THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1886. NUMBER 286.

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Tariff Legislation—Mississippi River Appropriation—Oleomargarine.

DEMOCRATS SAD AND UNHAPPY.

Senator Van Wyck Speaks—Probable Veto of the River and Harbor Appropriations—Dr. McGillicuddy Resigns—Impudent Witness.

Topics of Interest.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—[Special Telegram.]—It is now understood among Morrison's friends that he will call up the tariff bill in the house just as soon as a couple more of the appropriation bills are out of the way. He is not at all sure that the bill will pass, but he is determined to give it a fair chance. He is a little nettled at the constant assertions of the opponents of the bill that he is afraid to call it up, and he thinks, besides, that his chances are very good. Its great danger, he believes, lies in the attempt which is to be made to strike out the enacting clause. Morrison himself says that the reports that he is going to let the bill go over until the next session without an effort to call it up are not true.

THE MISSISSIPPI CLAUSE.

A curious discussion has arisen among members interested in the river and harbor bill, particularly those interested in the Mississippi river appropriations, regarding the effect of the action of the house in striking out certain portions of the bill which placed the expenditures for the Mississippi river in the hands of the Mississippi river commission. It was supposed at the time that the action fairly knocked out the Mississippi river commission and placed the whole work upon that stream in charge of the war department again. It is now claimed, however, that such is not the case, but that by subsequent sections of the bill and existing law the commission is continued in charge of the work. Even if it should not follow that this is the case it is quite probable that the senate may restore the Mississipai river commission clause as it stood in the original bill.

Every day adds to the prospect that the president will veto the river and harbor bill. It was about $15,000,000 in size when it got through the house, but it looks now as though it might be about $2,000,000 larger by the time it gets to the president.

OLEOMARGARINE DOOMED.

The house committee on agriculture is a good deal disappointed at its failure to get action last week on the bill taxing oleomargarine. It is firmly believed that the bill will readily pass if it gets before the house. The senate committee having it in charge has also reported the bill favorably, but as it is a measure which affects revenues the senate cannot act upon it until it is acted upon in the house. There seems little doubt of its becoming a law in a somewhat modified form whenever congress can get time to take it up.

FISHERY TROUBLES.

The troubles growing out of the refusal of the Canadian government to admit American vessels to her ports for the purchase of bait is the subject of a good deal of discussion here. Those who have studied the matter carefully believe that the real motive of the Dominion in the policy at present pursued is to retain some valuable privilege within the control of the Dominion government with which to negotiate for the admission of Canadian fish free of duty to the ports of the United States.

DR. MCGILLICUDDY REMOVED.

Dr. V. T. McGillicudy, who has been for many years in charge of the most important and troublesome of all the Indian agencies, at Pine Ridge agency, has been summarily removed from office by the secretary of the interior. There is no man in the Indian service over whom there has been so much dispute as McGillicudy. Charges have again and again been filed against him and no end of influence has been exerted to remove him. He has been in constant war with Red Cloud, head of the Indians he has charge of, and has succeeded in reducing Red Cloud from the chieftancy to the rank.

FOR INSUBORDINATION.

McGillicuddy's removal was not the result of any charges filed against him, but it was because of insubordination in refusing to recognize and obey the orders of the interior department.

Secretary Lamar said to-day that he esteemed McGillicuddy very highly, and was very sorry to be compelled to take this step, but it seemed to him absolutely necessary to do so, as the agent had positively refused to obey the orders of the department. He had only been suspended, but would be removed, and at his request the secretary of war had directed Major James Bell, of the Seventh cavalry, to go to Pine Ridge at once and take charge of the agency until further notice.

MR. ATKINS' VIEWS.

Indian Commissioner Atkins says: "I have the very highest opinion of McGillicuddy, and during all his fights I have stood by him, but he is altogether too independent, and it is a mere question whether he shall run the department, or whether I shall. At the beginning of my administration I saw that it was necessary to have the clerks at the Indian agencies changed from time to time in order to prevent collusion between them and the agents, and I thought that it was better for the agents and better for the government that this rotation in office be adopted. An agent cannot make false entries and cannot very well swindle the government without the knowledge of his clerk and an honest agent ought to be willing to accept a clerk that is not dependent upon him in any way for his place. The government has a right to require agents to accept such employes as are thought proper for their service and the policy of shifting clerks about at certain intervals was adopted without regard to Major McGillicuddy or any other man in the service. It was simply a principle, and was not pointed at any person. Nearly all the clerks in the service have been changed about. There are some left, however, but we will get around to them pretty soon and I do not mean to leave any one where he has been for over two years. On the 21st of April I decided to shift the clerk at Standing Rock agency to Pine Ridge. The reason I discharged Daniel Brown, who had been McGillicuddy's clerk, was that he had applied for a license as a trader and it was not proper that he should remain in the service. But I was surprised at the receipt of a refusal from McGillicuddy to acquiesce in the dismissal of his clerk. No further action was taken in regard to the matter until the receipt of a letter which merely set forth in detail his objections. There was no intention of reflecting upon Mr. McGillicuddy's character and the rule applied to him was the same that had been applied to nearly all agents in the department.

OTHER AGENTS ACQUIESCE.

One of our agents down in New Mexico objected to having a clerk sent to him, but when I told him the order was imperative he backed down and accepted the clerk. Mr. Clark, whom we have assigned to Pine Ridge agency as clerk, is one of the best men in the service, but as I understand it, McGillicuddy does not object to him, but to the rule of the department, and it is simply a question whether he shall submit or retire.

THE FIGHT ON TARIFF.

A conference of all the democratic members of the ways and means committee was held last evening for the purpose of determining when the tariff bill should be called up for consideration. It was decided that as soon as the legislative and executive appropriation bill is disposed of, Mr. Morrison shall move to take up the tariff bill. He expects therefore to call it up about a week from Wednesday and has notified the opponents of the bill to that effect.

If Mr. Randall's wishes are respected, the protection republicans and democrats will antagonize the motion for consideration with some other measure, as, for example, the inter-state commerce bill. The vote upon this motion is expected to furnish a test of the relative strength of the supporters and opponents of the tariff bill.

Unhappy Democrats.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—[Special.]—As might pe expected, a great deal is being said by the society of gossips about the approaching marriage of the president. There are some people in society here with a large amount of hardihood, and they are already manoeuvring to get invitations to the wedding, despite the repeatedly announced fact that it is to be strictly private. I am told that more than a hundred people in "the high ranks" have, in one way and another, indicated, so that it will get to the president, that they would consider it a great honor to receive an invitation to the ceremony. They would look back to the event till they tottered with age, as a magnificent epoch in their lives—being present at the marriage of a president.

So far, Mr. Cleveland has indicated to no one that he desired their presence—that is, it is not known that he has—and the public do not expect even the members of the cabinet to receive an invitation. A member of the cabinet says nothing has so far been said at their meetings of the coming event, and no change can be observed in the demeanor of the chief executive.

NO FUSS.

The Paul Prys report the arrival of boxes and packages at the white house every day, but the interior work at the mansion has not been carried forward to any noticeable extent. It is likely that those having the affair in charge will conduct it without show.

LET HIM RESIGN.

It is said that Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, has been considering the question of resigning his position as chairman of the campaign committee on account of the position of the president on a number of subjects which will figure in the fight this fall. Senator Kenna has several times during the past few days talked with the president about political matters, with a view to arriving at an understanding as to the course the administration will pursue in reference to certain matters. He wants to know what to expect in the way of assistance, and what the committee and party may expect to have to fight in the form of unpopular politics. Senator Kenna is one of the shrewdest politicians as well as one of the most brilliant statesmen in the country, and he doesn't want, this early in his life, to enter a great struggle with defeat foreordained. He will stick.

Quite a howl is being made by discharged employes of the pension office over an order recently made by the commissioner. The army of supervising inspecting agents of the bureau were all but five discharged some time ago, and those retained were ordered here for duty. The pay of a supervising inspector is $1,800 a year and $3 a day for expenses. Since these five men have been employed here—about six months—there has been no diminution of their pay; they continue to get their $3 a day besides the $1,800 a year.

This action on the part of the commissioner has brought upon his head showers of enathemas from the discharged men and those who are jealous of the five supervisors retained. The complainants contend that the commissioner has no authority for allowing a per diem besides a salary except the employe is in the field. Besides they say it is not reform to allow it.

Van Wyck on Pensions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—[Special Telegram.]—Senator Van Wyck made a characteristically strong speech on the subject of pensions in the senate this afternoon, during the consideration of the Blair pension bill. He said he understood the bill before the senate to be a service pension under certain conditions. It pensioned those who served six months or more, who are now disabled from any cause.

He would amend the bill by making the pension uniformly $8 a month to any soldier disabled to the extent of being unable to furnish his own support, who depended on his labor for his support. This would do away with the often unjust system of grading pensions. Those who received injuries in the line of duty are already by law entitled to pensions. Senator Van Wyck urged the pensioning of old veterans, whether their helplessness grew directly out of their service or not.

A LONG WAY OFF.

"We said we would vote the last man and the last dollar," said the senator, "to save the country and preserve the union. We voted the last man, but the last dollar is a long way off."

Mr. Harris—"I understand that you would give $8 a month for the slightest injury and none unless $8 a month. Am I right?"

Mr. Van Wyck—"No, sir; no man shall be placed on the pension roll at $8 a month unless disabled from supporting himself. This is a gift, a donation, to the poor and needy, and those who beg on the street, die in the poor house and are buried in pine boxes. There should be no discrimination on account of a supposed injury and the present system of rating of pensions, which has always been more or less unsatisfactory and unjust, should be avoided. If we are to measure disabilities under this bill, as we have been under others, there will be great dissatisfaction."

Before a vote was taken the senate adjourned.

Industrious Members.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—[Special Telegram.]—Colonel Henderson, of Iowa, introduced in the house to-day a bill appropriating $250,000 for a branch home for volunteer disabled soldiers in the state of Iowa, to be located on a tract of land not less than 320 acres in extent, and to be selected by a board of managers.

Other Iowa members introduced bills as follows:

By Mr. Fuller—To pension John H. Hale.

By Mr. Hepburn—Granting condemned cannon to Isminger post, G. A. R., at Chariton, Iowa, and the G. A. R. posts at Allerton and Newmarket, Iowa.

Mr. Dorsey, of Nebraska, introduced bills to pension Henry B. Sturgis, Zardus Jewell and James M. Derall.

Real and Bogus Butter.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A large number of petitions are coming into the senate relating to oleomargarine and other imitations of butter. The great majority of the petitions are from agricultural and dairy associations, and favor the bill proposing an internal revenue tax on the product named, and the regulation of its manufacture and sale, while the opposing petitions are from produce exchanges, and similar commercial bodies, protesting against any such law, and suggesting that it would be sufficient for congress to require such products to be properly labeled.

Favoring Branch Lines.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—[Special Telegram.]—The Nebraska delegation in congress and the Omaha board of trade will make an argument before the house committee on Pacific railroads on Wednesday in support of the Union Pacific railroad bills introduced in the senate and house by Senator Van Wyck and Representative Dorsey. The latter has a petition signed by 20,000 citizens of Nebraska in favor of the bill which he will lay before the committee.

Nebraska and Iowa Postoffices.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—[Special Telegram.]—The name of the postoffice at Belle Prairie, Neb., has been changed to Strang. James H. Bridgewood, postmaster. A commission has been issued for postmaster at Albert to E. House, Delhi, Iowa. Postoffices have been established at Hollman, Holt county, Neb., Irene E. M. Lehmer, postmaster, and at Cedar Valley, Cedar county, Iowa, John Loftus, postmaster.

Bridging the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—[Special Telegram.]—Representative Henderson, of Iowa, said to the Bee correspondent to-day that his bill, recently favorably reported from the committee on commerce, authorizing the Chicago, Burlington & Missouri railroad to bridge the Mississippi at Dubuque would undoubtedly be passed by the house soon, and that it had a clear course in the senate.

Active but Silent.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—[Special Telegram.]—J. Sterling Morton calls at the interior department almost daily; inquires about the new land offices in Nebraska, when the offices will be appointed, etc., files new papers for applicants, urges claims of his friends and goes away; but he expatiates to the reporters about the situation not.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—After the routine business in the senate to-day Mr. Frye called up the house shipping bill, entitled "A bill to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels, and to amend the laws relating to shipping commissioners, seamen and owners of vessels." (This is the bill passed by the house of representatives on February 4 last, abolishing fees for measuring tonnage, for issuing licenses, registry certificates and a great variety of other fees.)

The bill having been read, Mr. Frye moved to add to it a new section of the provisions of a bill recently reported by him from the committee on commerce authorizing the president to issue a proclamation whenever he may deem proper, denying the vessels of foreign countries such privileges as are denied in such foreign countries to vessels of the United States. This is the provision authorizing retaliation for the recent action of the Dominion of Canada in excluding United States vessels from certain privileges in Canada ports; but the provision of Mr. Frye's bill is not confined to Canada, but is made general so as to apply to all foreign countries.

The amendment was agreed to without debate. The bill as amended by the senate was then passed and on motion of Mr. Frye a committee of conference was ordered on the disagreeing votes of the two houses upon the bill.

Proceeding to the calendar, the senate passed the following measure: A bill authorizing juries of the United States circuit and district courts to be used interchangeably.

The chair appointed as a conference committee on the shipping bill passed this morning Messrs. Miller, Dolph and Vest (Mr. Frye had announced that he was obliged to be absent from the senate for an indefinite length of time).

VAN WYCK'S AMENDMENT.

At 2 o'clock the pension bill was laid before the senate. The pending amendment was that heretofore offered by Mr. Van Wyck providing that no soldier under the act shall receive less than $8 per month.

Mr. Blair moved to amend the amendment by subsituting $4 for $8. Rejected.

Mr. Logan moved an amendment providing that all pensions heretofore granted under any provisions of the act to any soldier, shall, where less than $8 per month has been allowed, be increased to $8 per month, and no less amount shall be allowed to any pensioner being a soldier under this or any previous act. Rejected.

Without further action the senate went into executive session and when the doors reopened the senate adjourned.

House.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Gunther of Wisconsin (by request) to prevent prosecution under protection of the United States of fraudulent claims against foreign governments.

Under the call of states, among the bills introduced was the following by Mr. Boutelle, appropriating $50,000 for the erection in Washington of a bronze monument to the late Edwin M. Stanton. The house then went into committee of the whole on the urgency deficiency bill.

As reported from the sub-committee this morning to the full committee on appropriations of the house, the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill makes a total appropriation for the next fiscal year of $20,710,877. The appropriation for the current year was $21,371,605, and the estimate for next year aggregated $21,406,685. The bill was considered briefly, and, having been reported to the house, it was passed.

On motion of Mr. O'Donnell, from the committee on education, the rules were suspended and the house passed—yeas, 203; nays, 9—the senate bill to provide for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics and of their effect upon the human system in connection with several divisions of the subject of physiology and hygiene, by the pupils in the public schools of the territories and of the District of Columbia, and in military and naval academies, and Indian and colored schools in the territories of the United States.

Mr. O'Neill, from the committee on labor, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution setting apart the 3d of June for the consideration of the business of that committee. The motion was agreed to.

The house then adjourned.

An Impudent Witness.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—When the telephonic investigating committee met to-day Manager Morean, of the Western Union Telegraph company, was placed upon the stand and requested to produce certain telegrams sent and received by Mr. Young and other gentlemen connected with the Pan-Electric and National Telephone companies. The witness declined to comply with the demand for the reason that the subpoena was in the nature of a drag-net or search warrant; that it did not specifically describe any particular messages, but sought to discover whether any messages had been sent or received by certain parties. The witness remarked that the scandalous use made of messages produced by the order of the congressional committee in 1877 ought to satisfy the committee that no such demand should be made. It was decided to consider the subject in secret session, and the witness was excused, pending the decision of the question whether the committee should insist upon its demands for the telegrams.

The president has vetoed the bill to establish a port of delivery at Springfield, Mass.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The president has transmitted to congress the report of the secretary of state with accompanying papers in respect to the location of the frontier line between Alaska and British Columbia.

Mr. Bayard says the British government is prepared to take part in a preliminary investigation of the boundary question, and that nothing now delays action but the want of an appropriation by congress to enable this government to take part in the survey. The president in his letter transmittal, says:

"In view of the importance of the subject I recommend that a provision be made by law for a preliminary survey of the boundary line in question by officers of the United States, in order that information necessary for the basis of a treaty between this country and Great Britain for the establishment of a definite boundary line may be obtained.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Proposed amendments were submitted in the senate to-day as follows:

By Mr. Cullom, to the river and harbor appropriation bill, to increase the appropriation for the improvement of the Illinois river to $200,000.

By Mr. Vest, to the same bill, for the improvement of the Missouri river at Arrow Rock to $75,000.

No Particulars Given.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The department of state has been informed of the seizure at Cape Breton, yesterday or to-day, of the American fishing schooner Sallie M. Dougherty, Portland, Maine. No particulars were given.

Three Firms Fail.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—Business circles were startled this afternoon by a triple assignment—the firms of Davis, Trabue & Co., wholesale dealers in cotton; Trabue, Davis & Co., cotton factors, and Davis, Mallory & Co. wholesale dealers in dry goods and notions at No. 715 and 717 West Main street. The three houses named are all inter-connected. It is claimed that the assets are sufficient to cover the liabilities. The assignment is supposed to have been caused by slow payments in the south, where nearly all the firm's debtors are located. The creditors are principally in the east. It is not thought that the liabilities of Davis, Mallory & Co. will exceed $100,000, but those of Trabue, Davis & Co. will go much higher.

Killing Frosts.

DETROIT, May 17—Frosts reported in a parts of Michigan Saturday night and last night, resulting in much damage to fruit and vegetables. At East Tawas, thin ice formed, while at Muskegon the ice was an inch thick. All vegetation had been killed.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 17.—There has been some frost in the fruit belt Saturday night and severe on Sunday night. Reports indicate strawberries badly damaged, but peaches and apples are believed to all right.

CHICAGO LABOR TROUBLES.

Strikers in the Lumber Trade Still Ugly and Obstinate.

A GRAND JURY IMPANNELLED.

Judge Rogers Talks Wickedly—He Instructs the Grand Jury—Spies, Schwab, and the Rest In Danger.

Lumber Yard Strikers.

CHICAGO, May 17.—[Special Telegram.]—Fears of fresh outbreaks of violence and disorder in the lumber districts this morning were so strong that an additional police protection was deemed necessary.

All the lumber yards were open this morning, and the majority of them were working, but with diminished forces compared with the number at work Saturday. The men appear to have been badly scared by threats that the stock yards crowd would gather in a mob and "clean them out" if they attempted to resume on a ten-hour basis. The result is that there were very many idle, but willing, workingmen in the district this morning, instead of a general return to work. The police were on the alert, and permitted no crowds to congregate on street corners.

SHORT OF HANDS.

All the planing mills are working, but very few of them have anything like a full force. Wherever the force of the mill was largely composed of Bohemians, the majority of the men did not begin to work. This afternoon a circular, printed in English, German, Bohemian and Polish, detailing statutory provisions providing for the protection of property and employes of manufacturers, against machinations of conspirators, was posted throughout the region and the effect is expected to be salutary when men realize just how much law there would be opposed to them in any effort they might make to prevent the resumption of business by force.

TROUBLE NOT OVER.

Secretary Hotchkiss, of the Lumbermen's exchange said this morning that he was far from believing that the trouble or the strike was over.

"None of the Bohemians are at work today," he said, "because the intimidating tactics decided upon at the meeting yesterday have been entirely successful. At that meeting, under pressure from the stock yard employes, it was resolved that no Bohemian should return to work on the old scale, in the lumber yards, because they were persuaded that, if they did, the packers would compel their men to follow suit. In such an event the lumber workers were assured that summary vengeance would be visited upon them. It was also decided that every Bohemian who reported for work today would be marked for punishment. This decision the wives of the strikers made known to the wives of such of the men as were willing to work, and terrified them by declaring that their husbands would imperil their lives by disobeying the union. The influence of the women has been successful in keeping the men idle to-day, and I am not prepared to say that the continuing effect of it will not be the same. I believe there will be another pitched battle between the police and the strikers before the trouble is settled. It seems to me that the Bohemians are bent upon having it."

SPOTTING THE LEADERS.

From another source equally authentic it is learned that since the beginning of the strike agents of the lumbermen have been industriously engaged in spotting leaders in provoking disturbance, and when work is resumed the marked men will find that there are no places for them.

INDICTING ANARCHISTS.

The specially important work Judge Rogers had on hand to-day was the impaneling of the May grand jury, which is to consider the cases of Haymarket anarchists and the alleged bomb thrower.

"There will be probably over seventy-five witnesses examined before the grand jury," said a well known state official to a reporter. "It is impossible to say for certain what the result will be, but my individual opinion is that Spies, Parsons, Schwab and the other inciters to outrage the lawlessness, will be indicted for murder. My own opinion is they should be strung up, 'every G——d——one of them. They are, undoubtedly, guilty as accessories before the fact." "What do you think of the jury that has been drawn." "It could not be a better one. You can bet anarchy and murder will not receive much quarter at the hands of these men."

A HANGING CHARGE.

Dealing With Anarchists.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Judge Rogers to-day impanelled the May grand jury which is to consider the cases of the Haymarket anarchists and the alleged bomb thrower. In the course of his instructions to the jury the judge said:

"It is only your province to deal with crime that has been committed. The principles of law inculcate the doctrine that men who teach riot, who incite unlawful gathering to incendiary acts are responsible for the effects of these meetings. The red flag is a public menace. It is an emblem that no quarter will be given. The police have the right to suppress these people to prevent the commission of crime. They have a right to quell all such disturbances. And the police and the chief magistrate of this city did their duty when the time came, and acted like men. Men have a right to strike. They have a right to quit work if they please, but when they go one step further and say that others have not the right to work they violate the law and can be punished. It is not only principals that may be held responsible, but accessories as well. He or they who stand idly by after having advised the violence that has been committed, may be held equally to blame with the principals." The judge then dismissed the jury, who went into session.

Labor Troubles in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 17.—A restless spirit pervaded the southwest lumber region this morning. At 7 o'clock Twenty-second and the intersecting streets were lined with a great crowd of men and boys. The decided stand taken at the meeting of strikers Saturday and yesterday and the promulgation of their determination to stay out and compel the bosses to capitulate, had forewarned the police and they were on hand early in the morning prepared to preserve order and quell any demonstrations of violence that might occur. Lieutenant Sheppard, with an extra squad of officers, patrolled the streets and prevented any large gatherings, dispersing the men and compelling them to keep moving. Four of the yards revealed the fact that that to exceed one-third of the men who were at work Saturday appeared at the yards this morning, having been intimidated by the by the rumor that the yards would by raided by the men from the stock yards and other industries.

The tailors and tailoresses employed by the wholesale clothing houses, in fact all persons engaged in making ready made clothing, numbering fully twenty thousand, returned to work this morning on the basis of nine hours work and ten hours pay.

Pullman Strike Ended.

CHICAGO, May 17.—The strike at Pullman is ended. Four thousand men will return to work to-morrow mroning. This is the result of a meeting held to-day. An attempt was made by the men to induce the company to compromise, but it failed, and the men returned on the old basis.

A Fatal Derailing.

BOZEMAN, Mont., May 17.—A special says: The eastbound passenger train on the Northern Pacific was derailed by an expansion of the rails near Fort Ellis at noon today. The dining car and Pullman sleeper left the track, the sleeper dragging 600 feet on its side. Brakeman Fitzpatrick was thrown from the platform and instantly killed. Mr Harris, cousin of President Harris, of the road, had both legs badly crushed while trying to climb out of the window. The wife of the Rev. Geo. C. Stall was injured internally and about the head and face. Two of the injured persons were placed in Fort Ellis hospital.

UP-HILL DEMOCRACY.

New York Democrats Moving to Bury Cleveland in 1888.

NEW YORK, May 17.—[Special Telegram.]—Movements in New York with reference to the democratic nomination in 1888 are very much more forward than those which relate to the republican choice. There is a disposition among the democratic wheelhorses to push Grover Cleveland aside. Governor Hill's friends have succeeded to the control of the party organization, which Manning laid down to enter the treasury. Manning was the one man whose grip was strong enough to have retained this state for Cleveland under any and all circumstances. With the secretary ill and not likely ever to regain his old activity, with federal patronage withheld from the party, and with Governor Hill using his own position and immense patronage of his office in building up Hill democracy, in an alliance with the victorious Tammany organization of this city, the president's stock has been lowered to the lowest market point. Such democratic leaders as John O'Brien, chairman of the state committee, openly announce that they intend to take the president at his word and give him only one term. Smith M. Weed, a veteran Tilden leader, to-day said, in plain language, he had no idea that Cleveland could or would be a candidate for renomination. Ex-Speaker Erwin of the New York assembly to-day said about Hill: "He is the best politician in the deflocratic party and an able man. There are contingencies in which he could poll more republican votes than any democrat who could be named for president."

There is a great deal of this sentiment among the republicans, indicative of the fact that the mugwumpery of 1884 has bred a spirit of independence among the stalwart element that may prove the whirlwind sown by the wind.

CONVICTED OF ROBBERY.

A Severe Sentence Passed Upon a Boy—Efforts to Have it Commuted.

BLOOMINGTON, Neb., May 17.—[Special.]—At the September term of the district court, in the year 1879, William Engster, Henry Meyer and John W. Cole, of this county, were tried for robbery. Judge Gaslin presided, and as everybody knows his tendency for going to the extreme limits in the law, the facts following will easily be understood:

William Engster was at that time a lad of only 16 years, and though rather wild, your correspondent believes he had previously borne a fair character. At the trial he was told by attorneys and others—as is understood—that if he would confess the charge he would gain his freedom. He therefore made a confession, implicating Meyer and Cole. The judge in sentencing them gave them all fifteen years in the penitentiary, where they still remain. Meyer was an unsophisticated German, always considered honest. Cole was a character of ill-repute and is understood to have been in just such robbing schemes before, though never captured.

Much sympathy was expressed at the time of the trial for young Engster, as he showed plainly that Cole had persuaded him into the false step, and he was at that age when most easily persuaded. A petition has lately been sent to the governor containing the names of the jurors and the greater portion of the people of the county who knew young Engster, praying for his pardon. It is generally believed that he has received an adequate punishment.

The Boodle Aldermen Frightened.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Ex-Alderman Delacy and John Keenan, who are staying at the Windsor hotel, Montreal, were asked by a World reporter what they thought of the Jaehne verdict. "The verdict is very unexpected," said Keenan. "I was confident of acquittal, or at least disagreement. If conviction can be secured upon such evidence as introduced in this case, then the entire board must go. I expected to return to New York Monday, now I shall not return." His manner showed how agitated he was. "It's a shame," said Delacy, "that such a verdict has been rendered, but it was blind prejudice which did it. The case was tried by the newspapers. The court was prejudiced and the jury dared not do else than they did. The public cried for a verdict. They have got it, and I hope they are satisfied."

The excitement in and about the court house this morning was intense over the expectation that sentence would be pronounced upon Jaehne, who was convicted of bribery early yesterday morning. General Pryor announced that the defense wished to make a motion for a new trial, but were not then prepared to do so. He asked that sufficient time be given them for preparation. Judge Barrett asked if the motion was to be based on any new points. It would be useless, he intimated, to raise any points argued during the trial, as the court had given them due consideration, and saw no reasons to change its decisions on them. Pryor said the motion would be based upon new points. Thursday next was then agreed upon as the day on which the arguments should be heard and the court adjourned till that day.

Another Fishing Schooner Seized

PORTLAND, Maine, May 17.—A report has reached here that the fishing schooner Ella M. Doughty, of Portland, has been seized by the authorities at Englishtown, Nova Scotia, for alleged infraction of the Candian fishing laws.

CANADA PUSHING THINGS.

PORTLAND, Me., May 17.—The report that the fishing schooner, Ella M. Doughty, of Portland, Captain Warren Boughty, owner, had been seized by the Canadian government was confirmed this morning by the following telegram to the outfitters:

ENGLISHTOWN, C. B., May 17.—Sargent, Lord & Skillin, Portland: Our vessel is seized by this government for buying bait. Our permit is no good here. See our collector about it without delay.

WARREN A. DOUGHTY.

The vessel had used a permit signed by Collector Anderson to touch and trade at all Canadian ports.

The following has been sent:

Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of state, Washington, D. C.: The schooner Ella M. Doughty, of Portland, has been seized at Englishtown, St. Anne, C. B., for buying bait on permit from Portland custom house to touch and trade.

SARGENT, LORD & SKILLIN.

A telegram has been sent to Senator Frye calling his attention to the matter. There is considerable excitement over the seizure.

Beware of the Widows.

CHICAGO, May 17.—The Journal's Joliet special says: Albert Miller, a young man of 26, and Mrs. Black, a widow of 45, were discovered in Miller's room this morning, the woman dead with a bullet through her head, and the man dying, having been shot through the brain. The blood and brains were spattered all over the room and beside Miller lay a revolver with two empty chambers. It is not known positively whether the affair was murder or suicide, but the appearances indicate the latter. Mrs. Black had been living with Miller some time. She had been married twice, both husbands dying suddenly.

Ambuscaded by Geromina.

KANSAS CITY, May 17.—A Tombstone, Ariz., special dispatch says: A courier who has arrived at General Miles' headquarters brings information that six of Hatfield's men were killed in ambuscade by Indians. The report comes from Deming that the watch fires which have been seen in the vicinity, are supposed to be calling out the Mescallero apaches. It is feared that a raid of the country is contemplated by Geromine's band, and couriers are being sent out to warn the settlers.

She Was the "Arab."

NEW YORK, May 17.—The cat rigged boat which was capsized off Bath beach yesterday is believed to be the Arab. She was taken out for a sail by six young men, all of whom were doubtless drowned. Their names have not been learned.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

The Gross Bank Exchanges For the Last Week.

BOSTON, May 17.—The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the Post, from the managers of the leading clearing houses in the United States, shows the gross bank exchanges at each point for the week ending May 15, in comparison with the corresponding week in 1885:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$ 525,478,414	2.7	....
Boston	73,812,102	15.7	....
Philadelphia	49,533,124	17.2	....
Chicago	45,658,000	7.8	....
St. Louis	16,042,121	10.0	....
San Francisco	11,318,215	14.9	....
Baltimore	10,759,639	.9	....
New Orleans	6,758,709	7.2	....
Kansas City	5,367,925	20.3	....
Providence	4,282,900	7.0	....
Louisville	3,805,219	....	4.1
Omaha	3,223,431	60.7	....
Detroit	3,209,611	1.2	....
*Denver	3,203,753	....	....
Milwaukee	3,186,000	....	1.7
Minneapolis	2,848,855	35.8	....
Cleveland	2,232,905	30.1	....
Hartford	1,705,081	22.3	....
Columbus	1,634,907	15.2	....
Memphis	1,411,507	45.1	....
*Galveston	1,313,579	....	....
Pittsburg	1,195,738	11.6	....
New Haven	1,123,555	6.1	....
Indianapolis	1,070,073	....	2.3
Cincinnati	960,000	5.08	....
Worcester	829,843	16.2	....
St. Joseph	808,400	30.1	....
Springfield	738,847	....	7.7
Peoria	709,101	15.2	....
Lowell	598,287	22.3	....
Syracuse	565,242	18.9	....
Total	$ 794,712,373	5.2	....
Outside New York	269,233,959	12.8	....

*Denver and Galveston are not included in the totals.

Crop Summary.

CHICAGO, May 17.—The following crop summary will be printed in this week's issue of the Farmers' Review. The heavy rains of the past week lessened somewhat the former excellent outlook for spring wheat in Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota. The great rainfall also occasioned some injury to winter wheat in Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, where in some of the fields it was beginning to head out. The reports do not indicate, however, any serious damage as yet. In other respects the outlook for all grains in all states and territories continue excellent. Reports of poor showing for winter wheat, or reports of injury from insect life, with the exception of permanent damage heretofore noted in various counties of Kansas are rare and isolated. The presence of the chinch bug is noted in Morrisonville county, central Illinois and in several Indiana counties. In Indiana winter wheat has attained a growth of from ten to fifteen inches, and in Crawford, Henry, Jay, Lagrange, Switzerland and Vermillion counties, which send in such reports this week, the outlook continues excellent. The only county in Missouri to send in report of poor showing for winter wheat is Clay. The report states that a one-third acreage has been plowed up. The generality of reports from Missouri indicate a crop of 25 per cent above the average. In Harrison and Shelby counties the outlook is declared the best ever known. In Kansas some of the counties note improvement in the winter wheat outlook within the last thirty days. In Jefferson county there is a promise of 75 per cent of the average crop. In Lincoln county early sown wheat has been saved, and in Pawnee county the present prospect is for a fair average crop. Butler is to be added to the list of counties where the crop is an entire failure. Reports from Michigan indicate an improvement in wheat in the outlook within the past two weeks. Reports from Ohio are generally of a promising character. In Astabula county, however, the reports indicate a poor outlook. Reports from Dakota continue favorable. Fargo, one of the principal wheat raising counties in the Red river valley, reports that the outlook could not be improved, while Cass county reports the condition of wheat 20 per cent above the average. Reports from Minnesota are uniformly good. Nebraska counties still complain of too much rain and that wheat on the lowlands is looking poorly. The general average of crops in upland is good.

The Visible Supply Statement.

CHICAGO, May 17.—The number of bushels of grain in the United States and Canada May 15, and the decrease as compared with the previous week, will be posted on change to-morrow as follows:

Wheat	3,955,701	Decrease	2,390,397
Corn	9,818,193	Decrease	803,708
Oats	1,456,401	Decrease	160,094
Rye	317,099	Decrease	1,355
Barley	41,700	Decrease	124

The number of bushels in Chicago elevators was:

Wheat	9,713,878
Corn	2,054,635
Oats	389,174
Rye	81,174
Barley	41,645

OKLAHOMA BOOMERS.

They Find it Necessary "to Change the Politics of the Steers."

CHICAGO, May 17.—[Special Telegram.]—A special dispatch from Dodge City, Kas., says many of the cattlemen who removed their herds from the Indian territory in compliance with the president's celebrated "forty day" command, have been financially ruined, and others have lost severely in being compelled to drive their cattle to distant ranges at the very time they should have been taking on flesh for market. A prominent state official who has been carefully watching the movements of the Oklahoma boomers and other affairs in Inian territory says: "The territory to-day contains more cattle than ever before known in the history of the reservation, and the herds are now being managed by half breeds in the interest of non-residents, who "found it necessary to change the politics of the steers' in order to secure for them the rich grazing lands."

Louisville Races.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—The weather was pleasant, the track fast, and the attendance was large. Five furlongs. Brae-A-Ban won, Jacobin second, Donnybrook third. Time—1:13¾.

One mile. Rev. K. won, Ascender second, Chance third. Time—1:44.

One and one-half miles, Kentucky Oaks. Pure Rye won, Red Girl second, Ada D. V. third. Time—2:41.

One and one-quarter miles. Jim Gray beat Wanderer out, but was disqualified for swerving, and the race given to Wanderer, Colonel Clark second, Barefoot third. Time—2:11¼.

One and one-sixteenth miles. Volante won, Spalding second, Editor third. Time—1:50.

Probably by Accident.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 17.—[Special Telegram.]—A Corning dispatch says that Perry Shuler, son of J. A. Shuler, a wealthy citizen of North Taylor county, killed himself with a revolver. He was alone at the time of the shooting, and was found dead when the family returned from church. The coroner's verdict was that death was probably caused by accident.

Embezzled $5,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 17.—D. A. Ross, late manager of Dun's commercial agency, has been arrested charged with embezzling $5,000 of the company's money. It is said he reported no collections on account of hard times and used the money in speculating. It is also said that the lawyers have Ross' confession to using $3,000. The company refuses to compromise.

Riel's Widow Dying.

ST. PAUL, May 17.—The Dispatch's Winnipeg special says: Riel's widow lies at the point of death at St. Vitz. It is said she never rallied from the shock of her husband's execution, and dies broken-hearted.

FIGHTING IRISH HOME RULE.

Englishmen, Scotchmen and Orangemen Getting Very Mad About It.

THE DEBATE CONTINUED.

Asheton-Cross Begs the Question—An Orange Army to Move on Dublin—Banquetting Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Going to the War.

LONDON, May 17.—Three thousand men belonging to the London volunteers and 100 officers