THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1886. NUMBER 203

WHY TERRY WAS APPOINTED

Promoted to a Brigadier Two Months in Advance of Howard.

THE LATTER WILL SUCCEED POPE

Slow Work on Appropriation Bills—Abbey Sharp Will Get a Boodle—Blair's Bill Will Be Defeated—Notes.

The Hancock Succession.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—[Special Telegram.]—Soon after the death of General Hancock President Cleveland took up the papers in the case of the appointments of Generals Howard and Terry to their present ranks. The president very soon learned that although Howard's commission as brigadier general antedates that of General Terry in the army register, the latter was really promoted some two months before the former, and that the commission of General Howard was dated back in order that he might rank as a brigadier from the date of the surrender of Savannah, December 21, 1864, in which he took a gallant part. It was not done to injure General Terry in any manner, but as a simple reward for General Howard's service. Senator Sabin and Mayor Straight recently called upon the president in Terry's behalf and submitted these facts to his consideration, but learned that the president had already posted himself upon the facts, and they came away convinced that he would be governed by them in making the appointment to succeed General Hancock. Howard will without doubt be nominated to succeed General Pope when that officer retires one week from next Tuesday, and it is probable that he will be ordered to the command of the Division of the Atlantic, while General Terry will be placed in command of the Division of the Pacific, which is considered the most important in military circles. The probability is that General Terry will be confirmed at once, as the military committee is known to favor him. His appointment gives general satisfaction in army circles.

DELAY IN APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The statesmen who urged the change in the rules of the house in order that the appropriation bills might get in earlier are not very highly gratified with the result. An examination of the journal of the house shows that the appropriation bills have not been in so backward a state in a long session for the past ten years as at the present time under the new rules. Only four appropriation bills have yet been reported and no action had on any of them.

A BOODLE FOR ABBEY SHARP

Mr. McKenna, from the committee on claims, will report the bill for the relief of Abbey Sharp, with a recommendation favorable to its passage. Abbey Sharp is the only survivor of the Spirit Lake massacre, in which, it will be remembered, about forty persons were murdered by the Indians. At that time she was a child of 14 years, and her experiences while in the custody of the Indians were most frightful. The bill gives her $2,500, and will in all probability pass on the first private bill day that shall be reached. Abbey Sharp is now living at Lake Okoboji, Iowa.

FATE OF THE BLAIR EDUCATION BILL.

It is the general belief here that the Blair educational bill will be defeated. Its friends in the house are fewer than they were a few months ago, notwithstanding the action of the senate to-night. The advocates of the proposition, who place a premium on illiteracy, have found enemies in all sections of the country, and the members have lately been flooded with newspapers protesting against it from sections in which Senator Blair thought himself the most powerful. The north and west have been particularly emphatic in condemning the bill, and the south is by no means united in its support.

WANTS A REAPPRAISEMENT.

President Cleveland sent to the speaker of the house of representatives to-day a bill prepared by the secretary of the interior providing for reappraisement and sale of a tract of land in Nebraska belonging to the Sac and Fox Indian reservation. The appraisement was made at $50 an acre, which is found to be excessive. The bill just prepared gives the secretary of the interior authority to reappraise the land and sell it to the highest bidder at not less than the appraised value. The proceeds arising from the sales shall be applied to the benefit of the tribe.

BOGUS BUTTER'S ENEMIES.

Mr. Tupper, of Osage, Iowa, who represents the National Protective Butter association, went to New York to-night to confer with the committee interested in the passage of the bill to restrict the sale of bogus butter. Mr. Tupper says that he is confident that a bill can be gotten through congress which will not only compel the manufacturers of, and dealers in, this material to brand their wares, but he feels certain that it will be possible to secure an act taxing it at the rate of ten cents a pound.

DAWES' SIOUX RESERVATION BILL.

The sub-committee on the Dawes bill, throwing open the great Sioux reservation in Dakota to settlement, have agreed to report the bill back to the full committee with some minor amendments. It will probably come up in the latter committee next Monday or Tuesday, and it is the belief of the sub-committee that it will be agreed to and favorably reported to the house.

HAMBURG'S POSTMASTER.

In executive session quite a discussion arose over an adverse report on the nomination of the postmaster at Hamburg, Iowa. The report was adverse as the appointment was made to fill a vacancy created by suspension. Then there were numerous charges against the nominee. After a good deal of palaver the nomination was laid on the table, which is equivalent to rejection.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

A favorable report was to-day made by the house committee on ways and means on the senate bill to extend the provisions of a port of entry to Omaha.

A. C. Pratt and wife, a well-known citizen of Tipton, Iowa, are here looking at the sights.

Henry Hirsch and wife of Des Moines are here.

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

Nebraska's Senior and the Howling British Pup That Bothers Him.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—[Special.]—The fact that Senator Van Wyck has been excessively annoyed by a lot of howling dogs kept by the attaches of the British legation has been commented upon by nearly every newspaper in the country. The senator still suffers from the annoyance, and is bantered a good deal on this account by his associates in the senate. He was asked the other day why he did not avail himself of the constitutional privilege of self-protection and put an end to the barking brutes with a leaden bullet. Senator Van Wyck, who appreciates very thoroughly the powers of the foreign diplomatic corps, answered that he would shoot the dog in a moment, but for the fear that he would be taken to England for trial before the senate adjourned.

THE CONSTITUTION LAID OUT.

The caustic speech of Senator Ingalls in the senate last week, in which he arraigned those of his compeers who are constantly thrusting the constitution against almost every measure which is proposed, has been the subject of a great deal of discussion and the cause of very many reminiscences among congressmen during the past week. A New York member, who served in the senate of the Empire state, tells a rather good story on "Tim" Campbell of New York in this connection. He said that some years ago the Honorable "Tim" had a bill in the New York senate which he was very anxious to have passed. The senator from the Twenty-fifth district arose to oppose the bill on constitutional grounds, when the Hon. "Tim," addressing him, said: "Will the gentleman from the Twenty-fifth allow me to ask him a question?" The privilege was granted, and "Tim" continued: "What has the constitution to do wid a question between frins?" His appeal was successful, and amid the laugh which followed, the bill passed in spite of the constitution.

SPINNER HAD HIS REVENGE.

The probable rejection of the nomination of Judge Merrick as one of the judges of the supreme court of the District of Columbia calls to mind the cause of his removal from the bench some twenty years ago. Ex-Congressman Spinner of New York had been appointed treasurer of the United States, and he went to one of the judges to take the oath of office. The judge, who was a southern man and a hearty southern sympathizer, refused to administer the oath because Spinner was distasteful to the southern element by reason of his abolition speeches in the house. Upon the refusal to administer the oath the old gentleman became very angry, and went out saying, "Perhaps there is nothing in the constitution to compel you to administer the oath to me, and, perhaps, congress cannot compel you to do so, but congress can put you out of office, and I will see that it does so." A bill was introduced in the house a few days after abolishing the supreme court of the district of Columbia, and among its warmest advocates was Mr. Spinner, who had been sworn in as United States treasurer. The bill passed, the court was abolished, and it was reorganized under a subsequent law by the appointment of men whose sympathies were not strong enough to induce them to refuse to carry out the duties for which they were appointed. The objection to Judge Merrick among the senators is that he is now so old that he will reach the age of retirement within a very few years.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The chair laid before the senate the president's message on the treatment of the Chinese in the west, which has already been published. It was referred to the committee on foreign relations. Also a message from the president relating to the payment of the claims of the Cherokee Indians, and the sale of a tract of land belonging to the Sac and Fox Indians. Referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Mr. Frye presented a petition from the citizens of New Jersey praying for legislation for the legal protection of young girls. The petition, which is on a printed blank, with the words "New Jersey" written in the body of the print, urges congress to provide exemplary penalties for seduction with or without promise of marriage, and for the defilement of the persons of girls, with or without consent, under the age of at least eighteen years, in the District of Columbia and all other localities under the jurisdiction of congress. The petition was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Evarts presented the petition of the officers and trustees of the savings banks of New York state, praying congress to stop the coinage of the silver dollar. It was referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Riddleberger offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requiring each senator to report to the senate the name of his private secretary. In introducing the resolution Mr. Riddleberger said that some men were holding tickets of admission to the senate floor who would not be admitted to the parlors of a gentleman's residence. Such tickets were so issued to people who received no pay except admission to the senate floor to blackmail gentlemen—to libel them in their newspapers. Mr. Riddleberger said he knew of a case in point. We know what had been said in the house of representatives about Eads being on the floor of that house. He asked if it were permissable for him (Riddleberger) to state that while Eads had not been on the floor of the senate he had had three henchmen there—two representing republican newspapers and one a democratic newspaper—who came to secure information on which to libel senators. Imagine having a ticket to the senate floor in the pretended capacity of private secretary to a senator, which senator had his own son as his private secretary, who drew the pay, while the other creature was compensated by a ticket.

After the adoption of the resolution Mr. Hoar had it reconsidered and amended so as to have the names sent in to the secretary of the senate.

The education bill was then taken up, and Mr. Harrison spoke in advocacy of the bill and in opposition to Mr. Allison's amendment.

An amendment offered by Mr. Hoar to the amendment of Mr. Allison was agreed to, providing that in each state having separate white and colored schools, the money received by such state under the bill should be apportioned and applied in the proportion of illiteracy of the two races respectively, until an equal sum per capita shall have been appropriated from national and state funds; and declaring the object of the bill to be to secure equal advantages to all children of whatever color or race.

Mr. Edmunds then moved a substitute for the amendment as amended. The substitute is as follows: "And in each state and territory in which there shall be separate schools for white and colored children, the money paid in such state or territory shall be apportioned and paid out for the support of such white and colored schools respectively, in the proportion that the white and colored children between the ages of 10 and 21 years in such state or territory bear to each other, as shown by the census of 1880. The foregoing provision shall not effect the application of a proper proportion of said money to the support of all common schools wherein no distinction of race or color shall exist."

Mr. Edmunds addressed the senate in support of this amendment.

Mr. Logan said there seemed to be a greater desire to be considered the champion of some kind of a bill that would be called an education bill than to have one that would produce the result contemplated. He (Logan) was as sincere a friend of the colored race as any senator on the floor. He (Logan) had introduced two of these education bills in 1882, one in 1883, and one in 1884. He had appeared before the education committee of the senate in order to make some suggestions, but soon came to the conclusion that what little he had to say would have no effect on the mind of that committee, and that the result would be what it ever had been—that the shrewdness and sharpness of the men on that committee from south of the line would get the very advantages that by this bill they eventually had got. Formerly, Logan said, the colored people of the south gave representation to congress and in the electoral college based on the three-fifths principle. How was it now? The representation was based on the whole number of colored and white people. A colored man counted the same as a white man. On that principle the southern representation in the electoral college and in congress was enlarged, but to what end? When it came to voting where were the colored people? Mississippi had a white voting population of 102,580 and a colored voting population of 130,976—that is to say, about 30,000 majority of colored votes. How many men voted in Mississippi? Only 120,000, just 16,000 more than there were white voters. What that vote meant and showed Mr. Logan would not say. He did not think, however, that it was for want of education that the colored people abstained from voting. They were counted whenever greater political power would come to the white men by counting them; they were not counted as voters. When election day came no man said to the colored voter, "Stand up and be counted."

The same principle, Mr. Logan continued, ran through this school bill as reported from the committee. What for? For money. For whom? Was it for themselves? Oh, no; it was the old story, and northern men had always been found in congress willing to legislate on the colored man for the benefit of the white man. If money was to be taken from the treasury on the basis of the colored race, in God's name let the colored people get their proportion of it. That was the object of the amendment proposed by the senator from Iowa (Allison), but the bill would accomplish nothing as it stood because the amount was too small. What was $7,000,000 the first year when distributed around among the states? At present in some portions of the south school could not be kept open more than four months. The provision of the bill would add very little to that. Hence he (Logan) proposed to make the first year's appropriation $10,000,000 instead of $7,000,000, increasing the amount each year for five years and then decreasing it, until in ten years the amount expended would be $138,000,000. This amount was enough to accomplish something. Besides his amendments included a separate fund of $2,000,000 to aid in the building of school houses in sections of country in which the local community might be too poor to stand all the expense or building. Schooling could not be got without school houses. But the general government should supervise this thing in some way. He (Logan) favored a commission for that purpose—not to prescribe what should be taught, or to interfere with schools, but to see where the money went to. There seemed, however, to be a disposition to pass the bill without the amendment, even if it did no more good than throwing money into a pool. If the senator from New Hampshire (Blair) wanted to arraign him (Logan) before either the northern or southern people for wanting this amendment, he could do so. The time would come, Logan said, when great writers, orators, poets and musicians would be found belonging to the colored race. We should reach our right hand to these people struggling down in the pit of darkness and despair; we should lift them up and give them a fair and equal chance.

Mr. Blair was willing to accept Mr. Edmunds' substitute for the Allison amendment, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Dolph moved to amend by providing that the bill should not take effect till two-thirds of the states should accept its provisions. It was rejected.

Mr. Dolph called up the yeas and nays on his amendment, and pending the calls the senate went into executive session, and when the doors re-opened adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The speaker laid before the house the message of the president on the Chinese troubles and it was read by the clerk. It was referred to the commitee on foreign affairs.

The ways and means committee reported bills extending the provisions of the act for the immediate transportation of dutiable goods to the ports of Omaha, Key West and Tamara. Placed on the house calendar.

The committee on agriculture reported the bill to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several states. Referred to the committee of the whole.

The committee on expenditures in the interior department reported back the resolution directing that committee to investigate the administration and expenditures of the pension bureau under the present and previous administrations, and to ascertain what foundation there is for the statement in the annual report of Commissioner Black in reference to partisan management and extravagance in that bureau in the term of office of his predecessor. Placed on the house calendar.

In committee of the whole, on the pension appropriation bill, Mr. Howard made a satirical and ironical speech in reply to that delivered by Mr. Henderson some days since, ridiculing that gentleman's profession of friendship for the south, but expressing his admiration for the manner in which he had declaimed the old story which was as well known to the country as "The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck," or "Mary Had a Little Lamb." [Laughter.]

After considerable further debate, pending further action the committee rose.

Mr. Bragg reported the army appropriation bill from the military committee, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

The house then adjourned.

The Pacific Railroad Debts.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Storey, attorney for the Union Pacific railroad company, made a statement to the house committee on Pacific railroads in regard to the indebtedness of that company. He favored some such provision as was incorporated in the Hoar bill—a fixed annual payment to the government instead of variable percentage. Storey dwelt at length upon the importance of branch lines, saying the stocks and bonds based on them amounted to $30,000,000 cash. Besides these stocks the company held a number of other securities that it would be willing to turn over to the government. Tweed, counsel for the Central Pacific railroad company, also explained to the committee the financial condition of that company.

Investigating the Pension Office.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The senate committee on expenditures of public money met to-day to make arrangements for beginning its investigation of the charges by Commissioner of Pensions Black in his annual report to the effect that the pension office had been conducted as a political machine under the republican administration. It was decided for the present at least that the investigation should be conducted by the full committee, instead of delegating the work to a sub-committee. Rules governing the examination of witnesses were adopted and it was agreed that General Black should be summoned to appear before the committee next Wednesday as the first witness.

Hamburg's Suspended Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The nomination of the postmaster at Hamburg, Iowa, a "suspension" case, was reached to-day, and the papers upon which the late incumbent was suspended were laid before the senate and read. They were voluminous, and the charges are said to have been trivial in their nature. The case went over.

Senate Bills Introduced.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Senator Sherman introduced the following measure in the senate to-day:

An amendment to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, appropriating $292,394 to pay the salaries of postmasters and late postmasters, which have been adjusted and allowed under the act of March 3, 1883.

The Mackin Case Again.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Argument in the Mackin-Gallagher Chicago election case was concluded in the supreme court of the United States to-day. Assistant Attorney General Mowry appeared for the government, and Judge Shellabarger made the closing argument for Mackin and Gallagher. A decision in the case is not expected for several weeks.

Postmasters Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The senate made the following confirmations to-day:

George H. Paul, postmaster at Milwaukee (Wis.); Thomas B. Coon, postmaster at Kilbourne City (Wis.).

In Aid of Home Rule.

ALBANY, March 3.—A grand demonstration was held here this evening, presided over by Governor Hill, in aid of the Irish parliamentary fund. The governor entered early, accompanied by Alexander Sullivan, ex-president of the national league of America, who made the speech of the evening. About $1,000 was subscribed by those present toward the parliamentary fund.

Bodies Burned to Cinders.

UTICA, N. Y., March 3.—A freight train on the Ontario & Western railroad, which went through a bridge near Fish Eddy, Delaware county, last night, carried down with it two conductors and two brakemen who were riding in the caboose. Their bodies were burned to cinders.

THE NEWS OF OUR OWN STATE

Interest Taken in the Hawke Divorce Suit at Nebraska City.

THE REMAINS OF ALONZO LAIRD.

Blue Springs on the Boom—Gold Excitement in Butler County—Judge Mitchell's Successor—Blaze at Kearney.

The Hawke Divorce Suit.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., March 3.—[Special.]—Among the 120 cases that will occupy the attention of the district court in this city at its next setting, which commences on the 30th of this month, none perhaps will draw more attention than the one docketed William Hawke vs Sadie Hawke, application for divorce. The high standing socially and otherwise of the plaintiff's former circle, the reported disinheritance by the father of the son on account of this marriage, together with the prominence of the defendant as the divorced wife of one of Omaha's prominent merchants, Mr. A. Gladstone, all tend to the drawing of public attention to this new phase in the life of the two principals in the coming suit.

The readers of the BEE have already been informed that on February 2, 1886, William Hawke filed his petition in the district court of the county, praying for a divorce on the ground of extreme cruelty. Since that date conjecture after conjecture, report followed by report, have been put afloat as regards what course the defendant would take, some saying the breach would be bridged over, while others have given it as their opinion that the prayer as applied for in the plaintiff's petition would go before the court without any contest on the part of the defendant, but to-day surmises, reports and conjectures as regards the action of the defendant received a check in the filing of the defendant's answer to said petition for divorce in the district clerk's office of the county. The answer comprises about five pages of legal cap. The defendant, in answer, denies that she has ever been guilty of extreme cruelty, or that the plaintiff has ever since their marriage conducted himself toward her as a true and faithful husband. The answer then goes on to charge the plaintiff with the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, and that his conduct at such times tended to destroy her peace and happiness and impair her bodily health. "And that the said plaintiff had ever since said marriage grossly, cruelly and wantonly refused and neglected to provide the defendant with suitable and proper clothing; that never, at any time since said marriage, has he given defendant any article of clothing; that defendant has been forced to sew and embroider to earn money to purchase her wearing apparel." After refuting the charges made by plaintiff in his petition to the effect that she had at divers times refused to prepare his meals for him, Mrs. Hawke concludes her answer as follows: "That the plaintiff, utterly regardless of the duties and affections of a husband, has left their home without any cause or provocation on defendant's part, and has left the defendant penniless and homeless, and without one morsel of food. That she has donated her entire time, energy and labor for the comfort of her husband and the happiness of their home; that she did the cooking and washing for their household, and built the home fires, and waited upon the plaintiff, and blacked and polished his boots. Wherefore the said defendant prays that the said plaintiff may recover nothing by his said suit, but that the said action may be dismissed and that said defendant may have judgment and her costs in this action most wrongfully expended."

Colonel F. P. Ireland will look after the interests of the plaintiff, while Hon. John Matson will appear for the defendant. Public sentiment seems to be in the majority on the side of the defendant. It looks now as though the case will be hotly contested.

A Boom on the Smiling Blue.

BLUE SPRINGS, Neb., March 3.—[Special.]—An enthusiastic meeting of the business men of Gage county was held in Blue Springs last night. The immediate occasion was the report of a citizen's committee just returned from Omaha, where they have been for several days in conference with the officials of the Union Pacific railroad, arranging the details for the establishment of a large flouring mill and several other important branches of industrial enterprise, among which may be enumerated a large planing mill, sash, blind and door factory, foundry and machine shops, etc., all of which will be commenced immediately and pushed to completion as fast as men, muscle and money can do it.

Butler County's Bonanza.

DAVID CITY, Neb. March 3—Butler county is all excitement over the reported goldfind in the bluffs four miles north of here. Messrs. Appledick and Risedorf, the men who own the land, have been working the bluffs for over three months, and it is said that some of the "ore" has been sent to Omaha for assay. The vein opens out at the base of the bluff and runs in horizontally, the specimens of gold being found in a granite rock, mixed or layered with quartz. Mr. Appledick says the vein which he is now working is six feet deep and four feet across and has been followed into the bluff for quite a distance.

Laird's Remains at Hastings.

HASTINGS, Neb., March 3.—[Special Telegram.]—The remains of Congressman James Laird's brother, A. W. Laird, who was killed Friday evening near Albuquerque, N. M., were brought here to-day and will be interred in the Juniata cemetery to-morrow. Congressman Laird arrived here last evening. The verdict of the coroner's jury states that young Laird's death was wholly the result of an accident. He had been visiting an Indian village near the Atlantic & Pacific Junction, and on returning at about 8 o'clock in the evening, in attempting to board a freight train while in motion missed his footing, and was thrown under the wheels.

Judge Mitchell's Successor.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 3.—[Special Telegram.]—Gov. Dawes to-day appointed M. L. Haywood, of Nebraska City, as judge of the second judicial district, to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Mitchell's death.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., March 3.—[Special Telegram.]—It being rumored on the streets that M. L. Hayward had been appointed to fill the vacant judge's chair, the BEE reporter approached that gentleman as to the truth of the report. Mr. Hayward stated he had been officially notified of his appointment and had accepted the trust.

Overhaul Their County Records.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., March 3.—[Special Telegram.]—A large mass meeting was held here this evening, at which a committee of thirty-six were appointed—two delegates from each ward and precinct—who are to meet with the county commissioners on the 10th of this month for the purpose of considering the appointment of some experts to examine the county's official books for the past ten years. The meeting met in accordance with a call signed by seventy taxpayers.

Seven Buildings Burned.

KEARNEY, Neb., March 3.—[Special Telegram.]—A very destructive fire occurred here this morning at 4 o'clock, resulting in the destruction of the American house and six other frame buildings in the same row. The loss aggregates $10,000, half covered by insurance. The heaviest loser is C. J. Alexander, landlord of the hotel, who lost all the furniture in the hotel. The fire originated probably in the oil room of the hotel. The stocks of goods in the buildings other than the hotel were saved.

Terry Succeeds Hancock.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate: Brigadier General Alfred H. Terry to be major general, vice Winfield Scott Hancock, deceased; Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Chambers, Twenty-first infantry, to be colonel of the Seventh infantry; Josiah T. Child of Missouri, to be resident and consul general of the United States to Siam.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

FREMONT, Neb., March 3.—Conductor Hall, in charge of a freight train on the Elkhorn Valley road, was killed while coupling cars at Rock Creek station yesterday. His remains were brought to this city.

THE BOURBON BREAK.

The Sun Insists on Friendship Between Cleveland and His Cohorts.

NEW YORK, March 3.—[Special Telegram.]—The Sun this morning prints a long editorial under the heading of "The President and the Democrats," from which the following extracts are made: "The time has come for plain and honest speech. The hope of bettering a bad condition of things by patient forbearance, by approbation for all that could be approved, and by a desire to avoid every cause of probable difficulty, has induced the democrats to withhold truth that can no longer be properly concealed from public view. Candid consideration of them may possibly provide a remedy for the existing evils. A year has passed away since Cleveland was inaugurated as president under cheerful and encouraging auspices. The party was united and the outlook was satisfactory when he entered the white house. The situation to-day, as compared with what it was on the 4th of March, 1885, is sadly altered. It is not necessary to inquire into the causes which have brought about this change. The fact exists that there is no cordial confidence, familiar communication, or political cohesion between the president and the democrats in congress. They have been drifting apart gradually until it may be said the line of separation between them has become broad and marked. The president's want of experience in national affairs and his slight acquaintance with public men, are doubtless responsible for some of the errors into which he was unconsciously misled in the beginning of his new cares. In a limited redistribution of patronage the president has suffered as all his predecessors of late years have suffered, by either wilful or accidental deception. Discovery of this practice made him suspicious in other cases, and by slow degrees a mutual distrust has grown up which now appears as threatening danger to the democracy.

A series of singular successes in his brief career has undoubtedly produced a belief in the president's mind that his whole course has been acceptable to the people, and that however politicians may disagree with him, he is always sure of that support. This belief strengthens the self-assertion which seems to be natural to his character, and is firmly and bluntly maintained against arguments and mild protestations when differences are discussed. Hence it is gratifying to know that a conference between accredited leaders and the president will soon take place, at which the point of disagreement will be frankly discussed and with hopes of a clearer understanding. Whoever stands in the way of harmony will certainly be the loser in the long run. The democracy can forgive much, but treachery they will not forgive.

SIX DEATHS ON THE SEA.

The Steamer Saxon From New York Wrecked in Caicos Passage.

HALIFAX, March 3.—The steamer Beta, which arrived to-day, brought from Turk's island the second engineer and several of the crew of the steamer Saxon, which was wrecked on the evening of February 4, in Caicos passage. The steamer was bound from New York to Cape Haytien with an assorted cargo. On the fifth day out she struck on Birch's Lookout reef, and on the following day broke in two. The first and second engineer and four men took to a boat and reached the shore in safety. Another boat in which were two of the crew, was swamped and both men were drowned. Two others of the crew by the aid of a plank swam to a schooner, leaving Captain Wyman and four others on the wreck. One of these, the chief mate, a son of the captain, attempted to swim to land, but became exhausted and was drowned. The steward became crazed and leaped into the sea and was not afterward seen.

High winds and rough water prevented any attempts at rescue of the remaining survivors until Monday, by which time still another of the men had been washed away and the captain, becoming delirious, had died. When the weather moderated the wreck was boarded by men from the land. There was but one fireman and the remains of the captain to remove to the shore. Besides Captain Wyman and his son Frank, Second Mate Peterson, a seaman named Johnson and two others whose names are unknown, were drowned, making the whole number of victims six. The steamer registered 335 tons and was owned by Bremer, Bennett & Bremer, of London. The Beta also brought from Turk's Island five men belonging to the bark Northern Queen of Yarmouth, which was wrecked on the 15th of February.

CABLE WHISPERS.

Rupture Between British Masons and Their Illinois Brethren.

LONDON, March 3.—The Prince of Wales, as grand master of the British Free Masons, has withdrawn the patent of appointment from the representative of the Grand Lodge of England at the Grand Lodge of Illinois, the latter having severed fraternal relations with the English Lodge of Montreal.

LONDON, March 3.—Braxton Barr of Illinois, delegate to the Grand Lodge of Masons of England, has resigned.

Churchill Decries Gladstone.

LONDON, March 3. – Lord Randolph Churchill spoke at Manchester to-day. He said that Gladstone deluded the country with false issues. There was an imperative necessity for the establishment of a British unionist party, which would unite what was best in all parties and creeds.

Winston Will Shake With the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3.—Winston, United States minister to Persia, will have an audience with the Sultan on Friday, and will leave for Teheran on Saturday.

Hunting His Brother.

William Tucker, a young man from West Virginia, arrived in Omaha yesterday in search of his brother, Thomas F. Tucker, who came to this city over a year ago. When last heard from, about four months ago, Thomas was still in this city. His name, however, does not appear in the city directory, and no trace of him can be discovered. His brother is at the Eagle hotel and will continue the search.

THE ST. PAUL WAR.

Wrangling Railroads Rioting on Rates.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 3.—[Special Telegram.]—No change in passenger rates to St. Paul or Council Bluffs was made yesterday by any lines interested in that business, but the opinion prevails that rates will yet go considerably lower than they now are before the war is over. The Rock Island feels rather sore over the continued efforts of the St. Paul and Illinois Central roads to purchase tickets of the Rock Island issue at scalpers' office at reduced rates to find a pretext for cutting rates still further. In order to get even and prove that tickets over competing lines are being sold at even lower rates than the Illinois Central claimed to have bought over the Rock Island from scalpers, and official of the Rock Island went the rounds of the scalping offices yesterday and succeeded in purchasing a ticket over the St. Paul from Chicago to St. Paul for $8.80. St. John of the Rock Island had an affidavit made by the party purchasing the ticket to prove the genuineness of the transtion, which he sent to the St. Paul people, together with a note advising them in accordance with their policy to meet the sale of any ticket sold by the scalpers with a similar rate over the counters of their regular offices, they ought to make at once an open rate to St. Paul of $8.50. St. John has not yet decided whether to adopt the $8.50 rate as the basis of the rate to all points west and north of St. Paul and Council Bluffs.

It is generally admitted that the present policy of the roads interested in St. Paul business is calculated to prolong the war indefinitely, and that it would be far better if the warring roads would at once reduce rates to St. Paul or Council Bluffs to about $5 or less, as this would bring matters to a focus and hasten a speedy settlement of the existing difficulties.

It is stated the St. Paul and Northwestern are now considering the advisability of hortening the running time of their trains between Chicago and St. Paul from eighteen to fourteen hours. If this is done the Rock Island will have no other alternative left than to meet the shorter time by its competitors with a corresponding reduction of rates. Under these circumstances it is claimed the only way out of the existing complications is allowing the Rock Island a differential rate. This no doubt will be the ultimate solution of the problem, but before it is done the St. Paul and Northwestern will make a determined effort to break up the commission system which they think is responsible for the present troubles. The Rock Island is so strongly in favor of the system that it will not abandon it without a severe struggle.

The Sunset's Earnings.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The Southern Pacific company did not begin operations until March 1. Its fiscal year ended December 31, 1885, and the following is the company's statement for the ten months: Gross earnings, $24,973,875; operating expenses, $11,669,646; net earnings, $13,304,229; add the rental for leased lines, $415,937; makes a total of $13,720,166; deducting from this amount the interest on the bonded debt, sinking fund, taxes and all other expenses and charges, $11,407,400, and construction and improvements $523,289, leaves a net profit of $1,789,480. The Pacific system of the company contributed to the gross earnings above mentioned $17,192,617; to the operating expenses, $7,293,557; and to the net earnings, $9,829,000.

The Central Traffic Meets.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The general agents of the passenger departments of the lines members of the Central Traffic association met to-day and had a desultory interchange of opinion regarding the proposed agreement of the new pool. Some slight modifications not affecting the main points were agreed to. The choice of arbitrators was so amended as to omit Commissioner Fink, for whom Hugh Riddle was substituted. As heretofore, the Chicago & Atlantic was not represented. Another meeting, in which both the general managers as well as the general agents shall participate, will probably be held on the 18th inst.

An Agreement at Fifty Off.

CHICAGO, March 3.—An informal meeting of the lines that composed the Pacific Coast association was held here to-day. The present disturbed condition of the Transcontinental freight traffic was freely discussed, and it was agreed that for the present the chief lines should act in unison and bill all freight at 50 per cent off the old tariff. For some time past they have been engaged in a scramble for freight, each road taking what it could get and at whatever rates obtainable.

Good Cut for Canned Goods.

CHICAGO, March 3. – Trans-continental freight rates fell down to 37½ cents on all classes to-day, where the former rate on first class was $5. The canned fruit trade is in great excitement at this remarkable cut. It is said that Chicago jobbers of groceries have ordered immense lots to be shipped on the 37½-cent rate, and that market prices for canned fruits will undergo a decided reduction.

The Cut Goes Deeper.

NEW YORK, March 3.—On all grades of freight for which the transcontinental tariff is $1.60 and upward the Northern and Union Pacific roads to-day made a cut of 50 per cent; also, a corresponding reduction on grades on which the transcontinental tariff is less than $1.60. The "Sunset" to-day included in its 75 per cent rate another $2 grade.

Trying to Form a Peoria Pool.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The lines endeavoring to form a Peoria eastbound freight pool in connection with the new Chicago eastbound pool, devoted several hours to the consideration of the form of agreement. Though the meeting was harmonious no conclusion was reached. Adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

Heavy Business Failure.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The Post's special from Boston says: F. W. Nickerson & Co., large importers, West India traders and commission merchants, who have been in business between forty and fifty years, announce their failure to-day, assigning to Joseph B. Russell, a confidential employe. Liabilities are $600,000 direct, and $300,000 indirect, and their nominal assets are good. The firm is agent of the Boston & Savannah Steamship company, which is not affected at all. The Eastern steamship line running to points in the provinces is owned in great part by the firm and is therefore affected by the failure. The cause of the assignment is the general dullness in business in which the firm is engaged. The firm is composed of Frank W. Nickerson, Alfred Nickerson and Elkaniak C. Crosby.

A Firebug's Work.

ATCHISON, Kan., March 3.—J. C. Crall's livery stable, Sixth and Commercial streets, burned last night with twenty-two horses and fifty vehicles. Loss $50,000; insured. The stock of Donald Bro's., dry goods, in the adjoining building was damaged to the extent of $50,000 by water; insured. Incendiarism is suspected.

Murders by the Apaches.

TUCSON, Ariz., March 3.—Don Carlos Vilosco, editor of El Fronterizo, of this city, has received advices from Sonora of the killing by Apaches, near Eumpas, Montezuma district, of one American and one Mexican; also the wounding of an American and a Mexican. The names were not learned. The Indians also took their horses and supplies.

THE DAY DEVOTED TO HAYES

Lively Discussion of the Majority Report to Impeach the Clinton Jurist.

OOL. KEATLY DEFENDS HIM.

A Dozen Members Ventilate Their Ideas on the Subject For and Against—Legislative Proceedings—Other Specials.

Judge Hayes' Impeachment.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 3.—[Special Telegram.]—The house devoted the whole of to-day to an animated debate on the question of impeaching Judge Hayes. The case came up under a majority report of the judiciary committee, recommending an investigation of the charges against him with a view to impeachment. The minority report recommends dropping the subject without further action. Already it is apparent that whatever is done will have to be done as a partisan measure. The committee reports were made on party lines. The debate to-day was made on party lines, with one exception, Major Thompson, a republican, opposing the investigation, but in general none but republicans favor the investigation and none but democrats oppose it. The action of the democrats is in strange contrast to their course a month ago. When Auditor Brown, a republican, was under criticism, they were ravenous for an investigation, even though it lead to impeachment. Now, with a democratic judge under fire, they are solidly opposed to any inquiry into his conduct, and fight it inch by inch.

The prosecution was led to-day by Representative Weaver of Hardin county and the defense by Colonel Keatley of Council Bluffs. The former, in his opening speech, said there were two propositions which, if true, would justify impeachment. First, that Judge Hayes corruptly abused the discretion vested in him by assessing punishments. Second, that he exceeded the jurisdiction of his office. He is charged with a corrupt combination with the district attorney to charge and collect fees more than should have been charged. He is charged with discouraging a plea of guilty. If such plea is given, he renders judgment for $100 and costs. Attorney for the accused objects. Hayes scratches out the judgment. The plea is entered not guilty. No defense is offered, and a fine of $5 is imposed. It is further charged that in every way possible he has brought his influence, by reason of his high office, to bring the law into disfavor. It becomes Judge Hayes, if he believes the law a bad one, and ought not to be enforced, to resign his office and not use it for the purpose that he has. He should treat the law against selling liquors as he would the law against larceny, assault and battery, or any other statute in our code. He might make the fine light for the first offense, but if one should be arrested and brought back time and again, week after week, he would be a strange judge, indeed, who would let him go on his own recognizance. He has so used his discretion that we must believe he has used his power to shield the criminal instead of punishing him, and as such he should be answerable to the highest tribunal in the land.

Mr. Keatley followed Mr. Weaver, saying that he recognized the importance and gravity of the duty of the house at this stage of the proceedings. He coincided with his opponent (Weaver) in setting aside all partisan feeling. It has been claimed here, he continued, that in urging the rightfulness of the majority report, that there is no bound to the rights of this house in determining whether Hayes should appear before the senate and answer to the charges in the memorial. He (Keatley) stood entirely uninfluenced by any body or person. He had never met Hayes but once, fifteen years ago, and knew nothing of the charges until reading the memorial. He wanted to discharge his duties in a conscientious manner and with that end in view had given the subject careful study. He would ask the indulgence of the house as to time. This body owed it to itself that before voting articles of impeachment to the senate to take time for a most thorough investigation. There is no country under the sun having a court of impeachment like our own except among English speaking people. The matter of impeachment was not of rapid growth, but of slow growth. As early as 1372 the impeachment of public officers was known.

The entire afternoon was consumed in this debate, both sides making very earnest speeches for and against a further investigation. At 6 o'clock the question was left pending, Messrs. Ball, Ranck, Craig and Thompson of Linn having spoken against any further investigation, and Messrs. Storey, Finn, Dobson and Redmon in favor of it. The house adjourned with this as the first order to-morrow morning, when the debate will be resumed.

In the senate the Gatch bill to exempt from taxation homesteads to the value of $1,000 was laid on the table when up for engrossment. The committee on constitutional amendments reported in favor of unlimited woman suffrage. A bill was introduced to forbid employers from compelling employes to take wages in anything else than current lawful money.

An Ex-Banker Under Arrest.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March