

# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1886.

NUMBER 216

## MANDERSON HOLDS THE FORT

He Moves a Removal to a Point Within Ten Miles From Omaha.

## WANTS THE OLD SITE SOLD.

The President's Blundering Veto—The Sioux City Lands—Morrison Makes a Foolish Statement—General Washington News.

## CHANGING THE SITE OF FORT OMAHA.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—[Special.]—A bill was introduced in the senate to-day by Mr. Manderson providing for the sale of the site of Fort Omaha, Nebraska, the sale or the removal of the improvements thereon, and for a new site and the construction of suitable buildings thereon. It directs the secretary of war to sell the military reservation known as Fort Omaha and such of the buildings and improvements thereof as cannot be economically removed to the new site provided for. In disposing of the property the secretary of war shall cause the grounds to be platted in blocks, streets and alleys, if in his judgment it would insure to the benefit of the government in making the sale of the site, having due reference to the requirements of the houses and buildings located on the grounds in such cases as they may be sold with the ground. The secretary of war shall also cause the lots, lands and buildings to be appraised and sold at private or public sale, at not less than the appraised value, having first been offered at public sale. The expenses of advertising and sale shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sale and the balance paid into the treasury of the United States. The secretary of war is also authorized to purchase suitable grounds of not less than 300 or more than 500 acres in extent, to be situated within a distance of ten miles of the city of Omaha, and construct thereon the necessary buildings with appurtenances sufficient for a welle-company military post, to be known as Fort Omaha, in accordance with estimates to be prepared by the war department, and a sufficient sum of money, not exceeding \$150,000, is appropriated to enable the secretary of war to comply with the provisions of the act, provided that the title to the lands authorized to be purchased shall be subject to the attorney general's last mistake.

The low-representatives are indignant over the president's action in vetoing the bill to quiet the titles of settlers on the Des Moines river lands. The bill passed both houses almost without opposition. It had been before congress several years, passing one branch one session and the other the next, but never getting through both in one year. It was five times unanimously reported from the committees, and passed the last house as well as this one. It is at least unfortunate for the president that the bill which he vetoed chanced to be adverse to the interests of certain capitalists of his own state. Judge Payson said to-day that there was neither edge, side nor bottom to the veto message of President Cleveland. He has no doubt that the bill will be passed in the house over the veto, and predicts that the majority will be as much as eight to one. The Iowa delegation, especially Major Holmes, have been actively canvassing the house to-day in behalf of the bill, and they are very much encouraged to-night over its prospects. One of the democratic members express'd himself to-day in private conversation as of the belief that the veto of this bill would cost the party at least 10,000 votes in Iowa in the coming congressional election. He thought that the chances for the election of the democrats had been seriously impaired by the action of the president, and he said that he did not see how it would be possible to reverse the lost ground now, even if the bill should be passed over the veto. But for all that, he should do everything in his power to secure a big vote against the president on the measure.

## SIOUX CITY LAND GRANT FORFEITURE PASSES THE SENATE.

In the senate this afternoon Mr. McMillan's bill returning to the United States certain lands granted to the state of Iowa to aid in the construction of the Sioux City & Pacific railroad was taken up and passed after a sharp debate. The amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Spooner was adopted after considerable discussion. The amendment withdraws from the operation of the act such lands as are now in litigation before the United States supreme court. The bill as passed provides that the lands granted by an act of congress entitled "An act for a grant of land to the state of Iowa in alternate sections per mile for each mile of continuous road constructed by the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad company on the line, under authority of the state, within the time named and limited in the act, and whereupon the Sioux City & Pacific company shall file with the secretary of the interior an instrument releasing and quit claiming to the United States, the land remaining in excess of the lands granted and pertaining to the line of road, which have been heretofore granted by the United States for the use of the company, and retained by the construction of the road, then upon delivery of such release and quit claim the company shall be entitled to receive and hold patents for lands equal to ten sections per mile for each mile of road constructed within the time limited, provided, that any lands heretofore certified or conveyed to the Sioux City & Pacific railroad company, which by a proper court has been or shall be found improperly conveyed to the company, or which the company may release and surrender to another railroad company entitled to the same in adjustment of the grant with said company, the lands so improperly conveyed, and which shall be released, shall not be counted as lands received by said Sioux City & Pacific railway company by reason of its claim for lands earned by construction of the road.

## A CHANCE FOR MORRISON TO EXPLAIN.

Morrison made a statement in the ways and means committee meeting to-day which will probably cause him considerable trouble to explain before he gets through with it. One of the representatives of the iron workers who appeared before the committee said he had been told that Morrison had stated that he thought wages in this country were bound to come down to a level with those of Europe. This caused a sensation, which Morrison tried to explain by saying he had merely said in private conversation that he believed the wages of workmen in this country would naturally be somewhat reduced, and they would thus practically be adjusted to about the same level.

## AN EMERGENCE BOURBON FINANCIAL.

Curious complications have arisen regarding the National Bank of Fort Atkinson, Wis., of which Congressman Caswell is a director. The bank examiner recently reported to the treasurer that this bank held as securities about \$2,000 worth of farm mort-

gages. The over zealous acting comptroller wrote the bank regarding disposal of the securities as soon as possible. Word came to Caswell about it, and when he called on this young democratic financier the latter was obliged to admit that he could not point out any authority for just such a course as that which he had adopted. Caswell says the bank will hold this class of securities as long as it chooses to do so.

WESTERN POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Stephen D. Welsh has been appointed postmaster at Whitfield, Jefferson county, and postmasters commissions have been issued for the following Hawkeyes: Thomas Thomson at Sutley; Nels K. Syverud at Mervia; Chas. A. Gerloch at Granville; Linus Fox at Eden.

LORAN HAS LOTS OF FRIENDS.

The New York Sun correspondence to-day says: If the opinion of the politicians who make Washington their headquarters during the sessions of congress could prevail at the next republican national convention, John A. Logan would be the candidate of the party. He has undoubtedly gained strength among the leaders, some of whom have hitherto been accustomed to sneer at his pretensions to the presidency.

CAPITAL GLEANINGS.

The president has mitigated the sentence of dismissal from the army in the case of Lieutenant E. S. Es. Fifth Infantry, recently tried at Fort Keogh, and has directed that he be suspended from duty one year on half pay.

The editors and a number of citizens of Dubuque have petitioned congress through Colonel Henderson against an increase of mail rates. There is a agitation in this land which has no reason whatever to doubt that he came to discharge the duties of his high office determined, as far as his power lay, to devote a conservative and patriotic policy to the discharge of these duties. I believe I speak within bounds when I say that this whole country knew that one great man of serving his country and the government in the position for which it had selected him for high service was his only aspiration. I would fail to express my own candid conviction now if I did not say that looking back from the present day, I do not know of any man in this high office, and confronting as he may issues presented, there, he will not be the first in surrendering his high prerogatives. The man may be inclined to do what is right, but his various subordinate departments with harassing and embarrassing issues; it may defeat every nomination that stands before it for elevation; it may assist in any measure arbitrary or otherwise, or in any prerogative, but I mistake that man if he does not stand firmly to his post, maintain his sword, and under the constitution of his high office, and transmit it unimpaired to his successor.

SENATOR CULLOM obtained the floor, and after an executive session the senate adjourned.

**HOUSE.**

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Mr. Weaver of Nebraska moved to offer the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Never even congress embraces at least one crank;

Whereas, The present congress is no exception to the rule; and,

Whereas, It is not in the power of any man to make a crank to prevent the consideration of any measure; therefore,

Resolved, That the rules of this house be so amended that it shall require at least two members to object to the consideration of a bill.

The reading of the resolutions was greeted with applause, but Mr. Springer objected to it on the ground that it was not respectful to the house.

The house sat at its evening session passed forty-five pension bills, and at 10:10 adjourned until to-morrow.

**AN ORDER FROM VITAS.**

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The postmaster general has issued an order prohibiting the delivery of registered mail or the payment of money orders to Marcus E. Fazlitz, operating at Des Moines, Iowa, as secretary of the Globe Mutual Life and Assessment association.

**DEBT OF DEPRADATION CLAIMS.**

WASHINGTON, March 12.—As required by law, Secretary Lamar has submitted to congress a list of about 4,500 Indian depredation claims. The total number of claims call for an amount approximating \$15,000,000.

**AMONG THE RAILROADS.**

The Standard Oil Company's Special Contract Abrogated.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Commissioner Midgley to-day issued a circular notifying the Pacific Coast association of the abrogation of the contract with the Standard Oil company, by which since 1884 that corporation has enjoyed a rate of 73 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per 100 lbs, from Chicago to California terminal points, against a tariff of \$1.20 exacted from all outside shippers. The Standard company had a contract with the oil companies for \$15,000 to \$100,000 annually on investments, and the names of its officers indicate that they mean just what they say. They are as follows: President, D. E. Sayre; vice-president, F. L. Mayhew; cashier, H. C. Klein-schmidt.

The design for the new court house is now on exhibition. The plans and specifications are by Mr. Playe, a Lincoln architect. The estimated cost is \$50,000. The old frame court house has been sold for a carpenter and paint shop, and will soon be removed. Then the work of excavation will be begun. The new building will be completed by fall. There is some prospect of a boot and shoe manufacturer coming to this place. A man in the east has written to one of our prominent citizens saying that if the citizens of York would give him a bonus sufficient to pay the expenses of his removal to this place with all his machinery and fixtures—amounting probably to \$1,000—he would come here forthwith. The matter is now being talked of and may be consummated.

H. Draper of Washington, Iowa, is expected here in a few days with a herd of twenty-two head of the thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle which he will sell to the people of the county. Harry F. Fahey has just landed at the stud of horses the trotter Lancaster, who was sired by Maxey Cobb, dam by Pierson's American Star, grand dam by Reysdale's Hambletonian.

The M. E. college and public schools are moving forward nicely with all their work, getting ready for the closing examinations of this term. Gospel meetings are now being held by the Congregationalists. The Methodists and Baptists have closed their meetings. Quite a number of converts are reported in each of the special efforts.

**A THIEF IN PETTICOATS.**

PENDER, Neb., March 12.—[Special.]—A clever arse was made here Tuesday by Marshal Harier of Oxford Junction, Iowa, assisted by C. B. Bonney, of this place. Harier was in search of one McMillan, wanted for grand larceny at Oxford Junction. Hearing that he was in Pender, the officer immediately came here. No one had seen a strange man in the place, but C. B. Bonney had noticed a woman walking up the track. Harier at once suspected that it was McMillan in disguise, and securing a hand car started in the direction taken by the suspected individual. His suspicions proved to be correct, McMillan being found concealed in the grass near Emerson, still wearing woman's clothes. His hands and feet were badly frozen, and he was nearly exhausted. Harier brought the prisoner to Pender and on Wednesday left him for Oxford.

The Overland War.

NEW YORK, March 12.—It is announced to-day that round trip first class tickets from the Missouri river to San Francisco and Los Angeles and return, good for six months, are sold for \$75. Tickets for \$75 have been quoted for several days, but they were good only for ninety days. Round trip first class tickets from and to the same points, good for ninety days, are \$60.

**CHICAGO—ST. PAUL RATES CUT.**

ST. PAUL, March 12.—The Minnesota & Northwestern cut the rate to Chicago this afternoon to \$10 first class, and \$8.50 second class. The other Chicago trunk lines have not yet taken any action, but may do so to-morrow.

**DIED WHILE ON DUTY.**

NEW YORK, March 12.—Fire Chief Francis Mahady was killed to-day while on his way to a fire. An engine ran into his buggy, knocking him under the wheels, the engine crushing his shoulder and arm.

**THE METAL WORKERS.**

Arguments Against the Reduction of Duties on Iron and Steel.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The house committee on ways and means gave a hearing to-day to representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. The president of the association had the agitation for reduction in the iron and steel industry had created great alarm among the workers in those materials throughout the country. If the iron and steel which was exported during the past year had been made in this country there would not have been so many idle hands along the mills, and the reduction in the rate of duty would increase the employment of the workers. For this reason the Amalgamated association, which represents 70,000 and \$80,000 men, desired to enter its protest against the proposed legislation. W. F. Stearns, who gave it as his opinion that a general reduction of wages invariably followed a general reduction of tariff duties.

**FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.**

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—On motion of Mr. Plumb the senate resolved consideration of the bill to forfeit the lands granted to the state of Iowa in aid of railroads. Mr. Plumb opposed the amendment heretofore offered by Mr. Spooner withholding from the operations of the act certain lands to which suit is now pending in the United States supreme court. The bill itself, Mr. Plumb said, provided a perfectly impartial trial for the settlement of the rights of all claimants. The bill was a bill for peace. He feared the amendment might prove to be a Trojan horse.

The amendment was rejected, and after considerable debate the bill was passed.

The chair placed before the senate the report of the committee on ways and means on the relations between the president and the senate, as to the right of the senate to have papers and information relating to its proceedings from office, and the right of the president to have the same from the executive.

The report of the committee on the relations between the president and the senate was referred to the committee on the relations to whom it was referred for consideration. The vote against the adoption of the measure was 20 to 5.

**BISMARCK'S SPIRIT BILL REJECTED.**

BERLIN, March 12.—Bismarck's spirit monopoly bill was to-day rejected by the committee of the reichstag, the members of the house of commons being addressed to Mr. Connelius, as chairman of the senate committee. In that letter Mr. Sherman said that to make an official report would couple him to the measure contained in the pa-

pers of a very confidential character filed in the department, and require him to discuss questions "totally immaterial to the nominations sent to the senate;" also, that "no law requires the president to give reasons," etc.

Then Mr. Kenna admitted he was unable to change their officials except through the executive. When the people elected Grover Cleveland to the presidency it was for the purpose of electing such a man as would make a government conform to the popular will. It was that the former marshals, and collectors, and postmasters, and consuls, and ministers, should go, so far as necessary, and that the government in good faith, then that they should all go.

In conclusion Mr. Kenna said: When President Cleveland assumed the functions of the office of chief executive of the government he did not know there was a question as to whether he should be allowed to discharge the duties of his high office determined, as far as his power lay, to devote a conservative and patriotic policy to the discharge of these duties. I believe I speak within bounds when I say that this whole country knew that one great man of serving his country and the government in the position for which it had selected him for high service was his only aspiration. I would fail to express my own candid conviction now if I did not say that looking back from the present day, I do not know of any man in this high office, and confronting as he may issues presented, there, he will not be the first in surrendering his high prerogatives. The man may be inclined to do what is right, but his various subordinate departments with harassing and embarrassing issues; it may defeat every nomination that stands before it for elevation; it may assist in any measure arbitrary or otherwise, or in any prerogative, but I mistake that man if he does not stand firmly to his post, maintain his sword, and under the constitution of his high office, and transmit it unimpaired to his successor.

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