### OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1886.

## A GOOD MOVE BY MANDERSON

He Introduces a Resolution of Inquiry on Crawford's Killing.

THE OUTRAGE TO BE SIFTED.

1 Good-Sized Batch of Nebraska and Iowa Postmasters Commissioned -Personal and General Capital Information.

Inquiring Into Crawford's Killing. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.- Special Telegram. |-Mr. Manderson introduced a resolution in the senate to-day directing the secretary of war to inquire and report to the senate the facts pertaining to the killing of Captain Emmet Crawford of the United States army, said to have been slain on or about January 10 last by troops of the states of Chihuahua and Sonora in the republic of Mexico. Also to report what steps are being taken for punishment by the Mexican goverament of those guilty of the alleged outrage; whether reparation and indemnity should not be made to those who suffered, and ample and full explanation and apoligies rendered for this apparently gross insult to our army. The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

WESTERN POSTMASTERS COMMISSIONED. Nebraska postmasters were commissioned to-day as follows: George Neale at Fort Calhoun; Wiliis J. Peake, Middleburgh; Henry Bord, Talmage; Frederick E. Wilson, David City; Simeon Sawyer, Fairmount; John S. Kittle, Seward; George H. Tracy, Wilber; and Iowa postmasters as follows: Charles H. Durham, Durham; William W. McElhency, Evergreen; Andrew G. Proctor, Liberty Centre; James D. Stewart, Mondamin; Theodore F. Anthony, Promise City; Alvena Votles, Viola Centre; Anna Brennock, Dunlap; Charles E. Bronson, Manchester; Jacob L. Bake, Red Oak; Peter D. Minick, Villisca.

Postmasters have been appointed to new postofilees in Nebraska as follows: Robert Wilbert, Mapelo, Brown county; John Ayers, Manning, Knox county; George W. Irons, Trocnoy, Buffalo county. PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Senator Van Wyck was among those who talked to President Cleveland to-day. Mrs. Lyman, wife of the representative from Council Bluffs, has been confined in doors for several days, the effects of a severe

R. P. Beecher of Omaha is here.

Col. Henderson's Iowa constituents and comrades in war will learn with genuine satisfaction that his recent severe trouble with his wound has almost entirely disappeared.

The senate confirmed the following nominations to-day: Morris Taylor of Dakota to be surveyor general of Dakota: T. D. Brandt of Dakota to be receiver of public moneys at Watertown (Dak.).

Washington, Feb. 19,—[Press.]—Senator Morrill to-day. from the committee on finance, reported favorably the bill which passed the house a few days ago, to enable national banking a-sociations to increase their capital stock and to change their names with the approval of the comptroller of currency, by a vote of the share holders owning two-thirds of the stock.

A delegation representing ex-union soldiers who had been prisoners of war, addressed the house committee on invalid pensions to-day in advocacy of the bill granting pensions to all who were imprisoned more than sixty days. General Black, commissioner of pensions, addressed the committee in favor of the repeal of the law of 18%, pro-

in favor of the repeal of the law of 18%, proas to all widows of who had served in the wars prior to that date.

who had served in the wars prior to that date.

AN AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Senator Frye proposes to give new life to the plan for an American peace congress, or a congress of the nations of the American continent, which, under the administration of the state department by Mr. Blaine, came to so sudden a termination. Mr. Frye has prepared and will at once introduce in the senate a bill for a congress of the American nations on our southern border. The nations on our southern border. The countries to be specified in the bill are Mexico, the Central American states, Brazil and the Argentine Republic. The bill authorizes the president to invite these nations to attend a congress in Washington, to consider means of defenses, if need be against the aggressions of any if need be, against the aggressions of an foreign power, to discuss the establishment of a customs union, to agree upon a silver coin which shall be issued by the different com which shall be issued by the different countries according to the ratio of popula-tion, and which shall be current in all the countries which may be members of the union, to provide for the settlement of international difficulties by arbitra-tion, and to generally consider any subject designed to extend any subject designed to extend the commerce and promote the welfare of the states of this new American congress. The bill will authorize the president to appoint twenty-four delegates to attend this convention, twelve of whom shall be selected from all the different parties, and from the various commercial and industrial interests of the country, and twelve of whom shall be versed in international law. These delegates are to serve without compensation, except for their serve without compensation, except for their expenses, and \$100,000 is to be appropriated for the entertainment of the delegates to the congress, if so much shall be needed.

congress, it so much shall be needed.

ANOTHER LAND GRANT.

The house committee on public lands has agreed to report favorably a bill granting the right of way to the Cinnabar & Clark's Fork Railroad company across the northern border of the Yellowstone National park by the nearest practicable route from Cinnabar; the Clark's fork mining district in Montana, by the way of Yellowstone river to its junction with the eastern fork of that river; thence along Fast fork to Soda Butte creek; thence along that creek to the Clark's fork mining district. The location is to be approved by the secretary of the interior, subject to the act of cougress of March 3, 1815, granting the right of way through public lands. The bill provides that the grant shall not exceed one hundred feet on each side of the center of the road, except at such points, not nearer than seven miles such points, not nearer than seven miles apart, as may be designated for station, buildings, depots, machine shops, side træks and water stations, at which points spaces 200 feet in width and 2,000 feet in length are granted. No timber or other materials for construction of the railroad are to be cut or taken from any portion of the Yellowstone. taken from any portion of the Yellowstone park, except within the right of way. If the road shall not be constructed and in running order within two years after the passage of the act that fact works a forfeiture of the

# FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 .- Mr. Manderson offered a resolution directing the secretaries of state and war to inquire into and report to the senate the facts surrounding the killing of Captain Crawford, said to have been slain on or about January 10, 1886, by Mexican troops, and to report what steps were being taken for punishment by the Mexican government of those guilty of the alleged outrage. Also, whether reparation and indemnity should not be made to those who suffered and all due explanation and apology to the United States for the apparently gross insult.

In offering the resolution Mr. Manderson said it was due the United States, not less than to the relatives of the deceased, that inquiry should be made as to the killing of Captain Crawford. Mr. Manderson read the official report of Licutenant Maus, United States army, on the subject, and maintained that if the facts were there correctly set forth they constitute a very severe reflection on the Mexican troops. Mr. Manderson paid high tribute to the courage and soldierly devotion of Captain Crawford and animaderted with severity on the course pursued by with severity on the course pursued by the Mexicans. He expressed the hepe that the United States would compel reparation, if necessary by force—from the

Mexican government in case that govern-ment should prove to be in any way respon-sible for the conduct of its troops in this in

Mr. Butter objected to the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Edmunds said the custom of the senate was to refer to the committee on foreign relations all resolutions affecting our relations with foreign governments. The subject matter of the resolution should certainly be carefully inquired into, but at this present moment. Mr. Edmunds continued, we were bound to assume that the president and servetary of state were not slumbering on the subject, but were making careful investigation and efforts to bring the Mexican government to punish whatever was wrong. Mr. Edmunds certainly hoped so, and could not doubt that was the case.

The resolution, with Mr. Manderson's assent, was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

The adjustion bill was palead before the

The resolution, with Mr. Manderson's assent, was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

The education bill was placed before the senate and Mr. Evarts took the floor in its advocacy. He took up the objections to the bill, and after an analysis and discussion, expressed his fathure to see that they were well founded. Continuing, he said that the people of the United States were confronted with a threatening and growing mass of ignorance. Now here was a deliberate, conservative, thoughtful and honomble measure for the remedy of that ignorance—a measure which, looking in the face of the situation provided by the war, proposed to apply the abundant resources of the renovated and restored union to exert at this time, for common defense and general welfare, the resources of the nation, with as large and liberal a hand as it had exerted the power to produce the result of the war then also for "common defense and general welfare."

Mr. Ingalis contrasted the systems prevailing in the northern and southern states before the war, the southern states

vailing in the northern and southern states before the war—the southern states prefer-ring not to educate the blacks, the northern control the war—the southern states preferring not to educate the blacks, the northern states believing in universal education.

Mr. Wilson of Maryland opposed the bill. He characterized it as the boldest attempt by congress to dictate to and command the states in the matter of their education. It was no use to argue, as some senators had argued, that congress was not by this bill establishing schools in the states. It was the entering wedge of congressional control of the school systems of the states. It congress could apply the money to the public schools of a state, why not to the public roads of a state? Congress had nothing whatever to do with either. If congress had the power to aid state schools it had the power to support them altogether, and the leaning of the people of the states on the arm of the national congress for school aid would end in a grand national scheme of education with headquarters at Washington. There was no greater menace to the liberties of the states.

The debate on the education bill was then closed for the dey The debate on the education bill was then

closed for the day.

After an executive session the senate adjourned until Tuesday next. House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Kelly resumed his request to have printed in the record a review of the testimony in the Fitz John Porter case, presented by Judge Advocate Holt.

Mr. Bragg, who previously objected, said that as the battle was over, he was in favor of general annesty, and would make no ob

jection.

The request was granted.

Mr. Hewitt called up the joint resolution tendering the thanks of congress to Joseph Francis for his life long services to humanity and his country in the construction and perfection of life-saving appliances, and authorizing the president to have prepared a gold medal to be presented to Mrs. Francis, Passed.

The house then went into committee of the The house then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar.

Don the first bill on the calendar, Mr. Scott offerred a verbal amendment and proceeded to deliver a speech on the silver question. He prefaced his speech by expressing his regret that the gentlemen representing his own political faith had seen proper to anticipate their party opponents in their criticisms of the first democratic president and secretary of the treasury who had occupied these positions in the past twenty-five years, and he desired further to say in justice to a large majority of the gentlemen who differ with him politically and who represent their party in both branches of congress, that he did not believe they would so far ignore facts as to intimate that "the organization of wealth had suethat 'the organization of wealth had suc-ceeded in alarming the president and secreceeded in alarming the president and secretary of the treasury, as they have done in several previous administrations." If the language employed in this connection meant anything at all, it must be construed to mean that the president and secretare of the treasury were under the influence of capitalists, whose interests were supposed to be antagonistic to those of the productive classes and wage workers. What facts susceptible of such construction had been submitted in proof of the charges or insinuations uttered? They seem to rest only on the bare, unsupported statements of those who promulgated them. Had the president and secretary of the treasury in any respect violated the of the treasury in any respect violated the law, as it exists to-day? Had they not con-formed to its very letter? Could not congress concede them as much inonesty and integrity in the view they entertained upon this subject as it claimed for itself, and could it not presume them to be as desirous as itself of doing what was for the best interests of the people? It was true that they had recommended suspension of the coinage of silver dollars under the provisions of the act of 1378, but could any one say that such recommendations would not ultimately prove to be as wise and well calculated to promote public good as its continued coinage had been shown by practical experience to have been of doubtful advantage. concede them as much honesty and integrity by practical experience to have been of doubtful advantage.

After the conclusion of the debate upon the

free silver coinage bill, the house passed a dozen private vills, after which Mr. Bland, of Missouri, asked unanimous consent to offer

aresolution making the free silver coinage bill on the calender the continuing special order from Tuesday next.

Mr. Steele, of Indiana, objected.

The house then took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills. At the evening session the house passed forty-four pension bills, and at 9:40 ad

# CLEVELAND DON'T CARE.

But a Republican Senator In timates He Can be Made to. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.-The Washington Post announces in a double-leaded editorial that the president will not be affected in any way whatever by the action of the republican senators. He has chosen his position and in italies continues: "From that position he will not recede; he will continue to make removals and will steadfastly decline to explain his reasons at the demand of any committee of the senate, or the senate itself.

committee of the senate, or the senate itself."
This paragraph, believed to be authoritative, was shown to a leading republican senator to-day. He read it over and remarked:
"We shall see; take the list of persons appointed to office, count off the names of those who have been nominated upon the recommendation of Mr. Gorman of Maryland. Mr. Voorbees of Indiana, Mr. Randail of Pennsylvania, Mr. Barnum of Connecticut, and other leading democrats. Every one of them is a political lieutenant and a personal friend of the man at whose instance the appointment was made, and every one of them will be slaughtered, because the president refuses to give us the papers upon which their prebe slaughtered, because the president refuses to give us the papers upon which their predecessors were suspended. How long are these senators going to stand that sort of thing, when they know that if the papers are turnished their favorites will be confirmed. There are two ways of looking at these things. The republican senators are independent of the president and the office holders, and those who want to held office, but it won't be so funny to the democratic senators a month hence as it seems now."

senators a month hence as it seems now. Down With Postal Telegraphy. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.-The house con mittee on postoffices and post-roads, to-day unanimously agreed to report adversely all bills before it for the purchase or construction of telegraph lines by the government, March? and 4 the committee will hear argu-ments from all persons who desire to address the committee on the subject of govern-ment contracts with telegraph companies.

Hog Cholera in Canada. LONDON, Ont., Feb. 19,-Hog cholera is prevailing in Essex county and a large number of hogs have died. The farmers kept the

ALL THE NEWS OF NEBRASKA

Mr. Butler objected to the present consider-Dawes Enjoys the First Term of District Court in Its History.

SEVERAL CROOKS SENTENCED.

A Bogus Detective Convicted of Perjury at Frement - Temperance Wave at Beatrice-Her New Postmaster.

Dawes County's First Court. CHADRON, Neb., Feb. 19.- | Special. |- The first district court held in Dawes county has just been finished. Judge Hamer presided, and during his short stay here made a large number of friends, and his decisions, although a few were unsatisfactory to the majority of the people, were just and deserving of a great deal of credit. The judge has proved himself a gentleman of more than ordinary ability, and before many years have passed away we are in hopes to see him on

the supreme bench. There were twenty-seven cases on the docket, most of which were of a criminal nature, and District Attorney St. Clair of Plumb Creek, tegether with County Attorney Spargur of this place, succeeded in bringing to justice a number of criminals who will hereafter fill a cell in the penintentiary at Lincoln. A horse thief named Church was sentenced for six years at hard labor. Several other persons were sentenced for shorter

The most interesting case was that of a mandamus proceeding, in which one Carly petitioned the court to compel the present board of county commissioners to move back into the old court house, for which the former board had made a lease for three years at \$2,700, without a levy being made previous or at the time. Very able arguments were made by Judge Spargur and H. M. St. Clair in favor of the defense. This trial lasted for nearly two days, and the court at last decided that the county offices should be moved to the old court house until a more safe place should be previded for the records. The present board of commissioners have provided a large safe in which the records have been placed, and the court house is still where it was voted to be by the people-on section 20, which is three blocks from the business part of the town. The board by its action in moving has saved Dawes county several thousand dollars, and to them a large amount of credit is due.

The most successful attorney that practiced before the district court was R. E. W. Spargur, who won all of his cases, numbering fifteen or twenty.

## Convicted of Perjury.

FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The trial of George E. Parks, the self-styled "detective, came to an end yesterday afternoon. The attorneys in the case made exhaustive arguments and the court room was packed with people who were interested in the result of this case which, in its various stages, has attracted so much attention. Parks was convicted of an attempt to drag an estimable and worthy citizen of this city into the incendiary burning of a number of houses of ill-fame. During last summer no less than three houses of this character were set on fire by some unknown person and completely destroyed. Parks, assuming to be a skilled detective, in collusion with the coachman of the citizen, charged him with being the firebug. The preliminary examination proved the falsity of the accusation, and Parks was arrested for perjury. This verdict will be applauded by all good people. The prosecution has been costly to the county, but it will serve a good purpose in making an example of the reckless assaulter of good character.

A Cold Water Commotion. BEATRICE, Neb., Feb. 19.-[Special.]-J. B. Montague, the temperance lecturer of Lincoln, (Ill.) and A. B. Hutchins of Nebraska City, are holding a series of temperance meetings here. A lively interest is being taken and the opera house is crowded to overflowing every night. They remain bere until the 26th, on which date they go to Tecumseh. They have held meetings in a number of towns in the state with gratifying

results. A Packing House Victory. BEATRICE, Neb., Feb. 19.-[Special.]-The appointment of Samuel E. Rigg as postmaster of Beatrice gives general satisfaction and is a Miller victory. C. P. Marvin, of the Democrat, who was the Morton candidate, takes his defeat philosophically, but at the same time thinks he had the first claim to the office on account of work done in the party.

Closed on Chattel Mortgage. OAKLAND, Neb., Feb. 19 .- Max Meyer & Bres, of Omaha closed the doors of J. W. Batctshall's jewelry store to-day. They have a chattel mortgage on his goods for \$500. It is thought he is considerably involved.

#### THE BEAN EATER BETS HIGH. John L. Sullivan Matched to Fight English Smith.

Boston, February 19.-Wm. E. Harding, representative of Richard K. Fox, arrived rom New York this morning and had a private conference with John L. Sullivan. The result of the talk is not definitely known, but John T. Kennedy, manager of Sullivan's store, is authority for the statement that a match has been arranged between Sullivan and Smith, the English pugilist, and that the fight will take place within six months from signing the articles. Sullivan is reported to have said concerning Smith's proposition to fight for \$3,000 in France, that there was hardly money enough in it if he had to go there specially, but he will fight Smith in a private room in any part of this country, before a dozen or less persons, for the championship of the world for a stake of \$15,000 to \$20,000

Inhaled Gas. NEW YORK, Feb. 19.-Jean Lebersong, a French cook, committed suicide Tuesday night in his boarding house, No. 402 Fourth avenue. He smothered himself by inhaling illuminating gas, as hundreds had done before him, but his method of doing it was singularly unusual. He had not been seen singularly unusual. He had not been seen since Tuesday night, when he went to his room—a little hall bedroom—and locked the door. This morning Lebersong was found lying dead in bed. He had attached the seven-toot-long hose of a droplight in the room to a gas-arm over the feet, passed it under himself and into his mouth from the other side; then, to make sure that no gas should escape to prolong his struggles or betray his purpose, he had swathed his head in bandages, wrapped a sheet around his head, face and neck. Then he turned on the gas. As the corpse rested in bed it looked like a man smoking a long Turkish pipe. He left a letter stating that he was tired of life.

Eloped with a Barkeeper. VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 19,-Miss Flora Simmonson, daughter of Alfred Simmonson. an Edwardsport merchant, who counts his fortune by the hundreds of thousands, left fortune by the hundreds of thousands, left home under the pretense of visiting relatives in Missouri. Alighting from the train here she was met by Pavid Bruner, an Edwards-port barteuder. The couple repaired to the parsonage of Rev. E. P. Whallon and were married. Miss Simmonson's father was bit-terly opposed to her marriage with Bruner, and will probably disc vn her.

IOWA'S LEGISLATURE. Minority and Majority Reports

the Charges Against Hayes. DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 19,-In the house to-day the judiciary committee reported favorably the bill regularing foreign corporations doing business in the state to file articles of corporation with the secretary of

Among the large number of bills introduced was one by Mr. Holbrook, requiring railroad companies to give rebate tickets for

railroad companies to give rebate tickets for all cash fares collected on trains.

Both houses consumed the session in routine work, nearly all the bills introduced being of local interest.

In the cenate the Gatch bill reducing the number or peremptory challenges allowed the defense, was called up by a motion to reconsider, which failed by a vote of 21 to 22.

A petition was presented by a large number of business man asking that the present system of selecting railroad commissioners be maintained, instead of by election by the people.

people,

Both houses adjourned till Tuesday, and hereafter the house will hold two sessions

daily.

The house judiciary committee, to whom had been presented the charges against Judge Hayes, made majority and minority reports, the latter signed by six members of the committee. The majority report says that admitting that the charges against Hayes are true, then they are sufficient to justify impeachment. The report reviews the principal charges against him, and says that taken together "they manifest a persistent determination" against him, and says that taken together "they manifest a pessistent determination and endeavor on the part of Judge Hayes to render the law ineffectual and to prevent its enforcement." The report concludes that the charges are sustained and the committee believe that they show the officer in question to be guilty of willful and corrupt malefeasance in office.

The minority report recommends that the charges be dismissed as insufficient, even if true to warrant improachment. It says

charges be dismissed as insufficient, even if true, to warrant impeachment. It says that the dissenting members of the com-mittee find that the memorialists, in their complaint of the conduct of Judge Hayes, have, in numerous instances, charged him with delinquencies in matters which were not attributes of his office, and that the matnot attributes of his office, and that the mat-ters complained of were not acts of his. It says: "If he acted in good faith in any order he made or any judgment he rendered, or erred in any opinion he gave, in our judg-ment his actions and opinions are not a proper subject of review in any court of im-peachment." The minority report is signed by Keatley, Roberts, Culbertson of Des Moines, Ranck, Steiger and Shaw, all demo-erats.

#### TECUMSER TALKS. Denies He Intended to Detract from

General Grant's Fame. PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 19.-General W. T. Sherman arrived in the city yesterday from the funeral of General Hancock. In speak-

ing of the newspaper structures on his refer-

ence to Generals Grant and Smith, he said: The sentence occurs in a letter written by me to Lieutenant Scott, having charge of the records at Washington. I knew that I could not have written anything intended as a disparagement of General Grant. General Smith was a brave officer. I knew that he had hurt his leg in getting into a yawi. The wound disabled him, and terminated fatally. When he found he was unable to take charge of the forces he sent for General Grant. In writing that sentence I meant that Grant had gone down, down, and now the opporgone down, down, down, and now the opportunity had presented itself which gave
him a chance to rise by his
own merits. If Gen. Smith had lived it is
questionable whether the opportunity would
have come to Grant whereby he could have
brought into play the forces of his character.
Fry never made a record. He was never in
North Carolina. His record is on paper, and
to keep that up, he must seek notoriety. It is
ridiculous to suppose that I meant to detract
from Grant's fame. The sentence occurs in a
letter written to Lieutenant Scott to obtain
some records which I desired to use in preparing an eulogy of Gen. Grant which I delivered before his old comrades of the Army
of the Tennessee at their reunion at Chicago
Sentember 9 and 10 1883. This letter was eptember 9 and 10, 1883. This letter was written three days before, on September 6, as it was necessary that I should have some data. Is it at all probable that I would seek to detract from his excellence when I was

preparing his eulogy?

Gen. Sherman insists that nearly everything he says, and many things which he does not say, are distorted, and frequently appear in the newspaper in an entirely different form from his own impressions or thoughts.

thoughts.

Smothered by a Mass of Bricks. CHICAGO, Feb. 19.-Charles Bellstead contractor who has been building an oven at the county infirmary, was smothered to death vesterday afternoon at the institution. Mr. Belistead had a visit this morning from two bakers who wanted to inspect the oven. He went inside the place, which was about five feet high, and removed the wooden supports which held up the top. Just as he started to leave the top fell in and Balistead was borne to the bottom and completely covered with bricks. An alarm was immediately given and willing hands commenced to remove the mass on top of Mr. Belistead. When he was reached it was found that the unfortunate team was deed. These was not a brick of man was dead. There was not a bruise his body, and it was plain to be seen that he had been literally smothered to death by bricks. He leaves a wife and children, who live at 525 North Market street

A Maniac's Death. BLOOMINGTON, III., Feb.19.-David Sholty the maniae who last night fired a barn and shot two persons, was supposed to have es caped to the timber, but this morning the charred bones of the lunatic were found in the smoking ashes, with his revolver and gun-barrel beside him. His brother, Levi gun-barrel beside him. His brother, Levi Sholty, is unhurt. The revolver ball lodged in his clothing. Mrs. Sholty received thir-teen wounds in the back from the gun charged with missiles ranging from bird shot to rifle balls. She will die, Her daugh-ter received a bullet in the arm from the same shot. The barn cost \$7,000 and was full of hay and grain; insurance, \$2,000.

Henry Watterson's Condition. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 19,-Henry Watterson's condition this morning is reported improved. He had an exceedingly quiet and restful night. This morning his mind is at times clear for a few seconds and then wandering. His temperature has fallen to 90 and pulse

to 95,
LOUISVILLE. Feb. 19.—Watterson continued better all during the day. His friends and nurse feel confident that another, and probably the last, crisis is passed, and hope for his speedy recovery. His physicians are hardly so sanguine, but are very hopeful of ultimate and complete recovery.

High License in Toronto. Тономто, Feb. 19.- The government has decided to raise the price of liquor licenses, and has fixed the following scale: In cities of 20,000 inhabitants, \$250; under 20,000, \$200; towns, \$150; villages, \$450; townships, \$100. Saloon licenses in cities will be \$500, and in towns \$250.

Shot Dead From His Horse. CHICAGO, Feb. 19.-Inter-Ocean's Me-Leansboro, (Ill), special: John Mann, a wealthy farmer, was ambushed this morning by two unknown assassins on a road near his home and shot dead from his horse. The motive for the deed is a mystery.

Non-Partisan Election Boards. COLUMBUS, Feb. 19.-The legislature passed a bill to-day creating a non-partisan board of election in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and Columbus. The principal duties of the board are to elect judges and clerks Celebrating Washington's Birthday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. - Orders were issued to-day closing all executive departments on Monday, (Washington's birthday.) Weather for To-day. Missouri Valley-Fair, slightly warmer weather; winds generally southerly. THE BIG RATE CUT GOES ON

War Between the Overland Roads Commenced in An Aggressive Way.

BOTH PASSENGER AND FREIGHT

Comment On the Rates on Dressed Beef to New York-The Pacific Mail Gives Warlike Orders-General Railroad News.

The Overland Rate War.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.-The overland railway war, growing out of the collapse of the Transcontinental association, was instituted to-day in a thoroughly aggressive way, both as to passenger and freight traffle. All the lines running west and southwest from this city having California connections were booking passengers to San Francisco at \$70 for the first class unlimited, 800 for first class limited, and \$32 for second class and emigrant. In the matter of contracting for freight no rates are quoted, but agents have been given carte blanche to secure business at any figures, and it is known that very large reductions are being made. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe did not announce its rates until this morning, waiting until the initiative had been taken by the Union and Southern Pacific companies.

The officials of the Atchison company assert that the war has been forced on them against their wishes, and owing to their claim to what they deemed an equitable percentage of overland traffic. The first vice-president of the Atchison company to-day, speaking of the situation, said that his company had given notice of its intention to withdraw from the Transcontinental December 4, 1885, for the reason that the association was not being conducted upon what they deemed proper business principles. The Atchison company had purchased an uninished road in southern California, known as the California Southern road, and afterwards proceeded to construct 100 miles additional from Colton, the junction with the Southern Pacific, to Barstow, the junction with the Atlantic & Pacific, which was completed November 1. The purchase and completion of this road placed the Atchison company, according to its claim, in a given notice of its intention to withdraw and completion of this road placed the Atchison company, according to its claim, in a position to handle and control at least one half of the business to and from southern California, and as there were but two roads into that territory, they claimed that they were entitled to fifty per cent of the business. It was on this claim that the association split at its meeting in New York city.

Messrs, Cable of the Rock Island road, Potter of the Chicago, Burlington & Quiney, and McMullin of the Chicago & Alton held an informal meeting this afternoon, and resolved to keep the Pacific coast association limact for the present and occupy a neutral position, exacting rates between Chicago and the Missouri river as heretofore.

The Rise in Dressed Beef Rates. NEW YORK, Feb. 19.-The Post publishes the result of a series of interviews as to the results of vesterday's actions of the trunk line executive meeting in a dvancing rates on live stock and dressed meats from the west to the scaboard in a ratio which discriminates against the handlers and shippers of dressed meats. It finds that the result to the consumer in this city will be an advance in the price of bear of from 1 to 6 cents per pound; on mution, 3 to 8 cents, and on perk, 2 to 8

One of the largest live stock dealers of this city said: "We hope in this way to starve out the western dressed meat companies. The cattle trade and slaughterers have been almost out of business. To day there are fully 50 June in who were formerly employed in the cattle yards and slaughter houses in this city who have no work to do. The western ole bring their own clerks people bring their own clerks and handlers from Chicago, and give no show whatever to New Yorkers. They are underselling us, but should they get a mon-opoly—as they hope to do—it would not be long before they advanced their prices. The new rates will force them to quit the busi-ness."

ness."

One of the representatives of the Swift Dressed Meat company of Chicago said: "We have had to contend against opposition from the railror is and cattlemen ever since we began business here, but our trade has steadily Increased. This new form of opposition will amount to nothing, for the roads cannot enforce the new tariff."

The Pacific Mail on Its Ear.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 .- The Mail and Ex press says: The executive committee of the Pacific Mail Steamship company held a meeting this morning, when a notice served upon it by the Pacific railroads terminating the contract whereby the steamship company receives a subsidy of \$85,000 per month was the subject of discussion. The result of the meeting is embodied in the following resolu-

Whereas, This company has received notice Whereas, This company has received notice association, abro from the Transcontinental association, abrogating the existing contract thirty days from

Resolved. That the president be and he hereby instructed to establish a weekly through line from New York to San Fran-cisco via the Isthmus of Panama, on and after April I next, taking all through business at the best rates obtainable. Also, that he is hereby instructed to at once take measures to purchase steamers suitable for the business. and to build a first class ship of not less than 3,500 tons, and report as soon as practicabl to this committee.

Sam Allerton on Dressed Beef Rates CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Samuel W. Allerton, prominent shipper of live stock, addressed a long communication to the local press today, taking issue with the dressed beef shippers for objecting to the new east bound freight traffic. He says the Trunk line roads have found that under the rates in force the past year, the three great firms interested in the dressed beef trade (Armour, Swift and Hammond) have been growing to such an extent at the expense of the live stock industry that it was only a question of time when they would not only control the railroads but the producers and consumers as well. Allerton maintains that if live cattle shippers were thus allowed to be driven out of the business, the trionamed would have a monopoly greater than named would have a monopoly greater than the Standard Oll company. No man, he as-serts, could compete with them unless backed by millions, as they would conspire to undersell him at any point he might select as a market.

Where the Battle Will Be Fought. ST. PAUL, Feb. 19,-The officials of the Northern Pacific railroad are awaiting telegraphic instructions from New York concerning rates to the Pacific coast. They say they expect any minute to receive orders to cut both freight and passenger rates, and that passenger rates from here to Portland will go down to \$25. The war, they say, will be most bitter, and the battle ground be St. Paul, Omaha and Kansas City. General Passenger Agent Fee and General Freight Agent Hannaford are both in New York.

Elected an Arbitrator. CHICAGO, Feb. 19.-E. P. Wilson was to day elected permanent arbitrator of the Chicago, St. Louis and Missouri Hiver Passenger association, at a salary of \$0,000.

Carnival Only in Name.

St. PAUL. Feb. 18.—The ice palace still stands, and the Carnival association is straining every nerve to make it pay for itself. A grand celebration will be given Washington's birthday. No now has fallen for two weeks and the ground is bare. The only sport is on the skaling rinks. The car-nival has not been a financial success. It is doubtful if the experiment has been worth the trying, as local business was paralyzed z the excitement, and the relapse is dis-

MONUMENTAL FAILURE. The Grant Committee of New York

Gives Up the Ghost. NEW YORK, Feb. 19.-Only twenty of the 600 members of the Grant Monumental association answered to-day the call that was issued for the special meeting held in the Mutual building on Nassau street to discuss the permanent organization of the new Grant Fund association, under the recent act of incorporation passed by the legislature. The twenty members who did attend, though, indulged in some pretty plain talk about the inactivity of the great majority of the members who didn't attend. The talk began right after Levi Bates was chosen chairman. Oliver Hoyt, who turned in \$193,75 of sub-cription Hoyf, who turned in \$193.75 of sub-cription before the meeting opened, started to talk. He said he was discouraged by the failure of the committee to do anything. He had expected that it would have had at least \$500,000 in the treasury by this time. Instead of that there was only about \$115,000. The committee had been so inefficient in the main that the lookout was gloomy and unsatisfactory. The rich meu of the city, he said, who should have given from \$1,000 to \$25,000 had, with the exception of a very few, done nothing at

have given from \$1,000 to \$25,000 had, with the exception of a very few, done nothing at all for the committee yet. The committee had taken no sort of adequate interest in its work itself. From the stock exchange, an institution which ought to have given \$50,000, only \$3,000 had been obtained.

Mr. Farrelly said that of 100 appeals he sent out himself only six or seven brought subscriptions. Others brought sarcastic replies that as soon as he was ready to go into something of national instead of local interest they would be glad to participate.

J. J. Little said that although he sent 1,100 appeals to the city and country at large

J. J. Little said that although he said 1,100 appeals to the city and country at large he got not a single contribution. Chairman Bates agreed with Mr. Little that it was a matter for regret that no money was coming in, and that the people of the country were apparently taking no interest in the

Jumigration Commissioner Stephenson said very decidedly that the committee couldn't do any good for the fund, and it

couldn't do any good for the fund, and it would be useless to continue it. Never since he had been a member had more than one-tenth of the six hundred members ever attended. The other nine-tenths didn't bother their heads about it.

After the speeches the twenty members passed Oliver Hoyt's motion, that Cornelius N. Bliss and William H. Wickham be appointed to audit the accounts of the Old Fund association, and that all the moneys, books and assets of the old association be turned over to the thirty-two trustees of the new incorporated Grant Fund association as soon as W should be organized. Then the twenty committeemen unanimously adopted twenty committeemen unanimously adopted Committeeman Farrelly's motion that the old committee of six hundred adjourn sine

CAPITAL AND LABOR. Convict Labor Goes, a-Begging for Want of Bidders.

JOLIET, III., Feb. 19,-A remarkable phase if the convict labor problem was presented here to-day. State penitentiary authorities seem to have a surplus of convict labor. Advertisements have appeared in half a dozen leading papers for a month past, offering men to be contracted for to the highest bidder from five to eight years. To-day the board of from tive to eight years. To-day the board of commissioners met at the peniteatiary to open bids for convict labor, but no bids were received much to the surprise of the board. The members concluded that the agitation of the convict labor question has intimidated contractors to such an extent as to cause convict labor to be placed at a discount. Authorities are in a quandary as to what to do with the men. It is thought that the convict labor question will be submitted to a vole of the people of the state at the next feneral election, and that it will be abolished in this state.

Coke Bitterness Increasing. PITTSBURG, Feb. 19.-The action of the coke burners at their convention at Scottdale vesterday in resolving to accept no compromise has had a tendency to increase the bitterness of the struggle, and a settlement seems farther away than eyer. This morning about 1 o'clock 400 Hungarians armed with rifles, revolvers, hatchets and clubs marched with military precision through Mount Pleasant to the Standard works. It has been reported that work was to begin there to-day, and the parade was for the puress of precenting resumption. No attention pose of preventing resumption. however, was made to start the works.

An Increase in Wages. READING, Pa., Feb. 19 .- Two thousand nen employed in the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company's shops here were this evening notified that an increase in wages in all departments would be made on March 1. The ratio of the proposed increase was not

#### announced. HIS SISTER'S HONOR.

A Hoosier Youth Fatally Shot for Demanding Reparation. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb, 19,-A shooting

affray occurred yesterday evening at Hawes-

ville, Kv., between Ed Cooney and John Keown, in which both were injured, the latter probably fatally. Cooney has for some time been paying attention to Keown's sister and was engaged to her, but lately showed a dis position to break off with her. Keown demanded that he make good his intentions, which Cooney agreed setting Tuesday evening the time, but failed to appear. terday he passed Keown's residence, and was stopped by Keown, who demanded an explanation of his conduct. Cooney, who was drank, replied insultingly, and then the fusilade began, and the men lost no time in emptying their revolvers, Cooney was shot through the neck, the ball barely missing the jugular vain, and ranging downward. Another raked his abdoment Krown was charled in the lost of the coordinate of the coordinat ranging downward. Another raked his abdomen. Keown was struck just above the left eye, the ball going through the brow bone and glancing around to the side of the head, and another ball struck him in the chin. The ball in the head has not been extracted. Cooney walked back to town, when he was arrested. The greatest excitement prevails, both partles having friends who are bitter in their expressions as to the affair. The mayor of Hawesville fears the end has not yet come, and has sworn in a special police force. Miss Keown is a modest and comely young lady, and with unsulled name previous to Cooney's attentions to her.

A singular concidence is the fact that the seene of the shooting is but a short distance from where another brother of a girl who had from where another brother of a girl who had been wronged was killed in defending her honor four years ago.

A Quick Breach of Promise Suit. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 19.—The quickest trial on record for breach of promise was begun and ended here yesterday. Anna Web ster of Morgan county visited here in 1884 ster of Morgan county visited here in 1884 and met George Williams, a wealthy farmer of Lockbourne. They were engaged, and kept up a very loving correspondence until the spiling of 1885, when she heard of his marriage to another just as she was making her own wedding dress. She didn't swoon, but sued for \$10,009, using his letters for evidence. The case was commenced in the morning, and the jury gave a verdict for \$3,400 by sunset. As George made no answer he cannot appeal, but only fork over,

The Last Rites to Gough. Philadelphia, Feb. 19.—Brief services over the remains of John B. Gough were held this afternoon at the residence of Dr. R. Bruce Burns, in Frankford, where the celebrated lecturer died yesterday. At Mrs. Googh's request the services were private and were of a rather informal nature.

Outgoing Gold. NEW YORK, Feb. 18. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold bars have been engaged for shipment to morrow.

A Cabinet Change in Portugal. Lanox, Feb. 19.—The ministry have resigned. The king has summoned the progressionists to form a new cabinet.

THE PEOPLE TAKE A HAND

Party Lines Broken For the Coming Election in Council Bluffs.

A FULL TICKET IN THE FIELD.

Rousing Meeting Of the Best Men Of the City Nominate John Chapman to Lead Them to Victory-The Ticket.

People's Ticket Nominated. Last evening, in response to the call, a arge crowd gathered at Temple hall to nominate a peoples ticket to be supported at the approaching municipal election in Counell Biuffs. The crowd was composed mostly of workingmen and republicans. The democrats, intending to hold primaries this evening, were evidently atraid of compromising themselves even by being present.

The meeting was called to order by John Ables, and the following officers were elected: D. C. Bloomer, president; G. S. Lawson and J. J. Brown, vice-presidents; Spencer Smith and Arthur Zipp, secretaries. By vote, each speaker was limited to ten minutes.

Spencer Smith stated the object of the meeting, and said in his opinion the crowd was too large to vote by ballot, so he moved that a committee of twenty-one be appointed, to consist of the president and vice presients, and six members to be appointed from each party-republicans, democrats and laboring men. It was moved to include the prohibition party but the amendment was

bers of the different parties present to meet in caucus. The republicans named F. Grass, George F. Wright, L. W. Tulleys, Sol Foster, L. B. Cousins and H. De Long. The laboring men named William Campbell, John Ahles, M. Callahan, W. H. Knepper, J. Killgare and J. L. Hines, The democrats declined to hold a cancus, but an enthusiastic member of that party handed in the names of Dr. D. McRae, Henry Paschal, S. Haas, Dr. A. J. Cook, Dr. W. L. Patton and R. V. Phillips, and these gentlemen were appointed a committee to make the nominations, with

lost. Recess was taken to permit the mem-

instructions to retire and make up a slate immediately and report to the meeting. The committee was out nearly two hours, and while they were out the crowd yelled for John Short. He talked awhile, in spite of persistent applause. He finally remarked that "The labor question is the animated object of our admiration." At this the audience roared, and he said that the crowd reminded him of the heads of cabbage in a field-he could take a dime and buy all the brains in them. There was not brains enough to listen to a sensible man talk. He promised to talk all night if they would listen, but they declined to listen, so he announced that he

would "resign with thanks," The committee reported the following ticket:

For Mayor-John Chapman. Auditor-A. J. Brown. City Solicitor-Geo. Holmes. Judge of the Superior Court-B. W. Hight. Marshal-E. W. Jackson. Engineer—Harry Birkinbine, Treasurer—A. T. Elwell, Assessor—W. L. Patton,

Superintendent of Markets-Arthur Zipp. Alderman at Large-G. S. Lamson. The first and second wards held caucuses in

different corners of the hall.

'The first ward adjourned to meet at Wies & Clausen's store Monday evening. The second ward nominated John Aldes

A DASH TO DEATH.

Terrible Ending Of the Insanc Wife of a College Professor. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19.-The insane wife of Professor Waldo of Yale college escaned from her keeper this morning, and no trace has yet been found. The recitations at the college were suspended and the students joined in the search.

She was first missed about 7 o'clock. A

She was first missed about 7 o'clock. A hasty search revealed the fact that the lady had scantily attired herself in a wrapper, and with nothing but slippers on her feet had left the house. By 3 o'clock this afternoon about 600 students and at least 200 citizens were searching in all directions for her. About 4 o'clock she was found at Pine Rock, a few miles from the Waldo residence. As the party approached Mrs. Waldo was trying to ascend the face of the rock, which is nearly perpendicular, and they called to her to wait until they could come to her assistance. At that moment she slipped on the rock and fell headlong down the precipice, striking among rocks at the feet of her friends. She lived but a few minutes after being picked up.

ocks at the feet of her friends. She lived but a few minutes after being picked up.

Mrs. Waldo was 35 years of age and leaves two young children. It is thought that her insanity dates from the birth of her last child, three months ago. She was a native of Philadelphia and a niece of Judge Fullerton, of New York. To-day's sad incident to the first last could be supported by the strength of the s recalls the attempted suicide of Mrs. Waldo's sister in July last.

Manager Rickaby Dead. NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Mr. John Rickaby, the manager of the Lyceum theater, who has peen lying in a most critical condition for several days, died at 8:20 o'clock Wednesday norning. He was born in France in 1842, but came to

He was born in France in 1812, but came to this country as a very young man and soon became prominent in theatrical enterprises. He was associated at different times with the management of George Knight, Gus Williams and Edwin Booth. He was also at one time a partner of Brooks & Dickson.

Another Good Man Buncoed. Pittsbung, Feb. 19.-John Bell, aged 65, and a member of a well known upholstery firm, was decoyed into a bunco room yesterday morning and became so pleased with the workings of the game that he went to a bank and drew \$2,000 and returned. He was knocked down, and when he recovered found the money and thieves gone.

# DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irrita-ble, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases. "I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dys-

pepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

# Sick Headache

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

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla Fold by all drugglets. \$1; all for \$5. Made only by C. I. HGOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.