THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1886. NUMBER 185.

THE HONEST SETTLERS SAFE.

Commissioner Sparks States the Case to Visiting Delegations.

THE LAND SHARK HAS NO SHOW

And Prudent Money Loaners Should Steer Clear of His Illegal Holding—House Bills by Iowa Members—Washington Notes.

Land Office Receipts Cannot be Final.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—[Special Telegram.]—Commissioner Sparks of the general land office to-day received delegations from Aberdeen (Dak.) and Omaha (Neb.) In each instance his visitors called to protest against certain rulings of the land office, and learn from the commissioner verbally something definite regarding his intentions. The Aberdeen delegation presented a long memorial, signed by Delegate Gifford and several other western representatives, setting forth the troubles of the land business. It was claimed that the withholding of patents and the cancellation of entries were inflicting hardships upon innocent persons and frightening capital out of the new settlements. The burden of the address in effect was that the receipts given by the district land officers should be final, in order that money loaned upon such receipts would be secured. Another feature of the memorial was the statement that investigation of fraudulent entries after the issuance of land office receipts inflicted injury upon the innocent purchasers of the land.

Commissioner Sparks met the various phases of the case in the following sentiment: "The land office receipts cannot be final under the law. If you wish the law changed you must appeal to congress. The decisions of the courts are plain upon this point. This department cannot amend the law. It is our duty simply to enforce it. A person loaning money upon the land office receipt and taking a mortage is pertectly secure if the entry was made in good faith. I apprehend that no man loans money upon public land in this stage without knowing something about the improvements, the actual residence and the good faith of the preemptor. If he does he is not ordinarily prudent. The bona fide settler who is making his home upon the land, and has substantial improvements, will not be molested. The man who goes there with all he has, enters land in good faith, maintains a habitable dwelling, and does what he can in the way of cultivating his farm, is a safe person to loan money to. He is not going to be disturbed. On the contrary, I mean that he shall be protected. It is the chap who is not making improvements or an actual residence, who has a worthless shanty or shack on his place in which he occasionally spends a night, and who proves up by means of perjury and other kinds of sharp practice that this department is after. This is not a safe person to loan money to, for if the land is deserted as soon as the loan has been made, or if our agents discover and report the manner in which the entry was made, no patent can be issued. I would not advise anybody to loan money upon land taken by a non-resident who leaves the country as soon as he has made his final proof, but a loan would be perfectly secure in a case where there is actual settlement. The courts have decided that the government has not parted with the land issued, but we have taken the position that when a claimant has secured his receipt it is equivalent to a patent for the purpose of mortgaging or alienating the land, provided he has complied with the law in obtaining his receipts. In loaning money it is wise to ascertain that the borrower has made a proper residence and otherwise observed the law in good faith. Then it is perfectly safe to deal with him the same as if he had a patent. Regarding the statement that patents are being withheld to an unusual extent, I can assert that they are being issued faster by 500 or 1,000 per month than ever before in the history of this country."

The visitors acknowledged the fairness and justice of General Sparks' position. An Omaha banker stated that he considered the commissioner to be right on the subject, and he declared that he would not loan money to any man who was acquiring land fraudulently.

A CONFLICT IMMINENT.

The cabinet had a meeting this afternoon, at which was considered the resolution of the senate asking for official papers bearing on the conduct of the office of the marshal of Alabama since 1884. The marshal was removed for cause, and the senate proposes to make a test case of this removal. The senate resolution has been worded with the greatest care, so as to avoid asking for any private information or for the reasons for the marshal's removal. It simply asked for the official papers bearing on the conduct of the office. A cabinet officer told your correspondent this evening that the resolution was a matter that was considered at the cabinet meeting to-day. The president took the position he would not furnsih any information to the senate. He said appointments are made by and with the advice and consent of the senate, but removals were made by the executive alone. He said there is nothing in the constitution which requires him to give information to the senate about removals. One of the senators took a different ground in the present case. He held that the senate asked for information on the conduct of the office, and to that he thought the senate was entitled. The president grew very warm in the discussion and said he would not furnish anything. This struggle between the executive and the senate is growing graver every day. The people here who want to see some of the nominees rejected by the senate hope the president will refuse to send the papers to the senate. In that case it will be very probable there will be wholesale rejection. If he does accede to the request of the senate for information, that body will be more careful in refusing to confirm. The subject uppermost in the minds of the cabinet ministers, senators and president is what the country will think of it. A cabinet minister said this evening he thought the people would not approve any bullheadedness on the part of the executive on the one hand or any extravagant demands on the part of the senate on the other. He favored a middle course. Unless Cleveland can be pursuaded to change his resolution, a conflict will be precipitated at once.

HOUSE BILLS BY IOWA MEMBERS.

Bills were to-day offered in the house by the Iowa delegation as follows:

By Mr. Murphy—For the relief of aged, disabled, and worn out postal clerks who have devoted the best years of their life to the transit mail service, and who have been, or who may hereafter be, in the employ of the postoffice department in this arduous and extra hazardous service for a period of not less than twenty years. The bill authorizes the postmaster general to issue a pension certificate for an amount he may deem just where employes in the postal service are disabled or retired as worn out in the service. Also, bills for the relief of H. McDonald, William Jones and Catharine L. Benton.

By Mr. Henderson—Correcting the title of certain lands sold in Dubuque by John and Thomas Burton.

By Mr. Struble—To confer the rank of lieutenant by law on Nathaniel Johnson Coffin.

By Mr. Conger—For the relief of Thomas J. Milligan.

By Mr. Lyman—Extending the benefits of the pension laws of the United States, and granting a pension at the rate for the several grades now provided by law to all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and mariners.

By Mr. Hall—For the relief of Richard Middleton; authorizing an additional appropriation of $15,000 for completing the court house at Keokuk and to make the same fire proof.

A BLOW AT THE FRACTION.

The ways and means committee, at its session this morning, decided to report a bill so amending the internal revenue law that fractions of gallons of spirits shall be taxed at the same rate as all spirits. Under the present law the manufacturers are not required to pay tax on a fraction of a gallon in packages if the fraction is below a half gallon. They have taken advantage of this, and make their packages so that they will hold almost the extra half gallon, and by putting spirits in small packages are able to get one gallon for every twenty free of tax. The committee will report the bill at once and it will probably pass.

PATENTS TO WESTERN INVENTORS.

Patents were issued to-day to Nebraskans and Iowans as follows: Nathaniel S. Andrews and H. F. Buernap, Dubuque, cream-testing churn; William J. Browne, Fort Madison, spring cultivator; Frederick Bruninger and E. Quinn, Hastings, fire escape; James P. Cage, Fairfield, folding table; Martin V. Jordan and C. O. Cole, Letto, (Iowa), check row attachment for corn planters; F. D. Moore, Bloomfield, ribbon holder; Jasper M. Moore, Knoxville (Iowa), farm gate; James K. Patterson, Crete (Neb.), grain drier.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—[Press.]—The committee on foreign affairs to-day heard arguments at length by W. H. Trescott and Charles Woodbury of Massachusetts, in opposition to the appointment of a fisheries commission. The hearing was continued.

Mr. Morrison has been instructed by the ways and means committee to report favorably to the house an original bill taxing fractional parts of a gallon of spirits. The bill is intended to carry out the suggestions made by the commissioner of internal revenue in his last report. He pointed out that it was entirely practical for a distiller to fill packages so as to leave over a fraction less than one-half a gallon, and thus escape the tax upon the amount above the even number of gallons contained in a package.

MORE DAKOTA ARGUMENTS.

Judge Moody was heard by the house committee on territories to-day upon the proposition to divide the territory of Dakota. He followed the same line of argument pursued by him at his previous hearing. He disclaimed any personal interest in division of the territory on the forty-sixth parallel, and charged that L. G. Johnson, who accused him of desiring such a division in order that he might be returned to the senate, was not a citizen of Dakota but of Illinois. He said Johnson was a land speculator who wanted the division north and south in order to bring his lands near the capital of the new state and thus enhance their value. McDonald, a banker of Pierre, spoke a few minutes in support of the views expressed by Judge Moody.

YESTERDAY'S CABINET MEETING.

The cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members except the postmaster general, who is suffering from a cold. The session lasted about three hours, the principal part of which time was devoted to considering the action of the senate in executive session yesterday in making a formal demand of the attorney general for copies of all papers in his department relating to the recent change in the office of United States attorney for the southern district of Alabama. A general discussion ensued and showed a slight division of sentiment as to the proper policy to be adopted by the president in this particular case, which is generally regarded as an issue, and action on which will necessarily establish a precedent. No action was had on the general proposition of compliance or non-compliance with the wishes of the senate, and the exact form of the answer to be made to the communication from the senate was left open for further consideration.

NEBRASKA LAND OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

Senator Plumb said to-day that all the local land office appointments in Nebraska had been considered and some would be reported favorably in a few days. The committee has voted on them. John G. Higgins, register at Grand Island, and ex-Senator Tipton, receiver at Bloomington, will be confirmed without delay. The suspension of James Morris, register at Valentine, H. M. Grimes, register at North Platte, J. W. Tucker, receiver at Valentine, and John D. Seaman, receiver at North Platte, will be considered when the papers can be had from the interior department and from the president. Their successors will not be confirmed right away.

CAPITAL GLEANINGS.

The remains of the late Representative Joseph Rankin left here this morning for Wisconsin on a special train. They were accompanied by Senators Sawyers, Blackburn, and Jones of Arkansas, and Representatives Bragg, Van Schaick, Stevenson, Guenther, Carleton, Henderson and Johnson.

In the supreme court of the United States to-day, the Chicago case of Joseph C. Mackin and William J. Gallagher vs the United States, was postponed until the first Monday in March next.

A bill introduced in the house to-day by Mr. Swinburne of New York, declaring the silver dollar a legal tender, makes all standard silver dollars heretofore coined legal tender, and directs the secretary of the treasury to recognize the coined silver dollar of 412½ grains as equal in value to the gold dollar in payment of all claims against or due the government.

THE COLUMBUSTERS.

The Ohio Senate Factions Figuring On a Compromise.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 26.—The situation in the senate trouble is quiet this morning. Suggestions come from both sides looking for a compromise, but nothing definite, nor any mode of procedure has been agreed upon. Neither senate is willing to be known as outwardly proposing a compromise, and for this reason the reports of a settlement say that it will not be of any consequence. The republicans claim to be firm in their position, and will agree to nothing except it includes immediate proceedings under the rules they adopted last evening for disposition of the Hamilton county contest cases in open senate. The democratic senate is credited with the proposition that a special committee be appointed of equal membership politically for a hearing of the contest cases. The republicans say that they will not entertain this proposition even if it should come in regular form. The democratic senators met in caucus at 10 this morning, and will likely be in session several hours. The republican senate met at 10 with the lieutenant governor in the chair. All the republican members were present and none of the democrats. The journal of the day previous was read and approved. They will remain in session about one hour and adjourn till to-morrow morning. There is no excitement and only a few spectators are present.

The republican senate adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a. m. The democratic caucus accomplished nothing except to resolve on a solid front, and they will go into the senate chamber at 4 p. m. to-morrow, the time to which they adjourned.

A Train Derailed.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Cairo (Ill.) states that at 7:30 last evening the south bound passenger train on the southern division of the Illinois Central railway was wrecked thirty miles below that place by the removal of a rail by some unknown cause. The locomotive and all the cars, except two sleepers, were ditched, and the engineer, William Ruffin of Water-Valley (Miss.) was instantly killed.

HALF A MILLION IN ASHES.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia—Two Hotels Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—A five-story brick building, 715 to 719 Arch streets, was discovered on fire at 1:35 o'clock this morning. The flames quickly communicated to 721 Arch street. The Morriss building in which the fire originated was one of the handsomest on Arch street. The upper floors were occupied by three firms of lithographers. Each of these firms suffer a total loss. The first floor was occupied by Monro Bros. & Co., wholesale dealers in shoes. The building 721 Arch street was occupied by May & Bro., straw and millinery goods. The firemen finding their efforts to save the Morriss building unavailing, directed their streams to the St. Cloud hotel, which adjoins immediately on the east. The guests in the hotel had all retired for the night and were startled by frantic shouts of "fire," "fire," which came from the fourth floor. The cry of warning created a panic. The guests rushed from their rooms partly dressed into the corridors and down the stairs to the office. The female guests were safely escorted to quarters in the neighborhood, while the gentlemen with grip sacks and others lugging trunks, looked after their own interests. There were many exciting incidents and scenes attendant upon the retreat from the hotel, but no accidents are reported. At 2:15 the front wall of the Morriss building fell with a crash into the street. This was soon after followed by the side wall upon the warehouse occupied by May & Bro. The roof crushed and the building was shattered. A number of buildings on the south side of Arch street were damaged by fire and the contents suffered from water. The double building, No. 23 and 24 Arch street, just west of the Morriss building, was entirely burned. Shortly after 2 o'clock it was evident the St. Cloud hotel was doomed as great volumes of heavy smoke came pouring through the fifth floor front windows. During the early stages of the fire, and before it had reached the hotel, the police ran through the latter building to awaken the guests who had not been previously alarmed. Some of them were too sleepy to be aroused, and the officers were obliged to break in the doors to get the people out. By 3 the cornice and top story of the hotel fell into Arch street, sending up myriads of cinders. At 3:45 the fire was under control. The St. Cloud was a five-story structure with a frontage of eighty feet. It had accommodations for 350 guests and last night filled two-thirds of its capacity. The proprietors say that the value of their furniture and effects is $50,000, and fully covered by insurance. The London temperance hotel adjoins the St. Cloud on the east side, and also caught fire. The guests, who were mainly permanent boarders, were directed to leave it and all of them succeeded in saving their personal property. The loss is now estimated at a half to three-quarters of a million dollars.

Dry Goods in Flames.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 26.—A fire occurred at 2 o'clock this morning at Robinson Bros.' dry goods house. It was one of the largest in the city. The stock, valued at $47,000, was completely ruined. Insurance about $35,000. At 8 o'clock another fire occurred on the other side of the same street, destroying three frame buildings. Stock all sayed.

The Grasshopper Mill Burned.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 26.—Grasshopper mill, situated in Smoky Hollow, and valued at $50,000, burned this morning owing to carelessness of an employe. Insured for $42,000.

COIN AND CUSTOMS.

The Trades and Deals of Democratic Politicians.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—[Special Telegram.]—The Tribune's Washington special says: Payson of Illinois, who is known as one of the extreme advocates in the house of the Bland dollar, to-day said: "I will give yon a piece of news and if you desire to be a prophet you had better publish it. The ways and means committee will report soon a joint resolution requiring the secretary of the treasury to issue forthwith a call for not less than $50,000,000 worth of bonds and redeem the same with the surplus money in the treasury. I know this to be a fact."

Hewitt, who is a member of the ways and means committee, when asked about the prospect of tariff legislation, said: "We shall prepare and bring in a bill at an early day which I believe will command the support of a majority of the house." He spoke in a tone of great confidence. The correspondent also learned from a source believed to be wholly trustworthy that with a view of securing united democratic support for a tariff measure the free traders have made overtures to the leading democratic protectionists, so-called, and have offered to accept a new schedule embracing iron ore, iron, steel, etc., to be prepared by the Pennsylvania democrats. It is believed Secretary Manning has had a hand in putting the attempted negotiations on foot and that the skeleton of a plan for the proposed "deal" has been placed by him in the hands of prominent democratic representatives. There are some eastern democrats who will object to the scheme unless it shall carry with it democratic support of a resolution providing for a suspension of silver coinage.

A BIG JOB EXPOSED.

New York Officials Working Up a Big Steal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—[Special Telegram.]—The Tribune this morning exposes a scheme for relieving the taxpayers of that city of $2,500,000 for a bridge over the Harlem river that will not be needed this generation. Two new bridges will be completed soon, but it is proposed to build an extravagant structure only a quarter of a mile above High bridge, where the land on both sides is held by a few great estates. There has never been any public demand for such bridge. It is a scheme not for public benefit, but to advance the value of the property of a few millionaires and enable them to dispose of it at fancy prices. The most active agent in pushing the scheme is a former official who tried to earn reputation for economy in office by fighting every just claim against the city that was not held by one of his friends or political supporters. The law under which the officials are acting is loosely drawn and does not in any way limit the expenditure, and the Tribune calls upon the legislature to put an end to the scandalous job by repealing the act before the commissioners sign the proposed extravagant contract.

THE COAST DELUGE.

The Water Nine Feet Above the Land Level at Stockton.

STOCKTON, Cala., Jan. 26.—The San Joaquin river has been gradually rising for the past week. Sunday a portion of the city proper, comprising about one-fifth of its area, was covered with water. The water about Robert's island, which is protected by levees, rose nine feet above the level of the land. The pressure was too much for the levees to withstand, and a break occurred, through which the water rushed, and soon converted 13,000 acres of wheat and orchards into a miniature lake. The damage here is estimated at $850,000. Roberts island is divided into three divisions with cross levees. The break occurred in the middle division. Fears are now entertained that the cross levees which divide the upper and lower portion from the middle section of the island may give way. If the middle section is not soon repaired there is little hope of stopping the break for a week, though the most strenuous efforts are being made to do so.

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

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

The Senate Session Devoted to Eulogies on the Late Vice President.

ABLE TRIBUTES TO HIS MEMORY

By Messrs. Sherman, Hampton, Ransom, Evarts, Spooner and Others—Routine Work Transacted in the House.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—This being the day appointed for senate addresses in memoriam of the late Vice President Hendricks, the galleries of the senate began to fill at an early hour. When, therefore, at noon the president pro tempore, Mr. Sherman, called the senate to order all the seats in the galleries were occupied, the larger proportion of the occupants being ladies.

The chair laid before the senate a letter stating that the information called for by the recent resolution of the senate regarding claims paid under the French and Spanish treaties, could be most speedily furnished by the state department. The letter was appropriately referred.

Mr. Voorhees then called up his resolution expressive of the senate's deep sense of the public loss in the death of the late Vice President Hendricks.

For the eminent citizen of the republic, he said, who lately fell from his place and who now sleeps in honor in the bosom of the state he loved so well and served so faithfully, we can do no more than has already been done by the tongue, and by every method which human affection can inspire. All the honors due to the most illustrious dead have been paid by the chief magistrate of the government, by the authority of the states and by the unrestrained affection of the people. In the senate, however, we may not be silent, even though the cup of honor to his memory is full and overflowing. In this exalted theatre of action, here on this brilliantly lighted stage, he fulfilled his last official engagement and closed his long and commanding public career.

In conclusion Mr. Voorhees said: "As long as American history treasures up pure lives and faithful public services, as long as public and private virtue, stainless and without blemish, is revered, so long will the name of Thomas A. Hendricks be cherished by the American people as an example worthy of emulation. In the busy harvest of death of the year 1885 there was gathered into eternity no nobler spirit, no higher intelligence, no fairer soul."

Mr. Hampton followed. When death, he said, laid its inexorable hand on Thomas A. Hendricks, vice president of the United States, we had a new and faithful illustration of the truth of the old adage, "Death loves a shining mark." Mr. Hendricks was best loved where he was best known. Crowned with almost every civil honor which a grateful people could bestow, blest by domestic happiness as perfect as it was beautiful, he did, indeed, offer a shining mark. When one of the great actors in the political arena fell all animosities were buried with him. In the awful presence of death friends and foes alike strove to do justice. The scenes around the death bed, Mr. Hampton said, proved the brotherhood of mankind, and showed that one touch of nature made the whole world akin. This thought made a deep impression on the speaker's mind, and that impression was indelibly fixed by the extraordinary spectacle beheld at the funeral of General Grant. We all remember the imposing and touching ceremonies on that mournful occasion, and certainly no one who witnessed them could ever forget them. But the feature that struck him as most significant and most impressive was the fact that among those who bore the body of the great captain of the union armies to the grave were confederate soldiers who a few brief years ago were his mortal enemies. Here to-day, while honoring ourselves by doing honor to the memory of our late vice president, we see exhibited the same kind and generous feeling which marked the obsequies of the dead ex-president.

Mr. Sherman bore testimony to the marked ability which Mr. Hendricks always maintained in his opinions. He had been ready and courteous in debate, and never violent in argument. His arguments were always clear and lucid in their delivery. He rarely paused, but moved smoothly on like a full river, and if his premises were admitted it was difficult to avoid his conclusions. After the war his ground was that, as a question of law, the war could not and had not disturbed the relations of the states. To use his own words: "When peace came, it found a state with a constitution actually unrepealed and in full force, holding that state to the federal union." his principles, Mr. Sherman added, were openly avowed and ably defended. He carried more of the bitterness of politics into his private life. He was a man easy of approach, affable and kind to all, and the best type of the American citizen.

Mr. Evarts expressed pleasure at the fact that he had been asked to participate in the expression of the feelings of the senate on this occasion. It so happened that he had a very good acquaintance with Mr. Hendricks, dating from an early period in his public career. In the court of the impeachment trial of President Johnson, Mr. Evarts had an opportunity to observe the candor, courage, and constitutional value of Mr. Hendricks' opinions. As to Mr. Hendricks' partisanship, Mr. Evarts could find in history no other mode of conducting the political affairs of a great and free people, except by great and firm parties. He believed, therefore, that a steadfast and intrepid adhesion to party was merit. He had observed among the most prominent characteristics of Mr. Hendricks, he was always governed by strong, inborn convictions. These ceremonies and these eulogies in the presence of death' said Mr. Evarts, in conclusion, were never formal, never commonplace. Death, however, frequently brought to notice that mortal man is never formal or commonplace. However men may live in the market place, in the crowded court, in the senate chamber, at the head of armies, and as an object of popular applause, man always dies alone. From these contemplations, Mr. President, it seems to me that the wisest man gains new wisdom, and the boldest man feels some tremor in the presence of this invincible antagonist.

Mr. Ransom believes it almost impossible at this time to measure the worth to our country of a great character like that of the late vice president. The southern states, in this emergency, felt a deep, sincere and overflowing sympathy and sorrow at the bereavement of their northern sisters. "Thank Almighty God," said Mr. Ransom, "that the everlasting covenant of our union is established in the hearts of our people, and that, through clouds of this sorrow, we can behold peace that is never to be broken."

Mr. Spooner, while not believing that he could add to the effect of what had been said, desired as a native Indianian to speak a word of tribute to the memory of the deceased. "Hendricks," he said, "was heart and soul a democrat. He thoroughly believed in his party and in its principles. Indeed, I think if he might give direction to our words to-day, he would bid us say of him that he was a partisan democrat. He rightly thought that principle should be a matter of conviction, and that every man of any political faith owed it to himself and country to be a partisan in this at least, that he should labor in all fit ways best suited to his mental make up and his surroundings to promote the success of the principles in which he believes. To him no political partisanship, honorable in its methods, was offensive. In party he saw only the instrumentality through which, and through which alone, might be wrought out the triumph of his principles. In active, faithful, honorable party service he saw, therefore, devotion to principle, not mere lust for office. He believed that a party clothed by the popular will with the responsibility of the administration, should everywhere trust the execution of its policies to those who were in political sympathy with them, and who had at heart its continued and complete success. He believed that those in the ruling party who had done the most and sacrificed the most in honorable, active effort, should, if fit for public duty, be by that party everywhere first called to public service. He had a tender feeling in his heart for the man who, for twenty years, in sunshine and in storm, had led his party again and again to certain defeat; who had kept alive its organization in every state, county and town, and who, by unwavering allegiance and effort had made possible its ultimate success, and could not brook with any degree of patience the suggestion in the hour of his party's triumph that such men should be reproachfully termed "politician," and denied recognition lest some political æsthetic should say, "It is a reward for party service." The imputation that he was a spoils man rather angered than grieved Mr. Hendricks, for he knew it came from those who had either been of the hostile camp, or if his own, had been wont to linger in the shade and at slumber, while he and the "boys," as he sometimes loved to call the party workers, had borne the heat and dust and burden of the battle. Spoilsman or not, he went down to his grave loved, trusted and mourned by his party, and I dare to believe that the element of party fealty which brought to him this reproach will not cause his memory to suffer with the great mass of his opponents.

There is a melancholy comfort in the manner of his death, said Mr. Spooner, in conclusion. He died as one might wish to die who was as well prepared to go. God's finger touched him and he slept.

This was Mr. Spooner's maiden speech in the senate, and attracted general attention, not only for its directness and force, but for graceful and feeling delivery.

Mr. Vest took melancholy pleasure in speaking of Mr. Hendricks' character, where he first knew him and learned to love him as a friend. In Hendricks he had seen the incarnation of the vital spirit of our government, the sovereignty of the people.

Mr. Harrison, in seconding the resolutions offered by Mr. Voorhees, said he did not think that Mr. Hendricks' popularity had culminated at the time of his death. He seemed to have been never more loved or esteemed by his political friends than just before his death. He was a man, the speaker said, of great political courage, and while not aggressive as a leader, always met assault with force and skill. He had never made his leadership offensive by too open assertion or display of it. He had been blessed in his married life, said Mr. Harrison. The wife whom he wooed and won in his young manhood walked with him in love and affection to the end. The bridal vow had been kept "till death do us part."

The resolutions in memorium were agreed to, and as a further evidence of respect for the memory of its late presiding official, the senate, on motion of Mr. Harris, adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The speaker proceeded to the call of states and the following bills and resolutions were introduced and referred.

By Mr. Townshend—To limit the jurisdiction of the United States courts in patent cases, and to protect persons, who without notice are bona fide manufacturers, purchasers, venders or users of articles for exclusive use, manufacture or sale, of which a patent has been or may hereafter be granted; also, proposing a constitutional amendment providing that the president and vice president shall be elected by a majority of the people and abolishing the electoral college and regulating the method of counting the votes by the two houses of congress.

By Mr. Worthington—Authorizing the president to invite the autonomonic governments of America to send delegates to the International American congress and arrange for the arbitration of all national differences.

By Mr. Murphy—For the relief of railroad mail clerks who have been in the postal service for twenty years.

By Mr. O'Neill of Missouri (by request)—To reorganize the steamboat inspection service and to consolidate the office of supervising inspector general of steamboats with the bureau of navigation.

By Mr. McAdoo—Asking information from the postmaster general as to whether the eight hour law applies to letter carriers, and as to whether it is enforced in their behalf, and if not, for what reason.

By Mr. Ingham—Authorizing the payment of postal notes by money order offices.

By Mr. Brumm—Fixing at $5,000,000 the maximum limit of the capital stocks of national banking associations.

By Mr. Throckmorton of Texas—A resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for copies of any and all contracts or leases which are to be found on file in his office between the Southern Pacific Railroad company and any railroad to which land grants have been made or which have received bonds from the United States. Also, for a copy of the charter of the Southern Pacific railroad, and also for copies of any contract on file between the Pacific Mail Steamship company and any of the subsidized roads.

By Mr. Caldwell of Tennessee—To prohibit the importation of pauper labor.

By Mr. Willis of Kentucky—Providing that in the employment of labor on public works preference shall be given to citizens of the United States, and prohibiting the employment of convict labor.

Mr. Morrison of Illinois, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill relating to the taxation of fractional parts of a gallon of distilled spirits.

Mr. Adams of Illinois, from the committee on banking and currency, reported a bill to enable national banking associations to increase their capital and to change their location and name. Placed on the house calendar.

In the morning hour, Mr. Thomas of Illinois, on behalf of the committee on naval affairs, called up the bill authorizing the voluntary retirement of certain officers of the navy who have rendered conspicuous service in battle or served thirty years in the navy. Mr. Thomas explained the bill would benefit those men who were known as "forward officers," such as boatswains, gunners, sailmakers, etc., who, though having performed meritorious service, had never received any advancement. It would also benefit the navy, because it would result in removing from the way of promotion officers who were known as "dead wood," who held high ranks, but were incapable of performing their duties. The bill had been introduced for the purpose of relieving the present stagnant condition of the navy, and bringing to the front some active young men who have had the advantage of modern education. The tide of promotion should be started in order that the best men in the service would not quit in disgust after having been ensigns for ten, twelve, or fifteen years.

Mr. Dunham of Illinois, suggested that the bill should be entitled one "to get rid of the driftwood of the navy."

Mr. Thomas replied that that would not be a proper title, as under the bill many gallant men would be permitted to retire from active service.

Mr. Reagan of Texas opposed the bill as adding another class to our American aristocracy to be fed and clothed by the labor of other men. The country had gone far enough on the road toward establishing an American aristocracy.

Mr. Thomas inquired what the gentleman would do with the present retired list of the army and navy.

Mr. Reagan replied that he would repeal these un American and unrepublican laws, and leave the officers to work for their living like other men. He would have no man to live on the work of other men in a country claiming to be a free constitutional republic. If he could succeed in preventing the spread of this evil, he would congratulate himself, even though he could not secure the repeal of the laws.

Pending action, the morning hour expired and the house adjourned.

Kicking on the Oil Inspector.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 26.—The state board of health to-day issued an open letter to the general assembly, reciting the history of the administration of the state oil inspectorship by B. W. Blanchard, and criticising some of his acts. The letter asks for the appointment of several additional inspectors and suggests that the legislature define more clearly the duties of the state oil inspector.

Shaefer Beats the Frenchman.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The international billiard match, fourteen-inch balk line, 3,000 points up, 600 points per night, for a stake of $5,000, between Jacob Shaefer and Maurice Vignaux, which will continue for five consecutive nights, was begun to-night in Cosmopolitan hall. Shaefer won by the following score: Shaefer, 600; Vignaux, 274. Winner's average, 21.1-7; loser's average, 10.14.

Weather For To-day.

MISSOURI VALLEY—Fair weather; northerly winds, becoming variable; slightly warmer.

WILBUR STOREY'S WILL.

His Legal Adviser Admits His Insanity When Signing It.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—[Special Telegram.]—The fifth day of the legal contest over the will of Wilbur F. Storey, executed in February, 1881, ended last night with the testimony of the three subscribing witnesses to the will, all of whom testified to their belief that Mr. Storey was insane when the will was signed. The last witness was A. S. Trude, the attorney who drew the will, who acknowledged on the stand that he knew Mr. Storey was insane when he (the witness) drew the will. He also acknowledged that certain assertions made in the document and in attesting to the will were false, and he knew them to be false when he framed the document.

To-day the defense placed Clinton A. Snowden, managing editor of the Times during 1881, to testify to Mr. Storey's mental condition. Before he could proceed Mr. Goudy, counsel for the blood relatives, proceeded to argue that the testimony of the three witnesses nullified the will, and that no outside testimony could in any way change the fact. Mr. Herrick, one of the attorneys for Mrs. Storey, argued at length, declaring that the subscribing witnesses who certified to the signature and to the testator being of sound mind and memory, and then came to the stand and swore to the contrary, were unworthy of belief. There were three things necessary to the proper execution of the will—the signature of the testator, the acknowledgment of his signature by the testator in the presence or two witnesses, and the attestation of two witnesses that the signature was genuine. "It is true, your honor," he said, "that the man who acknowledged that, acting as the leading advisor of Mr. Storey, he allowed his client to sign a will while the latter was under the influence of liquor, and for that reason in part now disputes the document he drew and signed as a witness, comes here as a witness antagonistic to his own act. But before we get through we will prove that this man who disputes his own signature and his own work is unworthy of belief. There was no dispute about this will being signed by Mr. Storey. It was attested by the subscribing witnesses in Mr. Storey's presence. He insisted that all the statute required concerning the execution of a will was duly performed in this case."

The case is attracting a good deal of attention as it proceeds, especially since the beginning of the cross examination in which the attorneys for Mrs. Storey have outlined their intention to show that a conspiracy of some nature existed among the witnesses to defeat the purpose of the testator and a speedy settlement of the estate.

THE MONGOL PEST.

An Increase of Feeling Against Pig Tails on the Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 26.—The recent murder of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse C. Wickersham, near Cloverdale, Ponoma county, by their Chinese cook, has again thoroughly aroused anti-Chinese sentiment throughout the Pacific coast. As soon as the facts of the murder were confirmed anti-Chinese organizations were effected in many of the most important towns in the state. Resolutions to boycott the Chinese were adopted and other measures devised for getting rid of them. At Cloverdale the Chinese were notified to leave within forty-eight hours from 10 o'clock this morning. Should they not heed the warning a meeting will be held to take more effective measures for their expulsion.

Proposed to Divide the Pot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—One of the most serious charges brought against United States Consul Greenbaum at Apia, Samoa, is a petition to Secretary Bayard which asks for his removal. In it is contained an affidavit of a Chinese merchant, Ah Su, who swears Greenbaum tried to make arrangements with him whereby Chinese could be brought from China to Samoa and furnished with certificates there which would permit them to enter the United States. Each Chinaman was to be charged $100, and this amount equally divided between Ah Su and Greenbaum.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

The Missouri River Passenger Pool on the Verge of a Break Up.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The Chicago, St. Louis and Missouri River Passenger association held a two hour session to-day, but made no effort whatever to reach an agreement on the only question pending, namely, that of including in the pool contract the business of the northwestern territory. Adjournment was taken until February 1. As the notice of the St. Paul road dissolves the association January 31, this is equivalent to a break up of the pool. It is stated, however, that the managers will come together again Monday in accordance with the adjournment, and the old agreement having expired, they will be less hampered in treating upon the business to points in the northwest.

Telegraph Competition.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 26.—Col. J. E. Zeublin, general superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company is now in the city for the purpose of securing franchises in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth with a view of extending the Baltimore & Ohio system to the northwest. Zeublin says having failed to secure a conjunction with King's new telegraph scheme, the Baltimore & Ohio will build its own lines to this section, and says they will be in operation here as soon as King's, which is promised June 1.

The Engineer Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—While the south bound train on the Illinois Central road was crossing the trestle work over the Tallahatchie river last night the engine struck an obstruction, evidently placed there by some miscreants, and was thrown from the bridge, dragging the mail and baggage cars with it. Engineer Beatlin was so badly injured that he died. Several passengers are reported cut and bruised, but none seriously.

A Millionaire Faces the Music.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 26.—At 2 this afternoon, Milton Weston, convicted of being accessory to the murder of Obadiah Haymaker, appeared at the sheriff's office with his bondsman and gave himself up. He was placed in the custody of the sheriff by order of Judge Bailey, and to be taken to Riverside penitentiary at once to undergo a sentence of five years imprisonment.

The Coke Region Troubles.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 25.—Sheriff Sterling went to the Morgan mines with twenty deputies this morning and arrested thirteen foreigners for beating a Frenchman yesterday evening while at work drawing an oven of coke. The employes at the Morrell works have all been discharged.

New City Directory.

Parties having changed their residence or boarding place in the city should send in their new location at once so that it will appear in the directory correct as the book is extensively used in the delivery of mail matter throughout the city.

J. M. WOLFE & CO., 120 S. 14th st.

Now is Your Time.

I am closing out heating and cooking stoves at most any price with a guarantee, and will hereafter keep only builder's hardware and carpenters' tools, which I will sell at a lower price than any other hardware house in Omaha.

JOHN H. ERCK, 615 N. 16th.

THE TORIES TAKE A WALK.

The Government's Threat of Coercion for Ireland Proves Its Downfall.

PARNELLITES' READY REBUKE.

The Resignations of the Salisbury Ministry to be Tendered on Thursday—An Overwhelming Defeat—The Speck of War.

The Tory Ministry Overturned.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Sir Michael Hicks Beach, conservative leader, gave notice in the house of commons this afternoon that the government would introduce on Thursday a bill to suppress the Irish National league and other dangerous societies, to prevent intimidation, to protect life and property and maintain public order in Ireland. This announcement was greeted with loud cheers Sir Michael said he would ask the house to give the bill precedence. He added that the measure would be followed by a bill dealing with the Irish land question on the line of policy indicated by the land purchase act of last session.

Mr. Collings moved his amendment to the address on the subject of allotments. Mr. Gladstone strongly supported Mr. Colling's amendment and the Marquis of Hartington opposed it. Sir Michael Hicks Beach said the government would willingly accept the decision of the house, as they had assumed office with reluctance and would resign without regret. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 329 to 250, the government thus being defeated. The result of the division was received by the Irish members with derisive cheers and cries of "Boycotted!" The house, at the suggestion of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, adjourned until Thursday.

The Morning Post says the resignation of the government will be announced on Thursday.

That Speck of War.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Greek minister has been interviewed in reference to the possibility of war between Greece and Turkey. He denied that the government of Greece had any intention of issuing letters of marque in event of hostilities breaking out. His government, he said, has sufficient number of vessels to cope with Turkey without resorting to such extreme measures. Greece has no desire to follow the Alabama experiences of England.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan 26.—The Journal de St. Petersburg says it believes Greece will still resist her promptings of passion, and will find that the course in opposition to the will of Europe is useless, in view of Europe's determination to admit of no change in territory which would infringe the treaty of Berlin.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The British Mediterranean fleet under Admiral Hay has been