

TWO TERRITORIES MAY COME

With a Possibility That Washington Will Further Swell the Number.

PERHAPS AMENDED TO DEFEAT.

Reduce the Reservations to Actual Requirements—Pension Bills Pass the House For Iowa—Washington Notes.

Weak Arguments in Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—[Special Telegram.]—A very weak opposition was made today before the committee on territories to the Harrison Dakota bill. Colonel Thompson and L. G. Johnson, residents of the territory, spoke against the measure, the first being opposed to the submission of any question relating to statehood to a popular vote of the people interested, while the latter wanted division on the line of the Missouri river. It is clear that the tactics of the democrats of Dakota and many of those in congress is to get up a snarl about the line of division, but there can be no snarl except among the democrats themselves. Two democratic senators and a dozen democratic representatives said today that the Harrison bill would be passed. Generally it is believed that Washington and Montana territories may come in with Dakota, but the statement sent into the northwest that a compromise was being effected by the Dakota state officers now here, or any of the republicans in congress, is untrue. The claims of Dakota as set forth in the Harrison bill stand alone and upon distinct facts now as they did three weeks ago.

Senator Harrison says that the Montana constitution is all that is required, and that there need be no more delay in granting admission to that territory than in the case of Dakota. It is probable that so far as the senate is concerned, an arrangement may be made for the prompt admission of Dakota and Montana, in which event no special advantage will accrue to either party. A bill to authorize the people of Washington territory, to which the "Pan Handle" strip of Idaho is to be annexed, to adopt a constitution and prepare for admission to the union, has been reported to the senate. It is simply an enabling act, authorizing the people to form for themselves a state government with the name of the state of Washington. The senate committee on territories will very probably consider the Montana bill at its next meeting.

AMENDED TO DEATH.

Representative Henderson of Dubuque very much regrets the fact that so many amendments have been proposed to the bill now before the house increasing the pensions of soldiers' widows to \$10 per month. He said today that he did not oppose the principles involved in the amendments, but he objected to anything being brought up to antagonize the passage of the bill. "If there had been no amendments offered," said he, "I believe the bill would have been passed by the house within an hour after it was called up. Now so many amendments are and will be proposed, and so many amendments will be made, that I fear it will not be passed at all. It is the longing up of the poor widows that has caused this. There are now there are some who want to load it down with the Mexican pension bill, and there will be some responsibility rest upon those who submit these propositions if the bill is not passed this time. It is strong enough of itself, and can stand alone if its friends will only permit it to do so."

REDUCE THE RESERVATIONS.

It seems certain that congress will act upon the question of reducing the Indian reservations of the northwest to something nearer the actual requirements of the tribes, attaching the surplus to the public domain, the Indians, of course, to be paid for the lands thus taken from them. While the public domain is steadily diminishing the demand for settlements in the northwest is rapidly increasing. It is contended that the demand for homesteads is too great to permit hundreds of thousands of acres of valuable lands to remain idle and unused in the hands of the Indians. "There is no sense," said Ex-Secretary Teller, "in permitting each Indian a tribe to hold three or four thousand acres nearly all of which is utterly valueless to him. There is no longer any game for the Indians to hunt, hence their vast tracts are of no value to them." A bill providing for the allotment of Indian lands upon some equitable plan, so as to give to each all that he may need for farming and grazing purposes, and for the purchase of the remainder by the government, will soon be introduced in congress.

PENSIONS FOR IOWANS.

Bills pensioning the following Iowans have passed the house: Anna D. Eichman, John Deffenbaugh and Charlotte D. Crocker, widow of the famous General Crocker, Iowa's model soldier. The Iowa delegation tried to make quite a fight to save the Crocker bill, and its members are consequently very jubilant over their success. The passage of the bill was recommended by the survivors of all of the gallant general's brigade. It increases the widow's pension from \$30 to \$50 a month. There is no doubt about the bill passing the senate, say the Iowans. Today General Belknap was in the senate, and was congratulating the Iowa members on the passage of the Crocker bill, against which there has been much opposition on account of the precedent it makes. General Belknap and Crocker fought together and were firm friends.

PAYNE'S SEAT IN DANGER.

There is a marked disposition on the part of Ohio people, regardless of political creed, to make the investigations of the charges of bribery and corruption in the election of Senator Payne thorough. Prominent democrats from Ohio say that the members of the democratic party in that state are evidently thoroughly in the matter, and are anxious to have the matter probed to the bottom. They do not hesitate to admit the gravity of the case and its apparent foundation on facts, and there is a belief with many of them that it will result in the loss of his seat to the senator. So confident are some Ohio people that this will be the final result, that they are beginning gravely to discuss the prospect as to his successor. Governor Foraker seems to favor it, and there are many who venture the prediction that he will be occupying the seat now held by Senator Payne before another year passes.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

General William P. Carlin, Fourth infantry, who is at the Eboli house in this city, on leave from Fort Omaha, intends remaining in the city for several weeks. His recent sketches and reminiscences of army men here are considered among the most valuable and interesting of the contributions to the history of the late war.

L. H. Tower and wife of Omaha were at the capital today.

It is expected that the bill to admit Dakota will be taken up in the senate tomorrow, and probably be passed in that body.

IOWA POSTMASTER APPOINTED.

Today the postmaster general appointed the following fourth class postmasters for Iowa: John Wiggins, at Janss, Guthrie county, vice S. E. Faranther, removed.

AUDITOR BROWN REINSTATED

A Political Surprise to the Statesmen of Our Sister State.

LARRABEE'S ACT CRITICIZED.

The Title to the Office With the Courts to Decide—The Iowa Legislature and Some of Its Prospective Work.

Cattell Gives Way to Brown.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 25.—[Special Telegram.]—The reinstatement of Auditor Brown as chief clerk of the capitol today. The returning members of the legislature are very reluctant to express opinions, because they expect to have to pass upon the matter in a judicial capacity. It seems to be the general understanding that an investigation will be ordered and a strong effort will be made by ex-Governor Sherman's friends to secure Brown's impeachment. The restoration of the auditor was a great surprise to many people, who had relied on Sherman's confident declaration, that Cattell, whom he had appointed, would remain in office during the balance of the term. After Sherman had declared a vacancy and appointed Cattell, many doubted the right of Governor Larrabee to ignore that appointment and put Brown back.

In talking with leading lawyers of this city, it appears that nearly everyone of them are of the opinion that his act is indefensible. They say that while Sherman may have erred in declaring a vacancy, having performed an executive act, his successor had no power to overrule it, but should have left the matter to the courts to decide. Governor Larrabee submitted the matter to the attorney general and acted on his advice, so the burden of Brown's reinstatement falls upon his legal adviser, Attorney General Baker. The democrats are very happy over the complication, expecting to make a good deal of political capital out of it. If the republicans do not move an investigation they will. With the days impeachment proceedings, and the Brown matter, and prohibitory legislation on hand, the prospects for a long session and a big wrangle are quite certain.

The democrats have held a secret caucus and resolved to support Sherman's side of the controversy. When he was governor they took the other side and opposed him all the way through. Now that he is out of office and they see a chance to stir up trouble, they support him. They say that the original charges against Brown have not been investigated by Governor Larrabee at all, and must now be, as they threaten impeachment proceedings against Brown. The latter took possession of the office today and restored his old force, including all his deputies and clerks, as if they were when he was ousted from office by the Governor's guards ten months ago.

The Iowa Legislature.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—Despite the snow blockade shutting off to some extent communication with the outside world, Des Moines has been quite lively in a social way the past week. There have been parties or receptions nearly every night, and this week has several more in store. When the legislature convenes again it is expected that some larger parties will be given for the benefit of the visiting statesmen. A few of the members did not go home for the recess, and some who tried had a hard time to get through, and the condition of the roads at present indicates that they will have a still harder time to get back at the opening Tuesday afternoon. Some of the members have a long distance to come, and the roundabout way they must travel since the storm set in rolls up their mileage pretty high. One member was paid \$34 mileage, at the usual rate of five cents a mile.

There will not be quite so much anxiety among the statesmen as to the condition of the blockade at the reconvening as there was when the legislature opened. The caucuses have been held, the offices have been filled, the glamour that ambition throws around the legislative prizes has been dispelled, and nothing now remains but to settle down to the hard work of the session. The members of the third house give promise of being here "by a large majority." The school book lobby, the insurance lobby, the railroad lobby, and several other more or less interested lobbies will be on hand to look after the proposed legislation. It doesn't appear now that the legislature will be very radical in any direction, but it is questionable whether it will pass any needed measures in the interest of public rights and the public good.

It seems quite likely that a bill will pass requiring foreign corporations doing business in the state to re-incorporate here. There will be a strong effort made to have the railroad commissioners elected instead of appointed. The most interesting question of the session is the case of Governor Sherman, in his retiring message, stated his objections to the change very strongly and forcibly, showing that the result would be to make the commission partisan, and to force railway matters into politics to the great detriment of the public good. But the last republican state convention, yielding unwisely to popular demand, resolved in favor of this measure, so it is questionable whether many republicans whether a bad promise is better broken or kept. An influential republican senator is quoted as favoring a compromise, that the railroad commissioners shall be appointed as at present by the governor but that their nominations must be confirmed by the senate, making the latter body a powerful check upon the governor's discretion.

Governor Larrabee, who is now fairly installed in office, is making a fine impression and opening his administration well. In many respects it is quite unlike his predecessor, being much more conservative and retiring in his disposition. He proceeds very cautiously, giving personal attention and inviting all the routine details of his office. He is not quite as approachable in the popular sense of the term as his predecessor, though this is due to personal reserve rather than any disposition to be exclusive. Unless a governor puts up the bars some time he will get little opportunity to attend to his work. Governor Sherman was always so affable and so genial that visitors felt that his time was imposed upon and he was greatly overrun with callers. Governor Larrabee, with more personal reserve, will not be troubled as much in this way, but will be better able to dispatch public business.

The recent state prohibition convention called many enthusiastic people together, and created some sentiment for the vigorous enforcement of the law. But a good deal of the talk was of the frothy kind that looks large away from home, but means little when put to the test. The convention would have been a great success if it had been a convention toward coupling women suffrage to the prohibition cause. It has already embittered and alienated many temperance workers and gains no friends for prohibition that the cause did not already have. Many ambitious women in this state, as well as in others, appear to consider prohibition as a life to their suffrage notions, and they lose no opportunity to push women suffrage to the front of the great cause of many temperance workers who want prohibition for its own sake.

Snow Slides in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 25.—Snow slides on the Oregon & Navigation line, between Dalles and Multnomah Falls, are much heavier than first supposed, and earth rocks and trees are brought down with the snow. Plows cannot break through it, and it must be removed with picks and shovels. It is reasonably certain that the track will not be cleared for three days.

Collision of Trains.

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FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The chair laid before the senate a letter from the secretary of the treasury in compliance with the recent resolution of the senate asking for information as to what proportion of bonds called for payment on February 1, 1886, are held by national banks as a basis for circulation.

The letter states that the amount of such bonds held are \$5,000,000. Also letters from the secretary of war showing the contracts made by his department during the past fiscal year, and transmitting the report of the board of fortifications, report of the quartermaster general, and a report showing the number of clerks employed in the various bureaus of the war department. Also, a letter from the secretary of the interior, stating an increase of the clerical force of the commissary general, and the secretary of the interior, stating an increase of the clerical force of the commissary general, and the secretary of the interior, stating an increase of the clerical force of the commissary general.

Among the petitions presented and appropriated to was one from St. Paul, (Minn.), urging congress to appropriate money for the improvement of the upper Missouri river. Mr. George presented the credentials of E. C. Wallhall, elected senator from Mississippi to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Larrabee.

Mr. Wallhall was then sworn in by the President pro tem of the senate. Mr. Wallhall, who was sworn in by the President pro tem of the senate, reported a bill for the settlement of the debt of the Pacific railroad.

Mr. Wallhall submitted an amendment, which was ordered by yeas and nays, United States to respect its lien, mortgage, or otherwise on the property of any of the companies affected by the bill, the president of the committee on the Pacific railroad, Mr. Wallhall, submitted an amendment, which was ordered by yeas and nays, United States to respect its lien, mortgage, or otherwise on the property of any of the companies affected by the bill, the president of the committee on the Pacific railroad, Mr. Wallhall, submitted an amendment, which was ordered by yeas and nays, United States to respect its lien, mortgage, or otherwise on the property of any of the companies affected by the bill, the president of the committee on the Pacific railroad.

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WISE WHEN HE WISHED TO BE

Champions of the "Lost Cause" Carefully Curb Their Tongues in Congress.

THE BOUT WITH MR. BOUTELLE.

Silver Seems the Uppermost Subject—Pensioning Postal Clerks—A Soldier's Widow Turned Out in the Cold by Vilas.

The Norfolk Navy Yard Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The debate in the house on Friday last over the resolution inquiring into dismissals of ex-navy soldiers from the Norfolk (Va.) navy yard to make places for ex-Confederates, and inquiring about the obligation of the navy to honor the graves of Union soldiers who died there yet lies in the breasts of certain gentlemen from the south much feeling from the "late unpleasantness." A good deal of comment is made, however, about the caution observed by Captain George D. Wise of Virginia, who spoke for the living confederates, during the debate in the private meeting of the committee on naval affairs, which Captain Wise is a member, that gentleman and one or two others became very much excited and spoke disrespectfully of the union cause. When he addressed the house, where all heard and where his language was much more moderate. Captain Wise is a generous, warm-hearted and companionable man, 51 years old, and popular with his constituency, but he is full of passion and the cause for which he fought. He is a native Virginian, and he despises the man who casts a reflection upon the Old Dominion or bourbonism. No other man on his side of the house was so well equipped to make a good defense and assault. His very skin is full of every element of the subject. He was reared in the vicinity of the Norfolk navy yard, and he knows everybody about and the history of everything connected with the yard. He needed no rehearsal and no preparation.

It develops, however, that the democrats in the house were in a trembling fear during the debate of all of Captain Wise's remarks. They expected to hear him say something very indecent. They knew his impulses, his sentiments, and they were afraid he would speak them; and when finally he began his peroration they pulled him down when he reached his first climax. His friends actually took hold of him, and saying, "You have reached the point," which to stop, say no more," they almost forced him to his seat.

The thing the cold-blooded, long-headed democrats and ex-Confederates of the north fear more than all else, and especially do the western democrats fear it, is that their hot-headed brethren who fought for the "lost cause," will speak the sentiments they have for years entertained and which they hold most dear to their hearts. They realize, too, that one of the objects the republicans had in dissenting against the navy yard matter was to draw out this southern sentiment, and to show the country that the republicans were not to be deceived by the "lost cause" feeling. It is only their second thoughts they care to have the country consider. This matter will come up again when Secretary Whitney's report is received.

POINTS ON THE SILVER SUBJECT.

The organization of bi-metallic associations throughout England is regarded as significant by the silver men in congress. They believe the object of the organization in England is self protection, and for the purpose of influencing this country, England, and in fact nearly all the nations on the globe, want the United States to maintain the present standard of bi-metalism. If it should be determined to make a heavier or lighter dollar in this country, or to suspend the coinage of silver altogether, even for a brief period, it is said the English money system would be more or less disorganized. If the present status of affairs can be maintained England will be pleased, and the enemies of silver say it is because she is gradually getting hold of our gold. The chief basis of finance of nearly every government is gold and silver.

In connection with observations on the English view of the question, something is being said about the announcement that Mr. Blaine has given a good deal of space in the second volume of his history to silver and its advocates. Some people prefer to believe that he is catering to the south and west and is an eye on the political chess board of 1888, while others say he only wishes to popularize the publication to increase its sale; that he has long been known as a strong silver man.

Some of the most earnest advocates of silver are becoming considerably excited. They are charging the administration with violating the laws relating to the extinguishment of the public debt, the transfer of the change of current money, etc., and in various ways, evading duties set forth by the revised statutes. The more inflammable talk of impeachment proceedings, public censure, etc. These modes of punishment have been spoken of so much and so great an interest is entertained by some members of the lower house of congress in it, that it is surprising if steps are taken in that direction.

This riotous talk will not materialize, and doubtless never will, but it shows the pitch of earnestness reached by some of the advocates of silver. It has frequently been remarked the difference between the silver and anti-silver advocates. One is excitable, emotional, energetic, earnest, the other quiet, unexcitable, determined. In the minds of some silver men to denounce silver, to stop its coinage indefinitely, is sufficient provocation for not only impeachment proceedings but proceedings revolutionary.

PENSIONING POSTAL CLERKS.

Another effort is to be made during this session of congress to pass a bill pensioning railway postal clerks. In the past congress two bills were introduced to this end but they were defeated in committee. Since then, however, the postal clerks and their friends have been at work and report increased sentiment in their favor. They believe they will now succeed. The question opens the whole subject of pensioning all persons employed by the government in extra-hazardous work. It is to be said that the railway mail service subjects its employees to far more danger than that of the army or navy in times of peace, and yet the soldiers and sailors are always guaranteed pensions in case of accident. A great deal of strong argument pro and con is furnished, and the subject is one of more significance than at first glance one would suppose. If these men come in for pensions there are thousands of others in other services who will after a while ask for a pension when injured by accident in the line of duty.

SPILTS FOR THE HUNGRY.

Something of a flurry has been created at the postoffice department by the summary removal of a poor widow the relief of a gallant Union soldier who fell on a battlefield and who has a number of persons dependent upon her for support. She had long occupied a position in the dead-letter office, and performed her duties pleasantly and with remarkable efficiency, but she was just the least particle eccentric. It was some time before the other employees in the office

could ascertain why this poor woman was removed. They knew that she was not an "offensive partisan," and that she was a "very good clerk." When it was ascertained that the alleged reason for her removal was that she was eccentric, they have been unable to "discover it," said an employee of the office. "She was kind and efficient; she was respected by all, and she had no other dependence than her salary." It has been stated that the real reason for the dismissal of this lady was to make a place for somebody else. It is one of the sad features of politics here.

AN ARAPAHO RAPIST

Accomplishes His Foul Purpose—Threats of Lynching.

ARAPAHO, Neb., Jan. 25.—[Special Telegram.]—William Tridle was arrested today for a brutal assault upon a 14-year-old girl named Edith Bell. Upon some pretext Tridle enticed the girl to go out of town with him on one of the country roads. When about two miles out the brute accomplished his fiendish purpose and then left her. The scene of the outrage is about half a mile from the assaulted girl's home. She made her way home, where she now lies in a critical condition from the terrible treatment she received at the hands of the brute.

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A Result of the Blockade.

HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 25.—[Special Telegram.]—News came this city today of a serious railroad accident which occurred on the Burlington & Missouri road three miles east of Kanong, a small station on the Oberlin branch. The freight train from this city stuck in a snow drift and the engine cut loose and went on to Oberlin after a snow plow. In returning the darkness and the blinding snow hid the freight train, and the engine ran into it, causing a disastrous wreck. One man, whose name is unknown, was caught between the cars while attempting to jump over the engine, and was less seriously injured, but his arm was crushed so badly that amputation was necessary.

MONEY AND TRADE.

Last Week's Clearings—As Reported From the Leading Cities.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 25.—The following table, compiled from special dispatches to Post, from the leading clearing houses of the United States, gives the gross clearances for the week ending January 23, with percentage of decrease and increase compared with the corresponding week of 1885:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	\$72,308,781	38.2	...
Boston	28,208,006	38.2	...
Philadelphia	16,537,444	23.4	...
Chicago	2,754,450	30.2	...
Baltimore	10,643,590	14.2	...
St. Louis	11,040,000	...	...
Memphis	8,000,000	...	...
San Francisco	8,740,000	31.9	...
Portland	1,128,501	11.6	...
San Jose	4,584,704	10.7	...
San Antonio	4,440,000	4.2	...
San Diego	3,055,232	7.5	...
Albany	8,917,000	13.6	...
Albany	2,435,008	11.0	...
Albany	8,858,100	...	...
Albany	2,961,960	...	...
Albany	1,600,000	...	...
Albany	2,820,670	33.7	...
Albany	2,275,445	30.3	...
Albany	1,385,470	10.0	...
Albany	1,387,055	11.3	...
Albany	1,848,727	25.2	...
Albany	1,773,074	10.0	...
Albany	1,266,247	3.9	...
Albany	574,075	...	...
Albany	875,740	10.9	...
Albany	982,000	65.7	...
Albany	854,116	33.8	...
Albany	925,541	9.0	...
Albany	46,430	5.0	...
Albany	46,197	2.2	...
Albany	1,412,560	...	...