utter a word, and noearly hour this morning. The fire was first body ventures to predict the course of events discovered in Essler's livery stable on on the assembling of parliament. The pres-Gaines street. It soon spread to ent theory is that parliament will open its Rue & Jones' grocery store, Zimmerman's duties with the tories trying to get turned shoe store, and Dr. Volz, residence, and all out and the liberals doing their best to keep were destroyed. The villians had taken ever precaution to make destruction sure. They had cut the ropes of two alarm bells and broken the principal pumps in the vil-lage and carried off the buckets and tubs. The annexation of Burmah excites little enthusiasm. It is generally recognized as a simpler and more efficient policy than a pro-Cries of "fire" aroused a lad named Wm. Cries of "ire" aroused a lad named Wm. Dibel, an employe of the planing mill, upon which was a large bell. He ran to the mill, and on finding the bell rope cut, climbed to the roof and sounded an alarm by striking the bell with a hammer. This awakened the entire community, who turned out en masse, and soon extinguished the flames. The loss is \$9,000, partially covered by insurance. The French opposition amounts to nothing. The About two weeks are there was an attempt to burn the village down. Six or seven large buildings were destroyed, entailing a loss of over \$50,000.

# NUMBER 167

# WEALTH VS. WAGE WORKERS.

The Silver Contest a Fight Between the Producing and Moneyed Classes.

SENATOR INGALL'S OPINION.

The South and West Arrayed Against the Capitalists, Monopolists and Bondholders of the Country-

The Question of the Future.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.- [Special Telegram.]-United States Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, is in the city on his way to Washington. He was seen by your correspondent and asked among other things his opinion on the silver question. He said: "It is merely one phase of the great battle between labor and capital, and will be the engrossing question of the future. The effort to demonetize silver proceeds from capitalists, bondholders portunity to use its tracks on very advanand the monopolists of the country, and is regarded by the productive and laboring classes as a direct assault upon their inter-ests. The readjustment of the political forces of the country under the tenth census shows that the political majority rests between the Alleghany and Rocky mountains, and an alliance of the Mississippi valley and gulf states in the immediate future, on economic and social questions, is inevitable. The interests of these sections are identical to those of New York and New England, and with a majority of votes in the house and after the admission of Dakota and a consequent majority of votes in the electoral ollege, it is more than likely the next preslden ial election will be fought on issues now presented. These issues are the relations between labor and capital, protection of American industries by revised tariff, control frailroad corporations and the establishment f an abundant and satisfactory currency. So far as I know, the sentiment of this great interior region is practically unanimous in believing that the coinage of silver should be continued. They regard it as an essential factor in the prosperity of the country, and believe the arguments against it to be failacious and unsound. The people are bimetalists and willing that both gold and silver shall be recognized in the currency of the country, but if the attempt of Wall street brokers and capitalists to demonetize silver is pressed too far it is not at all improbable that the result of the struggle will be the establishment of a single standard of silver and and the practical demonstization of gold. There is a feeling in the west of discontent, that is rapidly ripening into exasperation at the efforts of the administration in connection with Wall street brokers, to interfere with currency in the way now proposed by President Cleveland and Secretary Manning. This feeling applies not only to the present administration, but to the administrations of Presidents Hayes, Garfield and Arthur alike, each openly violating the law and defving the will of ongress. Silver has been habitually stigmatized by the efforts of the past three administrations. To-day there is a larger per cent of silver in the treasury represented by the outstanding certificates in circulation than of gold, and the senseless clamor about the failure to circulate the silver dollar and the difficulty of inducing the people to take it have no foundation. In fact, the people do not want gold or silver as a circulating medium They prefer paper, with the proper reserve of coin to make it a safe medium for business transactions, and even if silver be depreciated to the extent claimed by the president, still it is better currency than the greenback, for at least eighty cents in coin is behind every dollar of silver certificates, where, as behind the greenback dollar there is but thirty cents in gold. It is unquestionably true that the entire bonded indebtedness of the country is lawfully payable in silver coin of the United States. The silver dollar was a legal coin when bonds were issued, and if there be any excess of silver dollars in the treasury, the natural inquiry suggests itself why the president and Mr. Manning do not apply it to the payment of that portion of the public debt abject to call. A somewhat minute canvass of both houses leaves no doubt that the coinare of silver will be continued, and the efforts of the administration and the bankers

The Result Favors Labor.

Ways and Means-Morrison. District of Columbia-Barbour of Virginia. Private Land Claims-Halsell of Kentucky, Privileges and Elections-Turner of Geor

Appropriations-Randall. Judiciary-Tucker of Virginia. Commerce-Regan of Texas. Rivers and Harbors-Willis of Kentucky. Coinage, Weights and Measures-Bland of Missouri.

Naval Affairs-Hewitt of New York. Public Lands-Cobb of Indiana. Public Buildings and Grounds-Dibble of

South Carolina. Labor-O'Neil of Missouri. Education-Aiken of South Carolina Patents-Mitchell of Connecticut. Postoflices and Post Roads-Townshend of Illinois.

Accounts-Dockery of Missouri. Printing-Barksdale of Mississippi. Wilkins of Ohio will probably be chairman of the committee on banking and currency. GARLAND'S RESOLUTION.

Attorney General Garland, who was not at the New Year's reception at the white house, has kept his word, according to what he is reported to have said last spring. On one of the first evenings for which President Cleveland had fixed a reception, he was up stairs with the members of his cabinet. When the hour arrived at which the reception was to begin, he rose to go down to the blue parlor. The president said: "Gentlemen, I shall expect to see all of you down stairs this evening." To this all assented, except Attorney General Garland, who promptly replied: "You need not expect to see me at this or any of your receptions." He has been so little in a social way with the other members of the cabinet and their familles, that some ladies of the latter have never seen him but once, and that was soon after the inauguration. It is said that he, like President Garfield's socretary of the interior, Mr. Kirkwood, has determined never to wear a dress coat, and has thus far kept his resolution.

A COMPROMISE DAKOTA MEASURE. A compromise is to be offered by the demo crats in congress on the Dakota question. They have prepared a bill which will be in troduced this week, proposing division of the territory on the north and south line on the one hundred and first meridian, which runs immediately east of Bismarck, placing that city in the west half, which is to be known as Lincoln, and naming Aberdeen as the capital of the east half, which will retain the name of Dakota. The line leaves the Missouri river at the north of Fort Rice military reservation. It is believed that this compromise will be accepted by all parties, because it throws the agricultural portions and mineral sections into a separate territory. The eastern boundary will be republican and the western territory will be democratic, the Black Hills country being a democratic stronghold. After the tarritory is thus divided, an effort is to be made to admit both to statchood.

PERSONAL.

C. H. Imboll, of Lincoln, Neb., and S. B. Zeroller, of West Union, lowa, are at the Ebitt.

# PLAGUE STRICKEN.

### **One Thousand Prisoners** Exposed to a Deadly Pestilence.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.- [Special Telegram.]-A dispatch from Albany to-day says the county penitentiary is a plague-stricken spot. Its 1,000 inmates, including 150 women. are exposed to a deadly form of typhus fever, which gained a foothold there two weeks aco and has since balled the attempts of the physicians to check its spread. Two patients died Thursday and seven yesterday. The epidemic is said to have all the characteristics of the black plague, which decimated London ears ago.

# Weather for To-Day.

Missouri VALLEY-Fair, slightly warmer weather, preceded in early morning by local snows, northerly winds, and followed by slightly colder weather.

the sails, and for some unknown reason the passengers all rushed to one side of the boat, which then capsized. All hands were thrown into the water. The cries of the drowning people were heard by two men. who put off in a lighter, a fragile chata, to render what aid they could. The lighter men picked up five persons, one of whom, a Chinaman, appeared to be quite dead. As the boat was unable to stand under so great the boat was unable to stand under so great a weight, it was resolved to throw the supposed dead Chinaman overboard. This was accordingly done. The Chinaman, however, no sooner touched the water than he seized hold of the gunwale of the boat and construct it. The transition resolution and the source of the so he seized hold of the gunwale of the boat and capsized it. The recently rescued people and the lightermen were thrown into the sea, and out of seven persons five were drowned, the only persons sayed being Francisco Gon-zales and one of the lightermen. Two bonts were dispatched from Talcahuano with the bodies of all the female passengers and that of Senor Silva. The bodies of the remainder of the drowned persons had not been reof Schor Siva. The bodies of the remainder of the drowned persons had not been re-covered up to the 25d inst. The following is a list of the drowned: Senor Juan Silva, wife and two children (boy and girl); Senor de Gonzales and three sisters, Senor de Sider Gonzales, Senor William Oleson; Peter Harry, (Chinaman), Romona Fache, Anfrea Juan Constancio. Emelia Conzales Juan Constancio, Emelia Gouzale (lighterman) and two unknown women, seventeen in all.

THE DOLPHIN IN A GALE. The Much Abused Steamer Weathers

#### a Storm Successfully. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.-Capt. Meade, of the Dolphin, is in Washington, but has not made

an official report to the secretary of the navy He declines to be interviewed with regard to the performance of his ship. The Dolphin sailed from New York for the Capes, and thence turned toward the Bermuda's in thence turned toward the Bermuda's in search of a gale. She encountered a twenty-four hour gale, during which the wind reached a velocity of seventy miles per hour. The vessel was placed in several trying positions with regard to the sea, and the shaking up which the officiers and the shaking up which the officiers and the shaking up which the officiers ship made twelve knots an hour throughout the gale. From this it is inferred that her performances were very good. It is not performances were very good. It is not learned that she suffered any damage. She reached Fort Monroe yesterday.

# THE SCHEMER SUCCEEDS.

The Diaz Candi late for Governor of Coahuilta Elected.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 3.-A special to the Globe Democrat from Saltillo, Mexico, says: The Democrat from Saltilo, Mexico, says: The gubernatorial election in this state (Coa-huilla) to-day passed off very quietly. The Diaz candidate, Gen. Garza Calan, has, it is stated, undoubtedly been elected. In this city he is ahead of his oppo-nent, Col. Ramon Taleon, nearly 2,000 voles, according to the nearest calculation, although the ballots have not all been counted. Ad-vices from interior citles and towns denote a similar result almost everya similar result almost every where, At military headquarters here no noti fication of trouble anywhere in the state had been received. Some fears, however, are entertained of an outbreak and riot at Mon-clora or perhaps Piederas Negras.

#### The New York Sub-Treasury. NEW YORK, Jan. 2.-Treasurer Jordan of

the United States treasury at Washington took charge of the sub-treasury to-day. There was considerable delay in opening the vanits, and for this reason business was at a standstill for about an hour or two. the reserve decrease for the week is \$423,-The banks now hold \$25,085,463 in excess of the legal requirements.

## A Missing Naval Officer.

A Missing Naval Officer. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The name of Lieut. E. W. Earmy, U. S. Navy, has been dropped from the register for 1886. Lieut White is serving as executive officer on the United States steamer Portsmonth. He disappeared February 17, 1885. All efforts to discover his whereabouts have failed and it is supposed by the may department and had it is supposed by the navy department and his friends that he was drowned.

# The Murderer Unknown.

BELLEVILLE, Jan. 8.-Eli Massaye, at the Gartside coal mine, on the short line, three miles west of this place, was shot and almost instantly killed by an unknown assassin at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. There is no clue to the murderer.

it became necessary to alter the position of the sum of \$176,009, and there was a sum of \$65,000 due the state as taxes which the county treasurers had failed to collect. So deducting the cash and credits of the state from the amount of its outstanding warrants, and there remained as liabilities outstanding less than \$300,000. Now, according to a law passed by the last legislature, state taxes can be paid in semi-annual payments. The people have availed themselves of this privilege, consequntly a large amount of money due the state had not been paid into the treasury at the close of the fiscal year June 30th. This sum is estimated at \$207,000, a good part of which has probably not been included in the statement of assets given above, so that making allowance for this, it leaves the treasury with but a small outstanding debt, which the general assembly

will quickly provide for. The social life of the city has been rather pliet for the past few weeks. The miserade weather New Year's day threw such a damper on everybody that fewer gentlemen than usual made calls. There were several open houses, however, where elaborate toilets and lunches were the delight and the trial of all who called. Goy, Larabee and Mrs. Larabee are ex-

pected next Friday. They will occupy a uite of rooms at the Kirkwood for the winter, and probably go to housekeeping in the spring.

# A Sad Suicide.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Jan. 3.- [Special] The announcement of the instant death by suicide of Miss Minnie Ablers, will be a hock to her hosts of relatives and friends in this community. The sad calamity which has befallen the family occurred about 9 o'clock yesterday at the home of her father, William Ahlers, about one mile south of the city, on the Harge farm. For several days he morier, it was hought best to take them into custody. The stomach of Mrs. Knoch has been related for analysis, the county physician declaring that it ex-hibited certain indications that denoted the ie young lady has been quite sick and while in this despondent condition secreted a shot gun in her bed room and this morning, while aboring under a temporary aberation of the nind, made use of the weapon to end her presence of poison. An inquest will be held afferings. She had taken precaution to lock to-morrow. the door of her bed room, and after writing a

letter to her parents seeking their forgiveness, and one also to her lover, she placed the The Patients of a Burning Insane Asymuzzle of the weapon at her right temple and discharged the contents, death being instan-

taneous. The letters written give no cause for the rash act, other than she felt unhappy with her present life. The deceased was engaged to be married to Mr. Fred Stolly, a prosperous young farmer living south of the city, the nuptials being announced to take place the coming March. The young man only yesterday went on a three days hunting expedition with a couple of friends and is not yet cognizant of the terrible affair. The deceased was a bright and promising young lady, about 22 years of age, of cheerful dis-position, was very much admired among her young associates, and the sad calamity is keenly telt by her parents, relatives and friends.

# A Business Failure.

ARAPAHOE, Neb., Jan. 2.- Special Telegram.]-Daugherty & Carpenter, dealers in merchandise, at Beaver City, were closed yesterday on chattel mortgages held by local creditors. Liabilities, \$15,000; assets about

The cold wave is here and a snow storm is prevailing.

# Rejoicing at the Ending.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3 .- The coal miners' convention at West Elizabeth yesterday decided by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present to return to work at the operators' terms.

to return to work at the operators' terms. The convention was a representative gather-ing, delegates being present from nearly every pit in the four pools. Work will be re-sumed in all the mines along the river on Monday or as soon as arrangements can be made to start them. The strike lasted four months, and was the most stubbornly con-tested struggle ever known on the river. Fulls 6,000 men were engaged in it. Of this number 2,000 returned to work before the strike was decided at an end. The decision of the convention has caused general rejole-ing along the Monongaheia valley.

# A FAMILY OF FIENDS.

### Suspicion That Their Pastime Was Murdering Each Other.

DETROIT, Jan. 3.-Mrs. Elizabeth Knoch, mother of Frank Knoch, who was murdered in Springwells on the night of December 23, with his entire family and his house burned to hide the crime, died Friday night under circumstances which suggested poisoning. A them in. post mortem examination was held yesterday when, to the surprise of the physicians, it was found that her skull was fractured by a heavy blow which had left no mark. It was tectorate, which is only an alternative, suspected that she and her son. Gustave had

ad some connection with the former murder real question is whether China assents to and officers had been expecting an ante mortem statement from the mother, who has annexation and on what terms. The liberals accept their New Year's gift rather questionbeen contined at home with nervous prostra-tion, it is said, ever since she was on the stand ably, not liking to see Lord Salisbury score another success. They cannot attack a deat the inquest on the victims of the late tragedy. This is the fourth suspicious mucder in this family. The father, Christian, was found dead in the barn some years ago with cuts on the head, said then to have been made by the kick of a horse. A brother Charles disappeared two years ago this win-ter and his body was found in the river the next spring with marks of violence and a chain about the body from an unused pamp on the Knoch homestead, and last month au-other son (Frank) was killed with his wife and two bables, and his house burned with the deal bodies in it. Suspicton has turned to Gustave, and it is now strengthened by the murder of the mother, though as yet no convicting evidence has been discovered. Another brother is a half-witted fellow who has been confined in an insane asylum, and an Uncle Joe who has been for years a lina-tic though never considered dangerous. DETROIT, Jan. 3.—At 1 o'clock Sunday morning Gustave and Herman Knoch were arrested at Springwells and brought to this city, charged with the murder of their mother, Elizabeth Knoch, who died Friday morning from the effects of a heavy blow on the scalp. Later four other members of the family were also arrested. Although it is not believed that they were all inculcated in at the inquest on the victims of the late tragedy. This is the fourth suspicious cision for which Lord Dufferin, Gladstone's viceroy, is equally responsible. Gen. Grenefel's victory at Ginis empha-

sizes the fact that the Arabs are massing in great force for an advance on Egypt. The British have another serious campaign on hand. The Arabs fought worse, and the Egyptians far better than before, but Gen. Stephenson's telegram shows that the enemy was completely surprised. Events tend strongly to justify Lord Wolseley's protes against a retreat from Dongola. Events tend

## Churchill's Home Rule Scheme.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Lord Randolph Church-ill has submitted to the cabinet a proposition for reform of the administration of governerument in Ireland. The scheme is sup-ported by the earl of Carnarvon, lord lieuten, ant of Ireland, and by Baron Ashbourne, lord chancellor. The project involves the ford chancellor. The project involves the abolition of vice royalty and the castle execu-tive, and the placing of Ireland on the same footing as Scotland, having a scretary in the cabinet. If the cabinet adorts the meas-ure it will be presented to parliament to-gether with a scheme for local government which has abready been decided mon family were also arrested. Although it is not believed that they were all implicated in which has already been decided upon.

#### Farious Fighting at Suakim.

LONDON, Jan. 2.— A report is current here to-day that a number of Mahdist fanatics penetrated the British lines at Snakim and attacked the soldiers in the streets of the lown. It is stated that furious fighting entown. If its stated that furthers lighting ch-sured, in which a number of English were killed and wounded. The government, it is said, has suppressed the report of the affair and the British loss can not be as certained. London, dan. 3.—Advices from Cairo say that the Arabs lost 600 men in the battle with the British forces which was fought near Koshea recently. The Arabs are reported to be derive in the direction of Darasia o'clock yesterday fire was discovered in the easterly front wing of the insane asylum, which is situated about two miles from the be flying in the direction of Dongola.

### The Home Rule Scheme.

chute to the attle and in a few minutes it waa seething mass of flames. The wing was 600 feet long and as the interior fittings were of LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Pall Mail Gazette this afternoon says it is able to announce that Gladstone is ready to entertain a feasi-ble proposal from the marquis of Sallsbury to feet long and as the interior fittings were of oiled pine they ignited very readily and burned fiercely. In this wing were 103 patients. Thermedical superintendent at once summoned his staff of assistants and in a few minutes the unfortunates were mus-tered into the yard without accident. The entire fire department was summoned to the sche bal could render little service, ow-ing to the sche ty of where. By hard work the firemen kept the flames to the two floors, although the lower floors were badly damjointly concert for the settlement of the home rule question. The Gazette urges a co-alition of the liberals and conservatives to deal with the subject of home rule.

### French Affairs.

LONDON, Jan. 2 .- The Times to-day says the scheme to connect Marseilles with the Rhone by a caual which was abandoned in 1881, has been revived in Paris.

1881, has been revived in Paris. Pasteur has agreed to receive the Hungar-ian physician to study his science of inocula-tion against hydrophobia if he comes ac-credited as the nonline of the states. Before the departure of the Newark chil-dren for Havre, whence they sailed on the steamer Canada yesterday from New York, they were carefully examined by M. Pasteur. The vitality of the oldest two and the youngest appeared to be somewhat low, but the third was in excellent spirits.

#### The Bulgarian Union.

PHILLIPPOPOLIS, Jan. 2-An argument has An fron Mill Resumes Work. been arrived at between Marild Pasha, special envoy of Turkey, and Prince Alex-ander respecting the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Ronmeha. It has received the con-currence of the powers. to-day.

### The Kaiser's Anniversary.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.- The twenty-lifth annu-versary of the accession of Emperior Will Washington to take full charge of the Lan-caster National bank and examine into its affairs. Notice that the bank had suspended business was posted on the door yesterday. President Neaf's whereabouts are unknown.

Trouble at the Naval Academy, ANNOPALIS, Md., Jan. 8.-It has leaked out that four or five days ago Naval Cadets Welch, Waters, Gillesnie and Steher went into the room of Cadet Lewis Deggs, for hazing whom Cadet Willey was recently dismissed, and gave him a threshing. Deggs made a statement of the affair to Captain Ramsay and the belligerent cadets will have to face a court being event cludes with three to have a court martial. In the meantime a second class man is detailed daily to protect Cadet Deggs, and the members of the second class are highly indignant because one of them is kept on guard at the door of a fourth-class man, and they intend to send a protest to the secretary of the navy.

Of Morey Notariety. PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan .3.-William M. Price president of the Maryland democratic state committee in 1880, was yesterday admitted to practice at the Allegheny county bar. Price was charged with being the author of the famous Morey letter, which caused so m excitement during the last days of the Han ock-Garneld campaign. In admitting h o the bar, Judge Ewing stated that t harges had been carefully investigated he examining committee of the bar and had een shown to be utterly without foundation, and that the ourt had been satisfied to the pliest extent that the gentleman had been slandered.

#### Western Union Property at Auction. NEW YORK, Jan. 2-[Special Telegram]-The latest step in the troubles with the Western Union telegraph company regarding

the payment by it of a judgment for about \$130,000 now standing against it, is a notice by the sheriff to the effect that on February 2, at noon, at the vestibule of the city hall. he will expose for sale all right, title and in terest of the Western Union and gold and stock telegraph companies and the property known as 30, 33, 54 and 56 Trinity place, and

# Railroad Shops Burned.

s Dey street.

IACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 3.-The Time Union special says: The extensive shops a the South Florida railroad at Sanford, Florida, were burned last night with three loco motives. Loss, \$50,000.

# Six People Drowned.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3. - The steamer W D. Chipley sank in the Chattahoochie rive last night and two white male passengers three negro deck hands and a negro child, names unknown, were drowned. The vesse can into the bank on account of the darl ness

Cosnocros, Ohio, Jan. 2.- The Chosh ton Iron and Steel works which were reported dosed down some days ago, re-mined as a The mill was shut down a short time to invoice stocks.

# Dakota's Ex-Delegate Dying.

FARGO, Dak., Jan. 2.-Jun. Raymond, ex delegate to congress from Dakola, is danger ously ill with typhoid phenimonia. Grave fears are entertained as to his recovery, as this is a relapse from former illness.

will be defeated." In reference to Dakota, the senator said he and discovered during his visit to the Crow and Winnebago reservations last summer an apparently irreconcilable hostility between the northern and southern portion of the territory. He thought the people in the northern portion were more opposed to division than those in the southern. But he said since that time the sentiment seems that the majority of the people favored the admission of the territory into the union. He was of the opinion that the bill for the admission of northern Dakota under its constitution will be passed by the senate, but its fate rested with the house. Ha held that the ground taken by one faction that the action of the people in Dakota is revolutionary is simply irivolous. "At one time," he said, "Kansas had four state gov-ernments." He heid that were the senate not so emphatically republican the democrats in both houses would tread ou each other's

els in their tumultuous haste to let Dakota into the union. The Cigarmakers Reach the Coast, SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3 .- The arrival yes erday of 200 eastern eigarmakers was made the occasion of quite an imposing demonstration. They were met at the ferry by delega tions of several labor unions, who escented them through the city. The eastern men-hade an excellent impression. Several citar manufacturers, each employing over 100 Chinamen, announced their intention of

discharging the Chinese and employing white labor.

# DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miscrable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irrita-ble, languid, and drowsy. It is a discase which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs the they perform their duties villingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases. "I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspensia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

# Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dystep-sia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." Mus. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Bold by all drargists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by G. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

The cause of the free is unknown, but is sup-posed to have originated from the overheated steam pipes which surrounded the chute in the basement, which, like all the rest of the interior uttings, was of the most inflammable material. The asylum is a new building and was erected lat a cost of \$250,000. It was trut overmide that suring and had nearly find in occupied last spring, and had nearly 600 mates. An American Pasteur Institute. NEW YORK, Jan. 3.-The American Pasteur institute filed a certificate of incorporation

The Bauk Examiner in Charge.

CLINTON, Mass., Jan. 3.- Saturday morn-

ng Bank Examiner Getchell received orders

om the comptroller of the currency at

ESCAPED A SCORCHING.

lum Saved From the Ruins.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 3.-Shortly after:

center of the city. The flames shot up the

although the lower floors were badly dam aged by water. The total loss will probably amount to \$75,000, fully covered by insurance

yesterday. The object is "the gratuitous care and treatment by the Pastear system of inoculation of all persons threatened with or suffering from hydrophobia."