THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR,

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 Iowans-

Washington Notes.

Weak Arguments in Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.- Special Tele-

gram. |-A very weak opposition was made

to-day before the committee on territories to

the Harrison Dakota bill. Colonel Thomp-

son and L. G. Johnson, residents of the

territory, spoke against the measure, the first

being opposed to the submission of any ques-

tion 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 representa-

tives said to-day 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 con-

gress, is untrue. The claims of Dakota as

set forth in the Harrison bill stand alone and

upon distinct facts now as they did three

Senator Harrison says that the Montana

constitution is all that is required, and that there need be no more delay in granting ad-

mission to that territory than in the case of

Dakota. It is probable that so far as the sen-

ate is concerned, an arrangement may be

made for the prompt admission of Dakota

and Montana, in which event no special ad-

vantage will accrue to either party. A bill

to authorize the people of Washington ter-

ritory, to which the "I'an Handle" strip of

Idaho is to be annexed, to adopt a constitu-

tion and prepare for admission to the union,

has peen 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 Mantana bill at its

Representative Henderson of Dubuque very

much regrets the fact that so many amend-

ments have been proposed to the bill now be-

fore the house increasing the pensions of

soldiers' widows to \$12 from \$8 per month.

He said to-day 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

bill that has defeated it heretofore. 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

next meeting. AMENDED TO DEATH.

weeks ago.

OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1886.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

AUDITOR BROWN REINSTATED Henry G. Nelson, at Monroe, Jasper county, vice O. B. Nipp, resigned; Wheelock S. Bowen, at Sheffield, Franklin county, vice A.

A Political Surprise to the Statesmen of Our Sister State.

SENATE BILLS INTRODUCED. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.- [Press.] - Among he bills introduced in the senate to-day were The Title to the Office With the Courts to Decide-The Iowa Legislature and Some of Its

Prospective Work.

the bills introduced in the senate to-day were the following: By Mr. Morgan-Providing that the members of any tribe or nation under the jurisdiction of the United States shall be eligible to ap-pointment as postmaster, mail agent, postal clerk, deputy collector of internal revenue, deputy marshal, Indian agent, or Indian in-spector, or to any other office relating to the conduct of Indian affairs or to the govern-ment of any Indian tribe or nation. By Mr. Van Wyck-To increase the pen-sion of widows and dependent relatives, among other things, that the pension now granted the widows or minor children of deceased soldiers or saliors, shall be increased from S12 per month. Cattell Gives Way to Brown. DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 25.-[Special Telegram. |- The reinstatement of Auditor Brown is the chief topic at the capitol to-day. 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 to \$12 per month. By Mr. Cullom—Increasing the pension for total disability and for total heiplessness to the general understanding that an investigation will be ordered and a strong effort will S100 per month. By Mr. Bowen-Providing that no action shall be begun by the United States to cancel a land patent after three years from be made by ex-Governor Sherman's friends to secure Brown's impeachment. The restor ation 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

quite certain.

guards ten mouths ago.

shall be begun by the United States to cancel a land patent after three years from the date of entry. WORK OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEES. The LOUSE committees on pensions to-day added an amendment to the Mexican pen-sion bill. Introduced in the house by Mr. Walford, and directed a report of the bill to the house as agreed upon in the committee. The bill authorizes the secretary of the in-terior to place on the pension rolls at SS per month the names of all surviving officers, soldiers and sailors who served in the Mexi-can war for any portion of time during the years 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848, or their sur-viving widows. No soldiers whose political disabilities have not been removed shall be entitled to the benefits of the act. The house committee on labor to-day ap-pointed Messrs, Crain, Lawfer and Buchanan as a sub committee to draft a bill amending the eight-hour iaw so as to provide that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for men employed by contractors on government work. The members of the labor committee say as a result of the conference between the sub committees of the committees on agri-culture and labor, a bill will be reported by the former committee making the commis-sioner of agriculture a cabinet officer, and providing that the denartment shall be are of the opinion that his act is indefensi ble. 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 sioner of agriculture a cabinet officer, and republicans do not move an investigation providing that the department shall be known as the department of agriculture and they will. With the Hayes impeachment proceedings, and the Brown matter, and pro-

labor. The house committee on territories heard arguments from Thompson and Johnson, prominent citizens of Dakota, in favor of the prominent citizens of Dakota, in favor of the admission of the entire territory of Dakota as a state, and against division. They said the interests of the entire territory were identical, and that the state's resources should be kept together. They did not think the northern portion of the state should be cut off. Johnson said the northfand south division was a political scheme cotten on by Judge was a political scheme, gotten up by Judge Moody to send himself to the senate. If the state is divided at all it should be divided from the cast and west, and they claimed such was the sentiment of the people of Da-kota with the exception of Judge Moody and a few others.

Dailery, removed: P. P. Scott, at Harper,

Keokuk county, vice Daniel Rosecrans, re-

signed; A. H. Brows, at Prairie City, vice

John K. Lyon, removed.

a few others. CONFIRMATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS. The president to-day nominated William B. Parker of the district of Columbia to be deputies and clerks, as they were when marched out of omce by the Governor's minister resident and consul general of the United States to Corea. The senate to-day confirmed Charles J.

Canda to be assistant treasurer of the United States at New York; John S. McCalimoni ev Pennsylvania to be commissioner of Castoms; Fletcher J. Eckart of Alsoama, agent for the Indians of the Mescalero agency in New Mexhad been no amendments offered," said he, "I believe the bill would have been passed by the house within an hour after it was called Indians of the Mescalero agency in New Mex-ico; Elihu C. Osborn of Tennessee, agent for the Indians of the Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe and Oakland agency, Indian territory. up. Now so many amendments are and will be proposed, and so many interests will antawontes in unat I fear it will not be passed at all. It was the loading up of the poor widows'

and Oakland agency, Indian territory. CAPITAL GLEANINGS. Dore of Chicago to-day made an argument before the house committee on rivers and harbors on the general subject of the im-provement of western water ways. The court of claims to-day decided the case of the Choctaw nation against the United States and rendered judgment in favor of the nation for \$386,005. The president went to Baltimore this even-ing to attend the charity ball. He was accompanied by Senator and Mur. Gorman. and some who tried had a hard time to get

Senate, WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.-The chair laid before the senate a letter from the secretary of the treasury in compliance with the recent resoultion of the senate asking for information as to what proportion of bonds called for payment on February 1, 1886, are LARRABEE'S ACT CRITICIZED. held by national banks as a basis for circula-

tion. The letter states the amount of such bonds held are \$5,009,809. 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 fortifica-tions, report of the quartermaster

tions, 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 commissioner of railroads is indispensible to the proper per-formance of the duties devolving on that officer, especially in connection with investi-ration of land erants to rail. gations on the subject of land grants to rail-

Among the petitions presented and appropriately referred, was one from Mr. McMillau, from the board of trade of St. Paul, (Minn.), urging congress to appropri-ate money for the improvement of the upper

Missouri river. Mr. George presented the credentials of E.C. Walthall, elected senator from Missis-sippil to fill the unexpired term of Mr. La-

sippil to fill the unexpired term of Mr. La-mar. Mr. Walthall was then sworn in by the president protem of the senate. Mr. Hoar, from the committee on judiciary, reported a bill for the settlement of the debt of the Pacific railroad. Mr. Wilson submitted an amendment, which was ordered printed and referred to the judiciary committee, providing that whenever it may be necessary for the protec-tion and security of the interests of the United States to respect its lien, mortgage, or otherwise on the property of any of the companies affected by the bill, the president may order the secretary of the treasury to clear off prior government liens or mortgages by paying the same, and on such payment the United States shall become subrogated to the rights thereto before pertaining to such the rights thereto before pertaining to such paramount liens or mortgages. Mr. Hoar said the judiciary committee would agree to the amendment, which had been perfected too late for the consideration

t the committee. Mr. Hoar submitted for reference to the committee on rules a proposed new rule, re-quiring that upon a motion to adjourn the senate to a day other than the next legislative senate to a day other than the next legislative day, the question be taken by yeas and noes. In submitting the proposed rule, Mr. Hoar called attention to the large number of im-portant bills left over on the adjournment of the last congress, and the corresponding number of public grievances left consequently unredressed. Mr. Hoard deprecated the prac-tice of adjourning from Thursdays to Mon-days. hibitory legislation on hand, the prospects for a long session and a big wrangle are The democrats have held a secret caucus

and resolved to support Sherman's side of the controversy. When he was governor A joint resolution from the house of repthey 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 to-day and restored his old force, including all ins

days. A joint resolution from the house of rep-resentatives was placed before the senate, appropriating money for the relief of the Northern Chevenne Indians. Upon examination the spelling of some of the words was found to be wrong. Mr. Dawes said that the misspelling was such as to render the intent of congress doubtful, and the matter went over so as to permit of correction. Mr. Barry called up his resolution, sub-mitted some days ago, providing that the leases of bath house and the hot springs at Hot Springs (Ark.) be not renewed till con-gress shall decide whether further legislation in regard thereto be necessary to beautify and improve Hot Springs so long as the present system of management prevailed The place intended for the special benefits of invalids was made the general dumping ground for unseemly articles and persons. Those who had leases had a complete monopoly of the water . Even the army and navy hospital anthorities had to pay for the hot water was going to waste daily, it should be utilized for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the city of Hot Springs. Mr. Logan feared the resolution would leave the matter of new leases too long in-DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 25 .- | Special.]-Despite the snow blockade shutting off to some extent communic ation 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,

WISE WHEN HE WISHED TO BE could ascertain why this poor woman was removed. They knew that she was not an "of fensive partisan," and that she was a very

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 exunion soldiers from the Norfolk, (Va.) navy yard to make places for ex-confederates, and inquiring about the obliteration of memorials to union victories, demonstrated that 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 confederacy. During the debate in the private meetings of the committee on naval affairs, of 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 remarks were reported verbatim, 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 the 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 delivery of all of Captain Wise's remarks. They expected to hear him say something very indiscreet. 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 "There I you have reached the point at which to stop! say no more"' they almost forced him into his seat.

The thing the cold-blooded, long-headed democrats and ex-confederates of the south fear more than all else, and especially do the western democrats fear it, is that their hotheaded brothers 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 discussing the Norfolk navy yard matter was to draw out this southern sentiment and true 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 pur-

NUMBER 187.

GREECE WANTS HUMAN GRAV

She Threatens to Twist the Neck of the Effete European Fowl.

GOING TO WAR WITH TURKEY

If the Union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia is Recognized-Little Hope of Peace-General

Foreign Notes.

On the Verge of War.

Accomplishes His Foul Purpose-

Threats of Lynching. Алаганок, Neb., Jan. 25.—[Special Tele-gram.]—William Tridle was arrested to-day for a brutal assault upon a 14-year-old gir 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.

good clerk. When it was ascertained that

the alleged reason for her removal was that

she was eccentric, there was a great deal of

indignation expressed by those who knew her. "If this lady is eccentric to any mate-

rial extent, we have been unable to discover

it," said an employe 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 rea-

son for the dismissal of this lady was to make

a place for somebody else. It is one of the

AN ARAPAHOE RAPIST

sad features of politics here.

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.

cublic sentiment is very strong, and loud threats are made of a repetition of the summary justice dealt out at Schuyler a few weeks ago.

Tridle is now incarcerated, and his prelim inary examination will occur in a day or two.

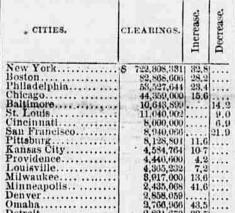
A Result of the Blockade.

HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 25.-[Special Tele-gram.]-News came to this city to-day 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 atter 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 upon the way car, and had both legs crushed so badly that amputation was

MONEY AND TRADE.

necessary.

Last Week's Clearing as Reported From the Leading Cities. Bostor, Mass., Jan. 25.-The following indle, compiled from special dispatches to the 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:



NEW YORK Jan. 25.- [Special Telegram.] -The Herald's Constantinople cable says: 'I have just received information from such high sources as leads me to believe that war between Greece and Turkey is nearly certain. The only chance for maintenance of peace would be the session of Janina by Turkey, or the occupation of Epirus by the powers, as it was during the Crimean war. The Greek government has had to choose between striking a blow for establishing Hellenie supremacy in Macedonia, or facing dynastic troubles at home. I have reason to know that the Turkish government fully expects hostile demonstrations on the part of Greece to commence within the next three weeks."

weeks." LONDON, Jan. 25.—[Press.]— The Greek minister in an interview today respecting the warlike news published this morning from Athens, said: "The Greek king, gov-ernment and people will fight to the bitter end before they will allow Bulgaria to absorb one hundred thousand people belonging to the Greek race, which she will certainly do if the tunion of Bulgaria and eastern Roumella is recognized. Greece is fully entitled to the whole of Epirus. England is interfering with the rights and liberties of Greece. I am contident that the Greeks can whip the Turks at sea. As to the land defense of Greece, the moment war is declared Mace-donia and Albania will be set in flames, thus cutting off the land communication of the Turks, and the sea ports attacked." SMVRNA, Jan. 25.—Great activity exists in Turkish military and naval circles. Troops and horses are being dispatched to Salonica. The transportation department is using extraordinary efforts to accelerate the movement of troops and munitions of war to the Greek frontion London and Athense Trequent between suit. Greece has completed her preparations or war, and is now seeking a plausible pre-text for a conflict. Attenses have presented to the government a note identical with that from the British ministers. The government has made a re-ply similiar to that to the British note. Fre-quent warkike demonstrations are taking place in this city. LONDON, Jan. 25.-[Press.]- The Greek

place in this city. LoNDON, Jan. 25.—Count Von Hatzfeldt, Count Karoly and M. Waddington, German, Austrian and French embassadors, had a lengthy conference with Lord Salisbury to-day for the purpose of considering measures to prevent warform in the asst

lengthy conterence with Lord Salisbury to-day for the purpose of considering measures to prevent warfare in the east. LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Greek government, in reply to the note of the Marquis of Salis-bury, says that the representations of En-gland infring on international and cdlplo-matic observances, and declares Greece re-serves perfect freedom of action. The answer further says that Greece has not declared war, nor has she given cause for England to inter-fere regarding her attitude. Bulgaria hav-ing violated the treaty of Berlin under the cyes of England, Greece is justified in using every means in her power, and even resort to arms if necessary, to obtain the concessions the treaty of Berlin gave her. Greece will maintain her claim to Thessaly and Epirus, no matter what the cost may be, and is pre-pared to take the field at the earliest moment and light to the bilter end in support of her rights. She is confident of her success. The first movement of the Turkish troops against Greece will be the signal for a revolt in Albania and Macedonia, and Europe will not look placidly on. Admiral Lored John Hay, commanding the

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 duminishing the demand of settlers for homesteads 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 ia 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 remainde 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 Defenbaugh and Charlotte D. Crocker, widow of the famous General Crocker, Iowa's model soldier. The Iowa delegation had to make quite a fight to save the Crocker bitl, 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 frem \$30 to \$50 a month. There is no doubt about the bill passing the senate, say the lowans. To-day General Belknap was on the floor of the house 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. Generals 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 carnest 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 Ebbit 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 capitol to-day.

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

IOWA POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

accompanied by Senator and Mrs. Gorman, Aliss Endicott, Miss Vilas, Colonel Cassady, Colonel and Mrs. Lamont, and Colonel and Mrs. Wilson. The party will return to Washington to-night. Senator Platt to-day reported favorably

from the committees on territories a bill for the admission of the territory of Washing-

the admission of the ferritory of Washing-ton, together with what is known as the "Panhandle" of Idaho. The senate committee on public buildings decided to report favorably bills making ap-propriations for public buildings at Sioux City (Iowa), \$100,000, and Oshkosh (Wis.) \$100,000. \$100,000.

SANDWICH THE SINNERS.

Scheme to Transfer a Mormon Colony From Utah to California.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.- [Special Telegram.] During the recent rumors of the uprising among the Mormons against the United States authorities, negotiations were pending between the heads of the church and a syndicate represented by Dr. George A. Rawson, formerly of Chicago, but lately government physician of the Sandwich Islands, which may furnish a clue to the future intentions of the Mormons should they refuse to renounce their polygamous practices and bow beneath

the power of the government. It seems that on one of the largest islands of the Ha waiian group there is a tract of land 1,000,000 acres in extent, and comprising the most beautiful farming, grazing and plantation land to be found in the kingdom. This land is owned by James Campbell, a wealthy Irishman, who made his money as a sugar planter. It was his intention to colonize i by bringing to it 500 English families, and was making preparations for the carrying out of his idea, when a Mr. Dillingworth, of Honolulu, heard of the unsuccessful attempt of the Mormons to negotiate with Mexico for the purpose of founding a colony in that re

public

The Mormons have a settlement numbering about 4,000 under a Mormon bishop on the islands, but the members do not openly practice polygamy, and the land they own is a tract of 600,000 acres adjacent to that of Campbell's. Dillingham immediately formed a syndicate of five men for the purpose of buying the Campbell tract, and entered into correspondence with the Mormon church regarding the purchase of it by their sect. The idea seemed to meet with favor, and Dr. Rawson was sent to Salt Lake City with maps and details to submit to the heads of the church and with power to complete nego tiations as he might see fit. When he arrived in Salt Lake he was met by J. T. Corse and the church heads, with whom he remained in consultation several days. They were very much impressed by his representations and seemed favorably disposed toward the purchase of the tract. Dr. Rawson was to have had an interview with President Taylor, but the members of the church thought it wiser not to allow it in view of the fact that Taylor had been in hiding since last spring, and the exceedingly great risk in allowing any Gen-tile to see him. On the return of Dr. Raw-son from the east, however, they promised that he should see their president, when, in all probability, the sale would be completed.

Snow Slides in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 25.-Snow slides on the Oregon & Navigation line, between Dal-las and Multhomah Falls, are much heavier than first supposed, as earth, trees and rocks are brought down with the snow. Plows can-not buck through it, and its must be removed with picks and shovels. It is reasonably cer-tain that the track will not be cleared for three days. three days.

Collision of Trains.

TORONTO, Jan. 25.-Yesterday afternoon To-day the postmaster general appointed the following fourth class postmasters for Jewa: John Wiggin, at Jamaica, Guthrie cousty, vice S. E. Farmenter, removed;

and the condition of the roads : nrough 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 \$84 mileage, at the usual rate of

The Iowa Legislature.

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 cancuses have been held, the offices have been filled the glamor 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 will probably pass some much needed measures in the interest of pub-

ic 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 as is now the case. 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 clamor, resolved in favor of this measure, so it is a question with a good many republicans whether a bad promise i better broken or kept. An influential repub-

lican 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 popular check and balance to the governor's discretionary power.

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 predeces sor, being much more conservative and retiring in his disposition. He proceeds very cautiously, giving personal attention and investigation to all the routine details of his ofnce. 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 cordial to visitors

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 en-forcement 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 per-sonal work is to be done. The drift of the convention toward coupling woman suffrage on to the prohibition cause. Is regarded as a grave mistake. 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, ap-pear to consider prohibition as a kite to fly holr suffrage notions, and they lose no op-portunity to push womans suffrage to the front to the great disgust of many temper-tance workers who went prohibition for its own each. called many enthusiastic people together, and

all the inhabitants of the city of Hot Springs. Mr. Logan feared the resolution would leave the matter of new leases too long in-definite, as congress might not come to a de-termination as soon as Mr. Berry might ex-pect it would. He saw no better way than to leave the matter to the discretion of the sec-retary of the interior. He (Mr. Logan) thought the service and arrangements at the Hot Springs heretofore good. After further debate the matter went over until to-morrow.

until to-morrow. The senate then proceeded to the consider

The senate then proceeded to the consider-ation of the electoral count bill, and Mr. Mor-gan took the floor. He characterized Mr. Sherman's proposed amendment as entirely new. It would usurp, he said, into the hands of congress power that was not given to congress by the constitution, and a power the exercise of which under the proposed amendment would tear down and destroy one of the electoral bodies provided by the amendment wond tear bodies provided by the constitution. He could not see how danger to the senate could be decreased by having the seventy-six senators voting pell mell with the three hundred and twenty-five members of the house of representatives. Could there be a more daring threat or greater dangers to constitutional powers than the proposition brought forward by the senator from Ohio (Sherman) supported by the senator from New York, (Mr, Everts), when they declared the right of congress to create an electoral body which the people had never chosen with reference to the choice of a president of the United States. The bill reported from the committee was worthy of the senate, and he hoped it would pass. At the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's re-marks, the senate went into executive sesone of the electoral bodies provided by the

marks, the senate went into executive ses-sion, and when the doors reopened a mes-sage from the house of representatives was placed before the senate, giving information of the death of Representative Rankin of Wis cousin, and presenting for the action of the senate a concurrent resolution expressing its

Mr. Sawyer offered a resolution, which was agreed to, in which the senate, after concur-ing in the house resolution, expresses its deep sensibility of the loss sustained by con-gress by the death of Mr. Rankin, and pro-vides for a committee of three senators to act with the house committee in superintending the funeral and escorting the remains of the deceased to Wisconsin. The chair appointed as such committee

Messrs. Sawyer, Blackburn and Jones of Ar kansas. The senate then adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.-In his opening prayer the chaplain referred to the death of Representative Rankin of Wissonsin and invoked divine blessing and protection upon the sorrowing family. On motion of Mr. Blount it was ordered

that after the reading of the journal to-mor-

The speaker appointed Messrs, Brage, Van

at 12:15. The speaker appointed Messrs. Bragg, Van Shaick, Stevenson, Genniher, Cariton, Hen-derson of Illinois and Johnson of New York as a committee on the part of the house for superintending the fumeral and accompany-ing the deceased to his home in Wisconsin.

A Deluge in the Rockies.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.-Another severe rain and sleet storm is reported raging west of the Rocky mountains. Telegraphic communica-

tion is again practically severed between the east and California. FRESNO, Cala., Jan. 25.—The incessant rains of the past week caused the streams to overflow, and half the town is inundated. The damage already is estimated at \$20,000.

Justified in Killing Him. SALT LAKE, Jan. 25 .- The examination of Deputy Marshal Collins for shooting Me-Munin, tithing office watchman, was concluded to-day after four days. This is the case which made so much excitement the latter part of November last. The commission-er discharged Collins, saving no doubt a plot had existed to assasinate him or do him great bodily harm.

Weather for To-Day.

MISSOURI VALLEY-Fair weather, fol-lowed by increasing cloudiness and during Wednesday by local snows; winds shifting to easterly.

pose 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 finer silver dollar in this country, or 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 advocacy. Some people profess to believe that he is catering to the south and west and has 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 vio lating the laws relating to the extinguishment of the public debt, the transfer and exchange of current moneys, etc., and in various ways, evading duties set forth by the revised statutes. The more inflammable talk of im peachment 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 that it will not be surprising if steps are taken in that direction.

This riotous talk may 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. undemonstrative, determined. In the minds of some silver men to demonstize 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 ses steady, with regular sales of 19,920 lbs at 32% (@3%). Cheese was quiet; skins, 5e; full creams, 8@9c, with a little firmer feeling. Private sales of 2,115 boxes of cheese and 66,617 lbs of butter were reported. The total sales aggregate \$32,720. sion of congress to pass a bill pensioning railway postal clerks. In the past congress two hills were introduced to this end but they were defeated in committee. Since then, however, the postal clerks and their friends have been at work aud report increased sentiment in their favor. They believe they will now A Portland Politician Still Shouting succeed The question opens the whole sub ject of pensioning all persons employed by the government at extra-hazardous work. 1 is claimed that the railway mail service sub jects its employes to far more danger than that of the army or navy in times of peace, man at the last republican national convenand yet the soldiers and sailors are always tion, was asked vesterday about the present political ideas of the republicans of the Paguaranteed pensions in case of accident. A great deal of strong argument pro and con is looking ahead to 1888. There is only one furnished, and the subject is one of more significance than at first glance one would man to nominate-James G. Blaine, The suppose. If these men come in for pensions force of circumstances would require that he there are thousands of others in other service should be nominated. The democrats will renominate President Cleveland. There is a who will after a while ask for a pension when injured by accident in the line of duty. grea deal of bltterness against him in his own SPOILS FOR THE HUNGRY.

party but they cannot refuse him renomina Something of a flurry has been tion. I have just spent a week in Washing ton. The democratic mendaces of congress have entsed Cleveland before me until I ted at the postoffice department by the sum mary removal of a poor widow, the relict of a thought they would lift the roof. But 1 rold gallant Union soldier who fell on a battlethem they would be obliged to put him op field, and who has a number of persons deagain. Their answer has been that the could pendent 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 employes in the office i again for Blaine as enghasiastically as ever."

leveland. 2,275,445 80.2 ndianapolis.... 1,365,4791,387.05umb us..... Memphis..... Hartford 1,834,727 28.2 770.954 19.9 lartford...... 1,256,247 3,9 574,675 16 Peoria..... Portland St. Joseph...... 875,740 $\begin{array}{cccccccc} 982,000 & 68.7 \\ 854,116 & 30.8 \\ 926,941 & 50.9 \\ 416,836 & 5.9 \end{array}$ Worcester vracuse..... 467,007 2 1,412,560 Galveston Total.

925,219,672 41.7 973,911,821 10,8 Outside New York Nore-Denver and Galveston not included

Review of British Trade.

10.0

11.3

2.2

LONDON, Jan. 25,-The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade

for the past week, says: Young wheat thus far has stood the winter well. Trade is steady. Sales of English wheat during the week, 63,191 quarters at 298 90, against 83,145 at 34s 11d for the corresponding period las year. Fine barleys are 1s dearer. Busines Busines in foreign wheats show no new feature American flour is 6d@is cheaper. There is a short supply of corn: prices are steady. One cargo of wheat arrived, one cargo was sold, and one withdrawn; none remained. Sev-eral cargoes of California are due. Quota-tions are against buyers. To-day wheat was steady; flour steady; corn firm, prices of mixed American rather against buyers; bar-

The Visible Statement.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 .- The number of bushels

of grain in store in the United States and

Canada, and the increase or decrease com-

pared with the previous week, January 23,

will be officially reported on 'Change to-mor-

Wheat.....14.561,092

The Elgin Dairy Market,

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.-The Inter Ocean's El-

gin special: The butter market to-day ruled

BLAINE IN 1888.

For the Plumeless Knight.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.- [Special Telegram.]

-The Tribune says: J. S. Montgomery, of

Portland, Oregon, who was an active Blaine

cific coast, and replied: "They are already

Barley.

275,110

320.811

156,021

%c cheaper.

row, as follows:

leys quiet but steady; oats were dull and

by deal with the Firsh question before tak-ing up the proposed amendments to proce-dure rules. This statement has caused a sur-prise here, where it has been generally un-derstood the government would seek defeat by forcing the house of commons to act on the amendments, the ministry, according to report, being afraid to face the Irish issue just now. now.

LONDON, Jan. 26,-In the house of lords last night Lord Salisbury said that within two days the government would be able to explain the steps which it is considered necessary to take in Ireland. Lord Kilmore withdrew his motion to abol-

Lord Alimore withinew institution to have ish the lord licetenancy of Ireland. It is runnored that Lord Salisbury's state-ment regarding Ireland was due to a telegram from Chief Secretary Smith saying that re-pression was absolutely necessary. The press association states that the measures will include a proclamation of the national league and venedial measures. and remedial measures.

Fishermen's Luck.

LONDON, Jan. 25,-The firms of C. Robin Coy, F. Robin Coy, and Duheaume, Gosset, Nicolle & Coy, of the Island of Jersey, have suspended. Their total liabilities amount to £300,000. Their assets consist chiefly of fishing vessels and factories in British America, which the Canadian fishermen threaten to pillage. The Ottawa government has asked the Fuglish government by cable to send through the property. troops to protect the property.

MISCH, Jan. 25.--M. Garachanine, Servian prime minister, has submitted to King Milan the Servian cabinet's peace proposals, which deat with the subjects of Bulgarian passport regulations, blockade of the frontier, settle-ment of the emigrant question and the con-clusions of the customs and commercial con-ventions with Bulgaria.

Exports of Germany.

BEILLY, Jan. 25.-The value of exports to America during 1885 was \$1,250,000 less than the value of exports of 1884,

In the New York senate a concurrent reso Information of dairy products, ww

Aloania and Macedonia, and Europe will not look placidly on. Admiral Lord John Hay, commanding the Mediterranian squadron, consisting of the Alexandria, Neptune, Thunderer, Dread-naught, Iris and Helicon, received instruc-tions as to the course he shall pursue in the event of its becoming passarant for bin to event of its becoming necessary for him to take action on England's demand of Greece to disarm.

In the house of commons this afternoon, Rt. Hon. Robert Bourke, political secretary of the foreign office, in answer to inquiries regarding the warlike news from Greece said that at the instance of England the six-great powers notified Greece yesterday that a naval attack upon Greece by Turkey would not be nermitted.

a navia attack fibon Greece by Turkey would not be permitted. BERLIN, Jan. 25.—A dispatch from Wil-helmshafed, one of the principal German naval stations on the North sea, says the iron clad. Prince Frederick Karl, is being rapidly litted out for sea. Her destination is Piraeus, a port of Athens. The Prince Fred-erick Karl carries sixteen guns of ten tons ouch. She is at 6 000 tune displacement and She is of 6,000 tons displacement and 3,450 horse powar.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

LONDON, Jan. 25.-In the house of commons this afternoon, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, chancellor of exchequer, said in answer to a question that the government had no inteution of abandoning control of the Irish constabulary.

Dr. W. A. Hunter, liberal member lor North Aberdeen, moved an amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech, denouncing the government for having used the revenues of India to carry on the Bur-

It is stated that the government will proba-bly deal with the Irish question before tak-

Coercion for Ireland.

Servia's Peace Proposals.

Opposition to Monopoly.

BERLIS, Jan 25.-Three hundred and seventy-five petitions have been presented to the reachstag against the government spirit monopoly bill from all parts of Germany,