THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1886. NUMBER 171

SPARKS THAT RASCALS SPURN

Because With the Fire of Justice He Would Burn Out Dishonesty.

FIGHTING A GANG OF THIEVES.

Nebraska and Iowa Assignments on the House Committees—General Dissatisfaction Hinted—Carlisle's Discourtesy.

Frauds in the Land Office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—[Special Telegram.]—For more than three months Commissioner Sparks of the general land office and his subordinates have been quietly investigating certain crooked transactions going on between the clerks of the bureau and a number of attorneys located in this and other cities. The railroad accounts and survey divisions have been the offices in which the main trouble has existed. Attorneys and their agents have been furnished with information by certain clerks in the divisions named, and owing to this alleged collusion the government has been defrauded out of thousands of dollars, and the pockets of the attorneys and their friends, the guilty clerks, have been filled with ill-gotten gains. The investigation into the survey division has brought to light some of the most gigantic and glaring frauds ever unearthed in any department of the government. One firm of lawyers in this city have cleared within the past two years over $150,000 from the select information given them by dishonest clerks in the land office. One clerk named Nelson, a great church member, has been called upon to speak or walk the plank. He has not confessed as yet, but it is understood that he will do so shortly, and by so doing he will astonish the natives, owing to the prominent names he will divulge and the enormity of the crooked doings certain well known lawyers and government employes have been engaged in for several years past. The commissioner says he is confronted by the worst gang of thieves the world ever saw, but he will route them out if he lives. Fifteen or twenty clerks and three or four chiefs of divisions have been marked for dismissal, and within the next few days the order of decapitation will be read to them. Each division in the general land office will be thoroughly investigated and purged of whatever may savor of dishonesty. One official remarked that it would take volumes to contain the rascalities which are already known to exist in this branch of the interior department alone. A bold stroke has been made at the very heart of the dishonest ways, and the rascally means which have been in practice in this department for so many years past.

NEBRASKA AND IOWA ON THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The Iowa and Nebraska men evidently did not figure very prominently in Speaker Carlisle's mind when he was making up the list of committees announced in the house this afternoon. Of the Iowans Gen. Henderson got the most desirable position. He was assigned to appropriations, the most prominent committee of the lot, and where he will make his distinguished abilities known. Mr. Hepburn was given a place on judiciary, a committee composed of the best lawyers in the house and one possessing much influence. Mr. Hall was also given a lawyer's place on a committee composed of lawyers, that of elections. He will serve, too, on private land claims. Mr. Conger is given a place on invalid pensions, where he can well serve the soldiers of his state. Mr. Holmes goes to Pacific railways, which considers all Pacific railroad matters, including some features of land forfeitures. Mr. Lyman is assigned to war claims, a committee with much work, and Judge Murphy gets a place on railways and canals, where he will look after the Hennepin canal and push his bill on that subject. Mr. Strubel is on territories, and will therefore figure on the Dakota statehood movement. General Weaver was not given the consideration his friends think he deserved. He much desired a place on coinage, weights and measures. The most prominent place he gets is on labor, a committee that seldom meets. He is made chairman of expenditures in the interior department, but for years that committee has never organized and has no influence whatever. Mr. Fuller will work with the revision of laws, and Mr. Frederick with agriculture. Nebraska's three members take modest places. Mr. Weaver, who goes on commerce, is given the most prominent position. This committee considers bills proposing bridges across navigable rivers, interstate commerce, and navigation matters generally. Mr. Laird is placed on military affairs, and Mr. Dorsey on private land claims, which meets infrequently.

KICKING ON THE COMMITTEES.

A gentleman who arrived here from New York this morning said that a great deal of comment was being made there about the formation of the house committees, and the most severe criticism was being indulged in upon the selection of Perry Belmont to supercede ex-Governor Curtin as chairman of the foreign affairs committee. "There is talk," said he, "of revolutionary proceedings in the house after the committees have been announced. It has been suggested by prominent dissatisfied democrats, if as much feeling is shown in the opposite party as in their own, after the committees are announced and two-thirds of the house can be persuaded to join the movement that the arrangement of the committees will be declared void and a special committee of the whole to arrange a new list of committees, which the house will ratify. A two-thirds majority can do this, but as it would require the co-operation of many republican members, it is not likely to occur."

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

A petition was introduced in the senate today by Senator Wilson, of Iowa, from John Burke and twenty other Iowans, praying for the passage of an act of absolute forfeiture of the unearned lands within the grant of the Sioux City & St. Paul railroad company. He presented also a similar petition from the citizens of Dakota.

There are more Iowa democrats in the city now than at any time for many years. These want office, but they are very sly about it. The chairman of the democratic state central committee is seeking a place for himself while pretending to serve his friends.

D. P. Stabler, of Fairfield, Iowa, is at the Ebbitt.

T. S. Lewis, of Omaha, and Frank Fuller, of Wayne, were to-day admitted to practice before the interior department.

Representative Weaver, of Iowa, was at the white house looking after some of his office seeking constituents.

CARLISLE'S DISCOURTESY.

A good deal of surprise and much regret was expressed when it was found that Delegate Gilfford of Dakota, was not given a position on the house committee on territories, and the action of Speaker Carlisle in overlooking him is taken as positive evidence of his opposition to Dakota statehood. But one territorial representative was assigned to the committee on territories—Josephs, of New Mexico—who is a democrat and opposed to statehood. When Kiefer was speaker and the Dakota question was before congress, especial care was taken that Delegate Pettigrew of that territory was given prominence on the committee on territories, and the friends of the Dakota government say that common courtesy should have appeared in behalf of Mr. Gilfford.

MEASURES INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—[Press.]—Mr. Laffoon of Kentucky, introduced a bill in the house to-day to amend the civil service act, by limiting examinations to only the matters which may fairly test the applicant's fitness for positions to which he seeks appointment. It also provides that all offices in the classified service filled by appointment prior to January 16, 1883, (the date of the approval of the civil service act) shall be declared vacant, and shall be filled according to the provisions of the act. The persons dismissed under the above mentioned section may, however, be reappointed after passing a satisfactory examination.

Mr. Anderson of Kansas, introduced a bill similar to that introduced by him at the last session of congress to amend the Thurman sinking fund act.

STATE CORRESPONDENCE.

The president to-day, in answer to the resolution adopted by the senate December 9, transmitted copies of documents showing the action taken by him to ascertain the sentiments of foreign governments in regard to the establishment of an international ratio between gold and silver. The correspondence includes letters from ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France and Germany regarding the opinion and intentions of the governments and people to whom they have been severally accredited. Secretary Bayard, in a note accompanying the correspondence, mentioned the designation of Manton Marble as confidential agent to obtain information upon the subject. Bayard says no separate report by Marble has been made because the results of his investigations appear fully in the letters of Messrs. Phelps, McLane and Pendleton. The communications by these gentlemen and the letters submitted from Consul General Walker of Paris all take a discouraging view of the present prospect for the establishment of an international bimetallic union. Messrs. McLane and Walker intimate that the adoption in Europe of such a monetary policy would be hastened by the suspension of silver coinage in the United States.

BOURBON SNOBBERY.

Aptly Illustrated in Minister Winston's Ridiculous Conduct.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—[Special Telegram.]—The fact that Frederick Winston, the new American minister to Persia, has been commissioned a brigadier general in the Illinois National Guard, to enable him to present a sufficiently imposing appearance while in attendance at the court of the shah, as announced in the telegraph columns of the BEE of Wednesday, has subjected the new minister to considerable travesty by the press here. He only became aware of his appointment yesterday afternoon. Even Governor Oglesby has come in for adverse criticism in commissioning Winston to the command of a shadowy organization which in reality only exists on paper. It appears, however, that the matter was to be a close secret, and the announcement of the appointment was not to be made in the orders. The commission, as near as can be learned, was only to be used to the extent of enabling Minister Winston to appear arrayed in his dazzling military attire. The minister is now chided by his friends for disclosing the secret to the men about town.

One of the papers commenting on the incident says: "Democratic simplicity would not permit our Mr. Winston to take his post in Persia as a plain American citizen. He had to be commissioned as a brigadier general of the militia, so that he could wear a gaudy uniform at the court of the shah. Plain clothes have in other days been good enough for our ministers to foreign countries. Ben Franklin never wore a uniform abroad, nor did Motley, Washburne, Lowe or Sargent; and Sunset Cox, who is considerable of a man in his way, has not found it necessary to dazzle the semi-barbarian's Moslem court with a uniform of the millish. We are afraid that Mr. Winston has not read the instructions of the state department to its foreign representatives. If he had he would find that only those who have attained military honors under the federal government in the volunteer service of the war are permitted to wear uniform. Officers of the state militia are not mentioned in these instructions as coming under this rule. Democratic simplicity is slowly but surely leading us into the most vulgar and disgusting ways of snobbery."

THE SQUEAL OF A SOREHEAD.

A Disappointed Office Seeker Attacks Secretary Bayard.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—[Special Telegram.]—The January number of the North American Review contained an open letter signed "Arthur Richmond," attacking Secretary Bayard in a scathing way for his appointments as secretary of state. The signature was, of course, assumed, but the letter attracted wide attention, being well written and stinging. To-day the World has a Dover dispatch saying: "It can be very reliably stated, though not a dozen persons in Delaware know it, that Dr. Thomas C. Frame, of Wyoming, a small village three miles south of Dover, is the 'Arthur Richmond' now so well known to fame. Dr. Frame, though never extensively engaged in newspaper writing, is a well educated man, son of Robert Frame, a prominent lawyer of this town during the days of John M. Clayton. About the time Bayard was placed at the head of the state department Frame concluded that he would like to be consul to Leith. He was backed by prominent party men in Delaware, including members of the legislature, secretary of the democratic committee, Kenny, and others. Armed with a bushel of letters, the doctor made a pilgrimage to the national capital and poured the documents upon the secretary's table, but from that day to this the application has been treated with contempt. The doctor has now taken out his revenge by this same and well-written 'phillipic,' treating of the life and public services of Cleveland's premier. While the article has been universally read, it is hardly necessary to say that a large body of the Delaware democracy don't share the feelings expressed in the letter."

SULLIVAN'S LATEST SALLY.

The Slugger's Comprehensive and Charitable Challenge.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 7.—John L. Sullivan to-day authorized the following challenge: "I will fight Mitchell or any other man in this country for from $1,000 to $10,000. I will fight Mitchell for one cent or nothing every day for a week, and if I don't lick him on Monday, I will give $1,000 to the orphan asylum; if I don't lick him on Tuesday, I will give $2,000 to the policemen's benevolent fund; if I don't lick him on Wednesday I will give $3,000 to the fireman's fund, and so on to some charitable institution till the week is up."

Conscience Smitten.

The three boys against whom Miss Mollie Allen, the public librarian, swore complaints Wednesday on a charge of mutilating books and papers, came into Judge Stenberg's court yesterday gave themselves up voluntarily. They said they had noticed the item in BEE, to the effect that they were to be arrested, and wanted to plead for mercy. Judge Stenberg gave them a good lecturing and released them.

THE HAWKEYE LEGISLATURE

Some of the Important Matters to be Pressed for Consideration.

HEAVY REVENUE DEFICIENCY.

Prohibition, Sherman-Brown, and School Book Questions—Terrific and Fatal Mine Explosion—An Ex-Judge Insane.

Legislative Forecast.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan 7.—[Special.]—The Iowa legislature will convene next Monday, and promises to be the most exciting session held in the state for many years. An unusual number of important matters will be pressed upon it for consideration.

There is a deficiency of three quarters of a million of dollars in the revenues of the state, which must be provided for either by issuing bonds or increasing the rate of taxation. Which horn of the dilemma the legislature will take it will be hard to tell. They may endeavor to tide over the affair by cutting down the appropriations for the coming two years, but a formidable lobby will stand in the way.

Politically the legislature will be constituted as follows: Senate, republicans 31, fusionists 19; house, republicans 59, fusionists 41. This gives the republicans a majority of 12 in the senate and 18 in the house, and will insure the enactment of any bill determined on by the caucus.

For the past few months a terrific onslaught on the present prohibitory law has been made by Senator Sutton of Marshalltown, and others. The senator scents danger in the fast waning majorities of the party and cries halt. It is doubtful if his cry will be heeded. The measure of relief he proposes will allow local option to the cities of four thousand inhabitants and over, leaving some eighty counties with ironclad prohibition. There is a hitch in regard to the unanimous license between the democratic and republican factions, the former holding out for $500 and the latter stoutly contending for $1,000 as the lowest. A compromise on $500 will probably be effected and a bill introduced at an early day.

The final settlement of the Sherman-Brown controversy will take up a good part of the session. The legislature will no doubt order a thorough investigation of the whole matter. A resolution censuring the governor for his conduct will be pressed by the democrats, but will hardly receive a sufficient republican support to carry, at least till a full investigation has been made.

The school book question will be brought prominently forward again and a modified bill will undoubtedly pass. The bill in question will contain a provision requiring each township district to purchase and own all the books needed by the pupils in their respective districts. The original bill required the state to publish a uniform series, thus shutting out of the state all other publishers. This bill was killed after a hard fight, two years ago, by a strong and powerful lobby, and the present bill is the result of a compromise.

The speakership contest promises to be quite spirited. Six candidates have already entered the field, and several dark horses are watching the race. Those already in the field are Butler of Page, Story of Adair, Benson of Franklin, Thompson of Linn, Head of Greene, and Weaver of Hardin. Benson represents the distinctive monopoly element, Thompson is being pushed by the high license crowd, while Weaver is championed by the radical prohibitionists. It is quite likely that this element will triumph in the caucus. For the minor offices a multitude of candidates are developing. Mr. J. W. Bopp, of West Union, the well known newspaper correspondent, seems to be in the lead for secretary of the senate. Mr. W. T. Wilkinson, of this city, would prove a formidable candidate were it not for the fact that he was journal clerk four years ago when the prohibitory amendment was put through so bunglingly. The prohibitionists never can forgive this although there is not the least proof of any design in the matter. Mr. B. F. Rehkopf, of Van Buren county, takes the lead for chief clerk of the house, though no one knows what combination may be made by the caucus. None of the candidates for speaker have yet opened rooms in the city but all will undoubtedly do so in a few days.

An Iowa Mine Horror.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 7.—[Special Telegram.]—A terrific explosion occurred about noon to-day in Valeria mines at Colfax, just as the miners were preparing to go to dinner. A young miner called "Texas" stuck his pick into a twenty-five pound can of powder. The friction ignited the powder, and a terrific explosion followed. In the room at the time, besides "Texas," were George Storms and Peter Augstorm, while Lewis Evans stood at the entrance. The clothing was entirely burned off from every one in the room, and Storms and Augstorm received such severe burns that their condition is critical. Evans was instantly killed, being blown back upon a pile of coal with sufficient force to break his neck.

From the Bench to Insanity

DES MOINES, Jan. 7.—[Special Telegram.]—Judge Seward Smith of this city, was taken to the insane hospital at Mt. Pleasant to-day. He was appointed justice of the supreme court of Dakota by President Arthur, and was removed a few weeks ago by Mr. Cleveland. The severe strain of his large judicial work in Dakota and the annoyance and chagrin attending his summary removal on trumped up charges, played upon his mind and caused him to lose his mental balance. He was one of the brightest members of the bar in this state, and very general regret is felt at his sudden misfortune.

BURIED TREASURES.

A Large Amount of Stolen Funds Recovered.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 7.—Detective Dyson received a large amount of the missing funds of the Lancaster (Mass.) national bank here to-day. There was $15,780 in bills, etc., in two valises buried under a pile of stones in Tinmouth, ten miles from here. Charles H. Veo, treasurer of the West Rutland Marble company confessed at Lowell on Wednesday afternoon that he helped McNell steal the funds of the bank. They came here together last Wednesday morning. McNeil took $9,000 in gold and part of the securities, and went to Canada. Veo, thinking no suspicion could rest on him, get off here and went to work at his desk. Thursday, December 31, Veo gave his book keeper, Z. L. Barnum, two valises and told him to hide them. Barnum refused, but Dr. Nelson, president of the West Rutland Marble company, insisted, and he felt obliged to do it or loose his position. Thursday night, December 31, Barnum took a team for Tinmouth and called on his cousin, who lived on a lonely road half a mile from the village. After the visit he concealed the two valises, containing the money. As soon as Veo confessed, Detective Dyson took a train for this town, reaching here at 2:30 o'clock this morning. He went to Tinmouth this morning and found the securities and money as represented by Veo.

CHRISTIAN CRIMES.

Sickness and Poverty Encouraged By a Religious Corporation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—[Special Telegram.]—The Herald this morning says: Last November the Constitution club appointed a committee to examine into the condition of the tenement houses of New York city. Last night Dr. Gunn, chairman of the committee, made a verbal report to the club. He says: "I have learned that Trinity church is the owner of the worst tenement houses in the city. Trinity church has the universal reputation, I find, among the wretched people who are forced to live in such places, of being the hardest and meanest landlord in New York. The policy of the Trinity church corporation is to never make repairs on a tenement they own, but to let it actually fall to pieces, until no one, however wretched, can live in it. Then the corporation tears it down and builds a store or warehouse, or a comparatively expensive flat. It never spends its money to improve the condition of the poor.

I may seem to be making a sweeping accusation, but I know whereof I speak. Let any one who wishes to verify my statements go to the building, 34 Laight street, which is owned by Trinity church, and is inhabited by 200 persons. On the ground floor on the Laight street side is a liquor store, although Trinity church professes never to rent property to liquor dealers. The building is in the most terrible condition imaginable. The floors of the halls are covered with filth from sinks and closets. The halls are so dark that it is almost impossible to find one's hand before one's face. The stairways are broken. The sky lights on the top are kept fastened, and how any human beings can live in such a den it is difficult to imagine."

At 63 Cains street is another tenement house owned by Trinity church and rented to its occupants direct from the Trinity church office. My attention was called by the outbreak of scarlet fever some months ago. The father of the sick children went to Trinity church office and complained of the building. He was told that if he did not like it he could leave it. The cellar was filled a foot deep with sewerage that had leaked from broken sewer pipes. The floors of the hall were so covered with filth from some source that it deadened the sound of one's footsteps. The board of health was notified and was forced to order Trinity to make some repairs, as scarlet fever was a contageous disease."

THE IRON TRADE.

A Good Indication of the Business Pulse of the Country.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—[Special Telegram.]—The Times thus introduces and summarizes several interviews with manufacturers and dealers in iron: "If it be true, as is claimed, that the condition of the iron trade is the pulse of the business of the country, it is safe to say, basing the assertion upon the outlook in the iron business, that the coming year will be one in which business generally will be much better than it was last year. The interview had by the Times reporter with a large number of firms in all branches of iron and steel trade indicate in substance a healthy condition of trade and good demand for all classes of goods in which iron is the material used, from railroad equipments to builders' hardware. The markets are firm. There is very little speculative buying. There is no stock on hand to speak of, and there is sufficient present or immediate future demand to indicate a good business for the year to come. No one in the trade believes that there is a boom in prospect, and everyone hops that there will be no boom, but rather a continuance of the present healthy and normal condition of trade."

Figured Out in Advance.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 7.—At a largely attended meeting of merchant steel manufacturers here to-day a national association was formed and a standard classification of all grades of steel, similar to the iron classification card, was accepted. It is understood that under the new classification certain grades of steel which have been selling at very low prices are advanced about a quarter of a cent per pound.

A NOVEL CASE.

The Columbian Government Sues the Panama Railroad Company.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—[Special Telegram.]—An unusual claim has been presented to the United States supreme court by Carmelo Arango, attorney general of the United States of Columbia, against the Panama railroad company, which has its office on Wall street. The complaint is based on an alleged violation by the railroad company of the original contract that it made with the Columbian government in April, 1850, and also the subsequent contract of 1867. The contracts assured to the government the real ownership of the railroad, but permitted the use of it until 1966, provided the railroad company observed the terms of the contract. It is asserted that it violated them by its agreement with the Companie Universal of the Inter-Oceanic canal of Panama, and that the resul of this agreement is to destroy the railroad route itself, without providing any indemnity to the government. The complainant asks that the supreme court declare the privileges of the railroad company extinct and that the republic be allowed to enter upon the possession of the railroad with all its franchises and receive damages sufficient to indemnify the government for its losses.

HYMENEAL JOYS.

Sharon's Assumed Wife Married to Judge Terry.

STOCKTON, Cala., Jan. 7.—David S. Terry, ex-chief justice of the supreme court of California, and Miss Sarah Althea Hill, claiming to be the widow of ex-Senator Sharon, of Nevada, were married in the parsonage of the Catholic church here shortly before 10 o'clock this morning. Miss Hill arrived on the steamer from San Francisco at 3 o'clock this morning and remained on board until when she left for the parsonage with State Treasurer Gulahan, who acted as groomsman for Terry. The bride was dressed in a walking suit of dark woolen material, there being nothing in her appearance to indicate that she was about to wed the man who had so valiantly fought her case before the courts of law against the late Senator Sharon. Father O'Connor, of St. Mary's church, performed the ceremony. The only person present was the groomsman, Miss Hall having decided to dispense with bridesmaids. Judge Terry refused to allow any reporters to be present. The license gave the bride's name as Sarah Althea Hill Sharon, her age 32 and Terry's 62. The ceremony was quickly performed, after which the wedding party drove to Terry's residence where a wedding breakfast had been prepared. As soon as the breakfast was over Terry sent direct to the supreme court where he had a case on trial. Clinton Terry, the judges only living son, is reported to be greatly annoyed at his father's marriage, and intends leaving for Fresno, where his father lately purchased for him a large amount of property.

Justice Selden has filed with the county commissioners a bond to act as justice of peace. No action has been taken upon it or upon that of Justice Wright, which was filed some time since.

The case of George R. Whitmore for selling liquor without a license at Florence, which was set for a hearing before Justice Anderson yesterday, was continued for one week.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Manderson's Omaha Port of Entry Bill Passes the Senate.

THE POLYGAMISTS DISCUSSED.

A Tilt Between Teller and Cullom—The House Continues the Call of States and Hears the Committee Appointments Read.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The chair laid before the senate a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting a petition from West Point students, who are to be graduated in June, 1886, praying that provision may be made for their appointment to the army. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

The resolution offered by Mr. Manderson was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to whether any surveys of public lands have been made within the last two years in Nebraska, and whether there are any unsurveyed lands in that state, what recommendations have been made within the last three years by the surveyor general of that district as to the continuance of said office and whether it is advisable to discontinue the office of surveyor general.

Mr. Dolph, from the committee on commerce, reported favorably the bill extending to the city of Portland, Oregon, the provisions of the law of 1880 relating to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods; also, similar bills relating to Omaha, Nebraska, and Port Townsend, Oregon. The bills on Mr. Dolph's motion, were at once passed.

Mr. Voorhees offered as a substitute for the resolution recently offered by his colleague, one reciting in its preamble that the commissioner of pensions in his annual report had stated that at one time the pension bureau was all but avowedly a political machine filled with uncompromising abherents of a single organization (meaning the republican party), and that claimants were often required to support the republican party as the consideration upon which pensions should issue. The resolution instructs the committee on expenditures of public money to inquire into the truth of these allegations, and confers the power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Logan had nothing to say against the commissioner of pensions, whom he respected highly, but he wished the resolution enlarged so as to include an investigation of the present administration of the office. He said that Col. Fred Stevenson, a gallant wounded soldier, had been removed from his position at the head of a division of the office at the demand of a democratic member of congress. No charge had been made against him, and the only reason known for his removal was that he had supported an independent democratic candidate for congress in opposition to the man who has had him removed.

Mr. Voorhees accepted the amendment offered by Mr. Logan.

The resolution went over for one day.

At 2 o'clock the Utah bill came up, and Mr. Morgan addressed the senate upon it. He spoke in support of an amendment offered by him providing for the disposal of the property of the Mormon church according to the rules and principles of common law as in case of the dissolution of a corporation. He felt, he said, that we ought to strike the Mormon church organization out of existence.

Mr. Call did not believe that congress had the right to destroy the religious establishment of the Mormons. What right, he inquired, would congress have, for example, to undertake to administer, by trustees or otherwise, the property and temporal affairs of the Roman Catholic church. The christian sentiment of the country, and the ordinary laws, if enforced, were amply sufficient for dealing with polygamy.

Mr. Cullom alluding to the remarks made by Mr. Teller yesterday, said he differed with the senator from Colorado. He did not think we had persecuted the Mormons.

Mr. Teller denied having made the statement attributed to him by Mr. Cullom. What he had said was that the United States government had persecuted the Mormons, but that the action of the unwise agents selected by the government had resulted in irritating the Mormons.

A spirited colloquy ensued between Mr. Cullom and Mr. Teller, the former contenting himself with brief inquiries and side remarks, to which Mr. Teller replied at considerable length.

Mr. Cullom read from the report of Governor Ford to show the course pursued by the Mormons when in Missouri.

Mr. Teller said that the government had condemned the course of the people of Illinois in dealing with the Mormons as contrary to justice and right.

Mr. Cullom remarked that the senator from Colorado (Mr. Teller), seemed disposed to take the side of the Mormons all through.

Mr. Teller remarked that he knew he had taken some risk in undertaking to defend the constitutional rights of those people. He did not charge the people of Illinois with anything that would not have occurred in any other section of the country. He simply asserted that force begot force. The Mormons, having been robbed of their property, would naturally retaliate.

Mr. Cullom inquired whether the senate meant to say that people who were not Mormons had been the persons who inaugurated the stealing and plunder.

Mr. Teller replied that he had said that he did not know about that.

Mr. Cullom did not like to hear the senator putting the people who were not Mormons always on the defensive. There must be something wrong with the class of people that could not live with other people, and that had been sent away from every section in which they had undertaken to live.

Considerable debate ensued as to the legal effect of the provisions relating to testimony to be given by husbands and wives, and some amendments of detail were made, but Mr. Morgan's amendment was lost.

Mr. Voorhees sent to the desk and had the clerk read a telegram from Salt Lake City which, he said, in justice to the Utah commission, ought to be read. It was a dispatch from A. S. Paddock, saying: "Van Wyck mistaken about clerks of commission; average permanent clerks from beginning to date do not exceed three, possibly four, including temporary clerk. Only one clerk now employed."

Mr. Van Wyck thought it extraordinary that the commission did not know how many clerks it had. He did not like that expression, "Three, possibly four." Perhaps if they employed another clerk they could probably find out exactly how many clerks they had. (Laughter.) Taking into account the distance, and allowing for mistakes of the telegraph, he guessed it would turn out after all that they had about the number of clerks he had stated, namely, six. (Great Laughter.)

Without concluding the consideration of the bill the senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The call of states was resumed and the following bills and resolutions were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Goff—To repeal the internal revenue tax on tobacco.

By Mr. Caswell—To levy a tax on oleomargarine and collect the same through the internal revenue bureau.

By Mr. Bean—Calling on the secretary of the interior for copies of the correspondence between his department and the governor of Arizona on Indian matters.

By Mr. Gifford—For the admission of the state of Dakota. Also for the appointment of two additional justices of the supreme court of Dakota.

By Mr. Halley—For the appointment of additional justices of the supreme court of Idaho.

By Mr. Josephs—Providing for an additional justice of the supreme court of New Mexico. Also, to provide for the organization of a regiment of volunteers in Arizona and New Mexico for the purpose of suppressing Indian hostilities. Also, for the relief of the heirs of Christopher Carson. Also, a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three members to investigate the conduct of the campaign against the hostile Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico as conducted by Gen. Crook.

By Mr. Voorhees—For the admission of the state of Washington. Also, to forfeit the unearned Northern Pacific land grant. Also, to secure more efficient civil service reform.

By Mr. Henderson of Illinois—For the construction of the Hennepin canal.

By Mr. Dunham of Illinois—To establish a department of commerce.

By Mr. Anderson of Kansas—To prevent sales of Pacific railroad before certain United States bonds with interest shall have been fully paid.

Bills were introduced for the erection of public buildings at Oshkosh, Milwaukee, Superior and Eau Clair, Wis., and Fremont, Neb.

At the conclusion of the call the speaker announced his committee appointments and the house adjourned until Monday.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

Composition of the Ministry Formed by DeFreycinet.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The new cabinet was announced in the Official Gazette this afternoon as follows: De Freycinet, president of the council and minister of foreign affairs; Sarrion, minister of the interior; Sadi-Carnot, minister of finance; Goblet, minister of public instruction; De Mole, minister of justice; De Velle, minister of agriculture; Gen. Boulanger, minister of war; Aubra, minister of marine and colonies; Brabant, minister of public works; Granet, minister of posts and telegraphs; Lockroy, minister of commerce.

Composition of the new ministry creates no enthusiasm, notably the appointment of M. Tarrien, a third rate politician to the important office of minister of the interior. It is said that his appointment will prove a source of weakness. The cabinet will, it is believed, be short lived.

Exterminating Annam Rebels.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—General DeCourcey, commander of the French forces in Tonquin, telegraphs the war office as follows: "During the latter part of December the rebels destroyed the Catholic mission houses at Aghean, Annam, and killed the French missionary and 500 native christians. A column of French troops were sent in pursuit of the rebels. It overtook and routed them and captured their arms and ammunition.

A Denial From Raine.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—F. Raine, United States consul general in this city, denies that he is in any way connected with the Cincinnati correspondence defaming Pendleton, United States minister to Germany. Raine says he has quit journalistic life and has written nothing for the press since last May. The whole matter appears to him to be a plot of evil minded persons. He says his relations with Pendleton are of the most friendly character.

The Panama Canal.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Times' Paris correspondent says: The French government will, at the request of the Panama Canal company, send Rousseau to inspect and report on the condition and prospects of the Panama canal. If the report is favorable a loan will be granted the company to push the work to completion. If it is adverse, the enterprise will be allowed to collapse and the government will assume the responsibility.

Will Probably End in Failure.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A dispatch from Tamatave says that negotiations for the settlement of the differences between France and Madagascar are still in the elementary stage. The Malagassy officials stubbornly reject some conditions recently submitted by France, and it is expected that the negotiations will end in failure.

The French Financial Burden.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The Gaulois says that the principal financial houses in Paris have agreed upon a scheme for the unification of the debt of France. According to this project the public debt will be converted into 3 per cent rentes, and the perpetual floating debt will be consolidated at 3 per cent. The plan also involves a great national loan.

THREATENED STRIKE AVERTED.

The Elevated Railway Troubles Amicably Adjusted.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The final consultation between the committee on grievances of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the officers of the Elevated railroad took place at the company's offices this afternoon. The consultation was a long one, lasting from 3 o'clock to nearly 6 o'clock. General Manager Hain, Vice President Gallaway, Sidney Dillon and Cyrus W. Field represented the company. A few minutes after 4 o'clock Field announced to the reporters that the difficulties had been amicably settled on a nine hour basis. When the meeting was finally over, Chief Engineer Arthur said that the elevated railway company had granted all the requests contained in the letter of grievances which was forwarded to the officials several days ago, with the exception of the eight hour clause. The engineers had agreed that nine, instead of eight hours should constitute a day's work. Under this agreement a full hour's pay is to be allowed whenever an engineer is called upon to work a fraction of an hour over the specified nine hours. The day's work will begin at 4:30 instead of 5:15 as formerly, an additional three-quarters of an hour being allowed engineers to reach their machines from the nearest elevated road station. The wages will be $3.50 per day for old engineers, $3.00 for all engineers promoted from positions as firemen, firemen $2.00, firemen promoted from other roads $1.75 for first six months, $2.00 afterwards. "We are much pleased with the settlement," said Chief Arthur; "the officers have dealt with us fairly and squarely, and we have no fault to find." "The thing has been amicably adjusted," remarked Col. Hain, "and the threatened strike is averted."

COSTLY RESIDENCES.

The Pacific Coast Leads Off with the Most Magnificent.

SUMMIT, Oregon, Jan. 1, 1886.—[To the Editor.]—In the WEEKLY BEE of December 23, 1885, in an article headed "Vanderbilt's Palace," your headlines call his residence the costliest in America, and place the value, including furniture, at $3,000,000. Semi-occasionally such articles reveal how little is known of the Pacific coast. In San Francisco, the residence of the widow of the late Mark Hopkins cost $3,000,000, exclusive of furniture. Again at Menlo Park, near San Francisco, is erected the handsome residence of J. C. Flood at a cost of $5,000,000, also exclusive of furniture. This man is building another $5,000,000 residence on California street, San Francisco, at a cost of $5,000,000, intending to have a country and city home of equal grandeur. It would be well for you to prepare an article on the costly residences of the Pacific coast. Yours, respectfully,

WM. CROWHURST.

Damaged Subsistence Stores.

A board of survey has been appointed by order of Gen. Howard to meet at the subsistence storehouse in this city at 10 o'clock this morning, to inquire into, report upon and fix the responsibility for certain damaged and deficient subsistence stores, for which Major John P. Hawkins, commissary of subsistence, is accountable. The detail for the board is: Major Robert H. Hall, Twenty-second infantry, Capt. Charles A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., Second Lieut. George N. Chase, Fourth infantry.

DIED.

YOUNGHUSBAND—At Richmond, Va., Dec. 15, 1885, Frederick Younghusband, formerly of Weymouth, England, late residence Park avenue and Twelfth street, this city.

BLIZZARDS AND BLOCKADES.

Old Boreas Blows a Wave of Arctic Freshness Over the West.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC ABANDONED.

The Leading Cities Completely Isolated from Their Western Neighbors—The Cold Wave Traveling Southward to the Gulf.

The Second Blockake at Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 7.—[Special Telegram.]—At 10 o'clock last night word was received that a blizzard was raging at Hastings, and traveling eastward very fast. The thermometer here registered twenty-five above zero, and the sky's were bright. An hour later it was snowing hard and there was a drop of 15° in the temperature. This morning the storm is still raging and Lincoln people are snowbound again. It is hourly growing colder and the winds are blowing fiercely. All the railroads are blockaded and no attempt to move trains will be made until the storm is over. The train from Wymore was abandoned at Crete this morning, and the Burlington train No. 4, due in Omaha at 11 a. m. to-day is still at Hastings. Train No. 3 on the Burlington which left here for the west at 10 o'clock last night ran into the storm at Crete and was forced to back down to Lincoln again. The train from Chicago was abandoned at Plattsmouth and the Omaha connection was not started out. The outlook now is that this storm will be worse in many respects than that of Sunday. It is much colder, snows harder and the winds are higher. Reports received here show the storm is general all over Nebraska and reaches to Atchison, Kansas, on the south.

At Kansas City.

The storm which prevailed all day on the plains is one of the most severe ever known. No trains arrived or departed to-night on the Santa Fe, Union Pacific or Burlington & Missouri River railroads. Telegraphic communication with points west of here has been greatly interrupted, and many railroad wires are down. The snow fall has been accompanied by strong winds and severe cold, ana will undoubtedly cause much suffering among the cattle, probably entailing heavy losses. The weather here has been less severe, though tonight the mercury is 3° below zero, with keen, northwest winds, and light, drifting snow falling. A passenger who came in over the Santa Fe from Williams, N. M., states there is an unbroken covering of snow on the ground for the entire distance of some 1,500 miles. Reports from the north say the weather is so severe that linemen cannot go out to repair disabled telegraph wires in the open country.

Severe at Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Jan. 7.—A severe storm set in here last evening and continued throughout the day. This evening the wind is still howling, and the thermometer 12° below. The Illinois Central road, which was blocked by the previous storm, is now hopelessly closed until the weather settles and the track can be shoveled out. No train was sent out on the Omaha for St. Paul. The Sioux City & Pacific line is open but trains are somewhat delayed. Nebraska roads entering here abandoned trains to-day. All the roads in southern Dakota are mostly open, though trains are delayed by cold. The storm is the most severe since that of October, 1880, and is general throughout the entire section so far as can be heard from.

Des Moines Snow Bound.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 7.—[Special Telegram.]—The first blizzard of the season set in at noon to-day. The mercury has dropped 30° since morning and is still falling. Strong winds and sharp, cutting snow have been blowing from the north all afternoon. The railroads are generally delayed or blockaded. The narrow gauge roads north and south are closed. The Rock Island west of Des Moines is shut up. Northwestern trains started out late but are expected to spend all night in the snow banks. The Diagonal left late in the afternoon. The Fort Dodge road is snowed under. The weather is growing colder very fast.

At Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 7.—All trains on the Santa Fe and Union Pacific railroads are abandoned. The mail which left Kansas City at 10 o'clock this morning on the Santa Fe road is at Osage City, thirty-five miles west of here. The train on the Union Pacific, leaving Kansas City at the same time is at Wamego. A terrible wind and snow storm prevails all over the state, but is most severe in the western part. At Brookville, 140 miles west of here, on the Union Pacific road, the thermometer registered 1° below zero at 4 p. m. Here, at 9 o'clock the thermometer registers 10° below zero with prospects of its going lower. There is not a heavy fall of snow here, but it is drifting badly.

**The Cold W