THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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RANDALL'S TARIFF REVISION.

The Bill the Pennsylvania Congressman Will Introduce in the House.

THE CHANGES HE PROPOSES.

Removal of Internal Revenue Taxation on All Tobaccos, Fruit Brandies and Wines—Proposed Duties on Wools.

What Randall Wants.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Mr. Randall will to-morrow introduce his tariff bill in the house. The bill, he says, does not contain anything novel or extraordinary, and is designed to build up much needed industries, revive those that are languishing, and remove inequalities in the existing law. He does not claim that that the bill is a complete or perfect measure of tariff revision, but holds that it is a decided step in the right direction, and a sufficient indication of the policy that should be pursued in remodeling the tariff and revenue laws. The changes in rates proposed are to go into effect on January 1, 1887. The additions to the present free list are squared timbers, boards and lumber in the rough. The present law admitting live animals for breeding purposes is repealed. The principal changes proposed to be made in the existing laws relate to reduction on planed lumber, iron of various kinds, rice and ready made clothing. The bill repeals all forms of internal revenue taxation upon tobacco of every description, and all laws restricting its sale and disposition by farmers and producers after October 1, next. It allows a drawback or rebate of the full amount of taxes paid on tobacco of every description held by manufacturers or dealers at the time the repeal goes into effect. It also permits, from and after the passage of the act, the manufacture and sale of fruit brandies and wines free of internal revenue taxes. Under the head of silk, silk goods and leather gloves, the bill embraces the recommendations of Assistant Secretary Fairchild, in his letter of June 14, 1886, to the chairman of the committee on ways and means, already published. Wools are divided into three classes, namely: Clothing, combing and carpet wools. On the first and second classes the duty is fixed at 10 cents per pound, and on the third class 3 cents per pound. Washed wool of the first class is to pay double duty, which is fixed at three times the amount to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. On carded or combed wools or taps the duty is fixed at 48 cents per pound and 10 percent advalorem; wool on the skin, at the same rates as other wools; woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste and flocks, ten cents per pound; woolen or worsted cloths, and unenumerated manufactures of wool, valued at not exceeding 60 cents per pound, 30 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem; between 60 and 80 cents per pound, 35 cents and 35 per cent ad valorem; above 80 cents per pound, 35 cents and 40 per cent ad valorem; flannels, blankets, hats, balmorals, yarns, knit goods, composed wholly or in part of wool, and all manufactures of alpaca wools and of wools of other animals, not specifically enumerated, valued at 30 cents or less per pound, 10 cents per pound; between 30 and 40 cents per pound, 12 cents; between 40 and 60, 15 cents; between 60 and 80, 24 cents; and in addition, upon the above named articles, 35 per cent ad valorem; women and children's dress goods, coat linings and goods of light description, composed in part of wool or animal hair, not exceeding 20 cents per yard in value, 5 cents per square yard and 35 per cent advalorem; above 20 cents, 7 cents and 40 per cent advalorem; wholly of wool or animal hair, or mixture of them, 9 cents and 40 per cent advalorem; clothing, ready made, and wearing apparel, except knit goods, not enumerated, composed wholly or in part of wool or animal hair, and wholly or partly manufactured, 45 cents per pound and 45 per cent advalorem; marble block, rough or squared, 50 cents per cubic foot; veined marble, sawed, dressed or otherwise, including slates and tiles, $1 per cubic foot; sawed in packages, 10 cents per 100 pounds, and in bulk 4 cents per 100 pounds.

The bill proposes to amend the existing tariff laws by striking out section 2499 Revised statutes and substituting a clause providing that an article not provided for shall pay the same rate of duty levied on the enumerated article which it most resembles in material, quality, texture or use. In unenumerated articles manufactured of two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rate chargeable if the article were composed fully of the component material of chief value. The main features of the Hewitt bill are incorporated, including the clause removing the duty on alcohol used in the arts, the tobacco wrapper clause, and the administrative clauses.

THE COUNTRY'S CROPS.

Favorable Reports for Large Yield of Wheat and Corn.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The following will appear in the this week's issue of the Farmers' Review: Harvesting of wheat has been concluded in Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. In the former two states the continuous wet weather delayed gathering the grain in some sections, and caused some damage, both before reaping and afterward while in the shock, in Fayette and Lexington counties in Kentucky, while fields are reported to have been ruined by rust, and in Fayette the reports indicate that fully one-half of the crop was ruined. The average yield in both states is reported from fifteen to twenty-five bushels to the acre where no injury from rust occurred. Reports indicate that in nearly every portion of Missouri farmers were unusually successful in harvesting wheat. The average yield is placed as high as seventeen to twenty-two bushels to the acre in St. Clair, Pike, Pickering, Charlton and Scott counties. The indications are that the average for the state will be unusually heavy. Harvesting is still progressing in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio under fairly favorable conditions, though scattering reports of rain and rust are made, but not such as to indicate any wide-spread damage. Rains prevailed over large areas in Dakota, improving the general outlook for spring wheat greatly and apparently insuring an average yield. Reports still indicate that the general average throughout the territory of both wheat and oats was reduced ten to fifteen per cent before the drouth was broken. The need of rain in Iowa and Nebraska is reported in Cass, Carrol, Franklin, Howard, Iowa, Keokuk, Marion and Vanburen counties in Iowa. The necessity for rain has been very pressing, and the prospective yield of wheat and oats has already been lessened fifteen to twenty per cent. Corn prospects continue promising in both the northwest and southwestern states.

A Fatal Sunday Sail.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 27.—E. G. Farmer, wife and daughter; C. W. Girsh, wife and two children; William G. Brayton and wife, went for a sail down the bay to-day in a sail boat. On the return the wind was blowing strong and the men were unable to manage the boat. When entering Potter's cove the boat capsized and five of the party—Mrs. Farmer and daughter, William Brayton and the two Girsh children—were drowned.

Nebraska's Drummers Recognized.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—At the national convention of the Travelers' Protective association last evening Nebraska was recognized and given a member on the national board of directors, Geo. W. Wilson of Fremont being elected.

A Triple Murder.

VICKSBURG, Miss., June 27.—Last night at Binder's store in Eagle Bend Lee Brown, colored, killed Alfred and Henry Morgan, white, and wounded Cornelius Jackson, colored. Brown was porter at Binder's store, and because the white men refused to let him close up the store he fired upon them.

Weather for Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Signal Office for Nebraska: Generally fair weather, stationary temperature, [illegible] winds, mostly southerly.

Work of Wind and Lightning.

HALIFAX, June 27.—One of the most severe thunder storms that has occurred in years passed over the city to-day, continuing for an hour. Several vessels were badly damaged. The lightning struck a fire hydrant in Cornwallis street, passed into the ground and tore up the pavement for two blocks.

Prohibition Candidates Nominated.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 27.—At the Allegheny county prohibition convention held here yesterday William B. Brickel was nominated for congress for the second district and Thomas H. Rabe for the twenty-third district. In the evening Governor St. John delivered an address.

Killed by Indians.

GUAYMAS, Mexico, June 27.—Word has just been received here that Yaquis Indians attacked a mail train loaded with freight, near Becon, on the 24th inst., and killed a lieutenant colonel (name not ascertained) and sixteen soldiers.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the reserve decreased $1,357,000. The banks now hold $14,554,000 in excess of legal requirements.

Sam Jones.

It is semi-authoritatively announced that Sam Jones, the revivalist, will be in Omaha for two weeks in November. The exposition building has been conditionally engaged for him for a revival season opening November 10.

JUDGE DAVIS' DEATH.

The Giant of the Independents Called to the Shining Shore.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 26.—David Davis died a 6 o'clock this morning. He sank into a comatose state twelve hours before the end and passed painlessly away, surrounded by his family.

During the early part of last evening he appeared to be failing, and it was felt certain that he could not live through the night. At 11 o'clock he revived somewhat and was given milk and stimulants in small quantities. The effect was for the worse, however, for he at once relapsed into a comatose condition, his pulse becoming very feeble. During the succeeding three hours he failed gradually, his respiration growing noticeably weaker until the end came. The cause of Mr. Davis' death was Bright's Disease of the kidneys, aggravated by a weakened condition of his system, dating from the time when he became affected with a carbuncle. His last hours were calm and peaceful.

The funeral of Judge Davis will be held from the residence next Tuesday at 3 p. m. and the remains will be interred in the family lot in Bloomington cemetery. The following gentlemen have been invited to act as honorary pallbearers: Judge Walter S. Gresham, Judge Lawrence C. Weldon, Leonard Swett, Governor Oglesby, Joseph E. McDonald, Judge John M. Scott, Clifton H. Moore, Colonel R. B. Latham, Jesse W. Fell, John C. Wentworth, Judge Oliver L. Davis.

Senator Logan will be one of the pall bearers. The body will lay in state Tuesday, from 9 until 2 o'clock. All business houses are draped and the mayor has issued a proclamation closing all places of business during the funeral. The day has been a quiet one and but few friends called. Hundreds of people visited the mansion and grounds today, but aside from friends none were admitted, as the family needed rest and quiet. Many men of prominence will be here on Tuesday.

[Judge David Davis was a prominent and distinguished figure in the politics of the country for the past twenty years. He was born in Cecil county, Maryland, March 9, 1815, was educated in Kenyon college, and studied law in the New Haven law school. He followed the tide of settlers to the west in 1836 and settled in Bloomington, Ill., which has ever since been his home. He was a member of the Illinois legislature in 1844-45, and a member of the constitutional convention which drafted the constitution of that state in 1847. The following year he was elected judge of the eighth judicial district and was re-elected in 1855 and again in 1861. On the bench he displayed signal ability and impartiality, and was elevated to the United States supreme bench by President Lincoln in October, 1862. The anti-Grant movement which began in 1870 and culminated in the nomination of Horace Greeley two years later, found in Judge Davis a strong supporter, and his admirers in both the independent republican and democratic parties strongly urged him for the empty and fatal honors which fell to the founder of the New York Tribune. He, however, secured that year the nomination of the national labor reform party for the presidency. During the stirring and anxious days following the election of 1876-7, and before the result was determined to the satisfaction of either party, the republicans of Illinois quietly acquiesced in the movement to elect Judge Davis to the United States senate. This had a two-fold object—to retire him from the supreme bench and make certain the election of R. B. Hayes to the presidency. The plan worked successfully; he was elected to the senate and Hayes was declared president. During his term in the senate that body was closely divided politically and on party questions the balance of power was held by Judge Davis. The republicans nominated him for president pro tem and he was elected over Thomas F. Bayard, the democratic nominee.

Judge Davis was married in 1883 to a lady many years his junior. He was remarkable for great mental powers and physical dimensions—weighing at one time over 400 pounds. He has been in poor health for the last two years, and his suffering reduced him to a skeleton. His weight at the time of his death was not much over 150 pounds.

Judge Davis leaves an estate valued at $3,000,000, mostly in lands and lots in Bloomington and Chicago. It is related of him that the foundation of his fortune was a fee of land, grudgingly accepted, near the then young city of Chicago. This land, some twenty acres, which he tried vainly to dispose of in the early days, is now in the business heart of the city and worth thousands of dollars. Some of it he sold years ago, but the remainder is worth a fortune in itself.]

THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

Omaha at the Front with a Phenomenal Increase.

BOSTON, June 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—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 June 26, 1886, in comparison with the corresponding week in 1885:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$ 642,428,830	43.4	....
Boston	79,139,289	27.7	....
Philadelphia	55,165,415	31.3	....
Chicago	46,281,060	14.8	....
St. Louis	13,442,449	1.9	....
Baltimore	10,120,570	7.8	....
Cincinnati	9,550,000	12.3	....
San Francisco	10,219,861	20.2	....
Pittsburg	7,124,581	3.1	....
Louisville	4,154,002	13.9	....
Syracuse	545,000	34.9	....
Milwaukee	3,682,000	24.1	....
Kansas City	4,941,115	7.0	....
Providence	3,642,500	14.3	....
New Orleans	4,629,000	3.4	....
Minneapolis	2,559,366	57.2	....
*Denver	2,971,874	....	....
Omaha	3,819,602	52.8	....
Detroit	2,730,097	9.9	....
*Galveston	679,388	....	....
Cleveland	2,290,244	15.5	....
Indianapolis	1,150,000	5.1	....
Columbus	1,520,250	17.2	....
Memphis	904,367	80.0	....
Hartford	1,442,459	18.5	....
New Haven	1,019,214	12.7	....
Peoria	667,328	11.6	....
Portland	833,250	11.3	....
Worcester	780,717	18.6	....
St. Joseph	993,909	22.6	....
Springfield	191,201	28.9	....
Lowell	459,741	15.1	....
Total	$ 916,972,156	35.6	....
Outside New York	274,543,326	22.1	....

*Not included in totals.

HOW THE CAMPAIGN OPENS.

England to be Deluged With Speeches on Home Rule This Week.

A VERY UNCERTAIN SITUATION.

Gladstone's Treasury Bankrupt—A Manifesto to the Middle Classes—Preparing For the First Pollings—Affairs in France.

Stripping For the Struggle.

LONDON, June 27.—[Special Cablegram to the BEE.]—There will be a perfect deluge of campaign speeches during the coming week. Improbable rumors are current that Gladstone, as a fresh electioneering manoeuver, is preparing a manifesto to be issued Thursday defining the ultimate concessions to his radical opponents. These reports are pretty accurately traceable to the national liberal club, in which an important section of Gladstone's adherents have expressed a desire to see a more definate programme adopted by the liberal chief. As usual with him, Gladstone allows some degree of obscurity to creep into his utterances. This may be merely to avoid closing this case too early in the contest, and it certainly leaves room for future development. The unionists interpret his speech at Manchester yesterday as indicating at least a decisive intention to adhere to his Irish plans in their entirety, including the scheme of land purchase. The prospects of the unionists appear favorable in every direction at present, but no situation at this early stage can fairly indicate the final result. The issue is, in fact, absolutely uncertain. There are possibilities in the way of surprises, combinations and shifts which no man can now calculate. One of the most palpable and stubborn facts, however, cannot be ignored, namely, the impecunious condition of the Gladstonelites. There is yet no promise of relief from the embarassment which they have experienced all through on account of a lack of funds. Their treasury is bankrupt. They cannot, like the Parnellites, look to America for funds, though their labors are toward the same end, and no adequate source of home supply has yet developed. On the other hand, the unionists can command practically unlimited means, enabling them to vigorously contest every seat in London and every country district where there seems to be the remotest chance for their success. The Gladstonelites, thus handicapped, are leaving 165 seats in Great Britian to the unionists without any attempt at contesting them, while the unionists refrain from posing candidates in forty-eight districts only. The conservative papers continue to express anger over American subscriptions to the Parnell fund. The Spectator gives prominence to a letter in which the writer recalls the English subscription to the confederate loans, which, he assumes, were intended to help break up the American union. Great stress is placed upon the fact that Gladstone subscribed $25 to this loan. The greatest strength of the Gladstone party remains in the provinces. The symptoms in the metropolis distinctly favor a widely extended triumph for the unionists. The radical workingmen's clubs have hitherto been staunch allies of Gladstone. They now fail to contribute any support to the Gladstone electoral fund, and decline to make any demonstration in Hyde Park in favor of the home rule measure. The unionists will make a strong effort to capture the labor vote, and will make a special contest for every seat in London and in the provinces now occupied by workingmen's candidates. The most bitter contests will be in the Scotish boroughs between the liberals, unionists and Gladstoneites. Glasgow, the stronghold of radicalism, has a unionist-Gladstone conflict in every division. So far as is at present discernable, the result of the whole election is going to hinge once more upon the continuance of Scotch adelity to Gladstone. There is at present nothing to show any abatement of the reverence in which he has been held in that section of the kingdom.

The first pollings in the new election will occur next Saturday, July 3, but there will be only a few that day, and none from whose result any indication can be derived as to the general drift. There will be pollings in a host of boroughs on the following Tuesday, and these will furnish the first trustworthy sign of the spirit of the country.

The General Council of Social Democrats has issued a manifesto declaring that the breaking up of the liberal party has happily given a shock to the whole fabric of the middle class. "Will English citizens," the manifesto asks, "believe—can they believe—that dukes, marquises, earls and Jew millionaires would not combine to refuse self-government to Ireland in the interest of the people alone? The cause of the Irish people is the cause of the English people. Men who oppress us crush them. Classes who hate us villify them. The freedom of the peasants of Ireland means, in the near future, the emancipation of the wage slaves of England. It is the duty of Englishmen to relieve Ireland forthwith from the stunting effects of domination and show them, amid the break-up of parties, the decay of class supremacy. The men of this island should learn to be worthy of their heritage, and prove to the world that England can yet rise to the level of her unequaled opportunities." This manifesto, scattered broadcast throughout the country, will, no doubt have a perceptible effect on the vote of the democracy.

Viscount Hampden (Mr. Brand), late speaker of the house of commons, has declared unqualifiedly in favor of Gladstone's principles. He writes that unless home rule is granted on the lines of the recent bill the Parnellites will be justified in making parliamentary government impossible.

Parnell spoke last night at Plymouth. He said the present struggle was a struggle of the British and Irish democracies against class. The landlords saved them any compunctions of conscience by idiotically refusing Gladstone's liberal terms. Voting money to Irish landlords was not out of the question. It had not been and could not be denied, he continued, that Lord Carnavon agreed with him as to the main lines upon which autonomy should be granted to Ireland. All that Lord Carnavon said was that he could not agree to the adoption of Gladstone's bill, which nobody denied. Parnell did not desire to make further discord, but he thought it very probable that Lord Carnavon's scheme included the retention of the Irish members to the house of commons. Lord Carnavon, for six months, had urged the adoption of his views and the cabinet had not opposed them seriously.

LONDON, June 27.—Gladstone has written as follows to John Bright: "I regret to read your letters to Mr. Peter Rylands. Without losing a moment, I beg of you either to publicly except that from your assertion that one year ago all moerals held Mr. Ryland's opinion, or to give proof of what you say. Never since home rule was started, fifteen years ago, have I once condemned it in principle or held in any way the opinions of Mr. Rylands, which, to speak frankly, I think absurd."

In Ireland seventy-seven Parnellite candidates will meet with no opposition and seven seats will be contested. In Scotland the unionists and conservatives will contest sixty out of seventy-two seats.

Froude, the historian, writes: "The Irish will be loyal and obedient if justly governed. They are as little capable of governing themselves as a ship's crew or an English public school. The proposed legislation would place a loyal and worthy minority in the power of the mutinous and worthless. It is the least promising expedient ever proposed to recover Syaken allegiance. The proposals of Gladstone are a repetition of those attempts, under varying forms, which always headed toward disaster."

Cardinal Manning has written a letter denying the statement circulated that he was an opponent of home rule.

The liberal unionists of Ulster have issued an address protesting against Stone's policy and saying it is ruinous to the best interests of the country.

Mr. Chamberlain writes saying he has earnestly desired to avoid anything like personal controversy with the premier, but the statement the premier made Friday, alluding to the plan of Irish land purchasers, which he said Chamberlain requested him to have printed for submittal to the government calls for immediate notice. Chamberlain then goes on to deny the statements and explain what he really did. He says he hopes at some future time, when in a position to develop them in the light of official information, to submit his views to general criticism. At present, all he will say is that they differ in every essential particular from the government's plan, above all, in this, that they do not contemplate the abolishment of a separate, practically independent legislative body at Dublin. They presume the maintenance of the unquestioned authority of the imperial parliament.

LONDON, June 26.—Richard Chamberlain member of parliament, attempted to address the electors of West Islington last night, but was not allowed to speak. He was met with cries of "traitor" and the platform was stormed. Chamberlain and his friends escaped through a back door.

John Morley, speaking at Newcastle last night, said the defection of Bright was the most painful incident of the electoral campaign. While he would ever revere Bright as one of the lignest English statesmen, he must say that that gentleman's defection would not abate one jot or tithe of the policy adopted by one intellectually as good, and in political grasp and foresight greater, than Bright.

THE FRENCH COUNT IN ENGLAND.

The arrival of the Count of Paris was signalized by many expressions of friendship and respect, public and private. He and his family are popular here, especially among the upper classes. The publication of his manifesto chilled some of this enthusiasm. The radical papers at once dub him "pretender," and say his open assertion of the claim to the throne of France excuses expulsions. Perhaps it does, but the question remains whether it was worth while for the republic to convert a quiet citizen into an active enemy.

The late Paris dispatches state that the agents of the expelled princes openly avow that a movement is on foot for the restoration of the throne. Concealment is laid aside and the intention to overthrow the republic publicly acknowledged at the clubs and hotels and in the streets and newspaper offices. The republican leaders seem inclined to force the issue and force the worst. Freycinet is investigating the records of high officers of the administration in all the principal departments of affairs, not only in Paris but in the provinces, with a view ot purging the country of royalists and imperialists in all the branches of public service. M. Clemanceau, whose responsibility for the act of expulsion is recognized in diplomatic circles, favors an aggressive attitude.

BEECHER IN ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL, June 27.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and his wife arrived here last evening on the steamer Etruvia. They will remain in this city to hear Gladstone speak on Tuesday. Mr. Beecher is somewhat fatigued after his voyage, but is in good spirits. He will deliver fifty-five lectures. He has received a host of invitations to preach and lecture and also hundreds of letters and telegrams.

Demanding Further Expulsions.

PARIS, June 27.—The radical Press demands a reply to the manifesto of the Count of Paris, the immediate expulsion of all the Orleanist princes and the seizure of their property.

The British Loss.

RANGOON, June 27.—No further fighing has occurred between the Dacoits and British troops. The latter lost seven killed and twenty-three wounded.

THE FREIGHT RATE WAR.

The Fight Progressing and Spreading In All Directions.

CHICAGO, June 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The reasons for opposing lines making a 60 per cent reduction in freight rates to Omaha and Council Bluffs Friday last have already been given, and as the roads contend that they have conclusive evidence that there has been established a collusion between the Omaha freight bureau and the St. Paul road, whereby the latter had secured a certain amount of custom that was competitive to all lines, their proof that such a state of affairs existed has naturally settled the question. St. Paul officials deny these assertions point blank and say, on the other hand, that it is notorious that one or two other roads have persistently shaded rates for months past with the intention of avoiding a settlement in the pool, seizing upon the pretext of non-payment of balances by the St. Paul as sufficient cause for breaking the agreement, and at no time willing to compromise or do anything that would bring about an end of disputes. This latter statement is a little strained, however, for at the first meeting of the managers a proposition was made to arbitrate the matter over which the roads were at loggerheads, which were declined by the St. Paul officials on the ground that there was nothing to arbitrate. However, there never is any lack of fair excuses for any action railroad managers see fit to take. There were but few developments yesterday. An earnest effort is being made to keep the break confined to rates obtaining in the Council Bluffs and Omaha pool, but it is very doubtful if such an effort can succeed. Nothing would suit Omaha merchants and jobbers better than this, as they would be able to stock up at low rates, while all other jobbing centers, both on the river and beyond, would be forced to pay the tariff, which would be a virtual discrimination against them. The Illinois Central recognizes this and meets the rate by making it to Sioux City. If the Southwestern Railway association lines are successful in keeping demoralization out of their territory, and if the war is of very long duration there will be a howl from Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison, as Omaha jobbers will have them on the hip. A fierce war between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis is quite certain to be inaugurated tomorrow, and the opinion is that a ten cent rate on all classes of freight will be made. There has been an agreement for the maintenance of northwestern rates, but it has not been well maintained during the past few weeks. It was rumored yesterday that the Burlington notified the other roads that it is no longer to be considered a party to the agreement, and that it will, hereafter, make whatever rates it likes. The Illinois Central people say, if the report is true, it will make a ten cent rate on all classes of freight from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis via the Minnesota & Northwestern. This would compel all other lines to make the same rate and much "fun" may then be looked for.

A Preacher's Sensation.

MADISON, Wis., June 27.—Rev. Mr. McAtee, pastor of the Presbyterian church, today created a sensation by preaching a fiery sermon in condemnation of Governor Rusk. The Northwestern Brotherhood of Locomotive engineers met here in annual session to-day and the governor granted them the use of the assembly chamber in the capitol. This action the preacher condemned as aiding in Sabbath breaking, and declared that Lusk must atone for thus defying the law before again seeking the suffrages of the people. Many of Governor Rusk's staunchest friends are members of this congregation, and they rose in the middle of the sermon and left the church.

He Had a Free Ride.

CHEYENNE, June 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Willie Weber, a five-year-old boy, boarded a train at Denver to-day and came up to Cheyenne. The conductor supposed the boy belonged to a passenger. The child was placed in charge of Officer Bean of Cheyenne, who telegraphed the Denver authorities. It is supposed the boy intended to go to a German picnic at Argo Park and got on the Cheyenne train by mistake.

The Dead Rhinoceros.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The dead rhinoceros, Bombay, weighed two and a half tons, and three elephants this morning dragged the carcass onto a truck which carried it to a secluded spot, where a post-mortem was held. The brute died of pneumonia. The skeleton was stuffed. The hide is to be placed in the museum of natural history.

DEMOCRATS DOWN HEARTED.

Iowa Bourbons Sick of Their Early Call For a State Convention.

HARD WORK TO GET CANDIDATES

No "Barrels" Manifest a Willingness to be Sacrificed For Empty Honors—The Political Situation—Other Iowa News.

No Offerings in Sight.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 27.—[Special to the BEE.]—Although the democratic state convention is but three days away, meeting in this city next Wednesday, yet democratic politics are more quiet than they have been at this stage of affairs before in years. In this respect the acts of the democrats quite belie their words. When they issued a call for an early convention they declared that they would have an aggressive and brilliant campaign, and they were longing for somebody to open the ball and give them a chance at the enemy. But, on second thought, they took it all back. They don't want to open the ball. They are not longing to get after anybody. They want to be let alone, and they want it bad. There has been a very general, but ineffectual movement through the rank and file of the party to have the convention postponed for two months. But the central committee thought that would look too much like surrender, and so declined. The convention is about here, but the candidates and the enthusiasm are all lacking. Several names have been suggested for the different positions on the state ticket, but nearly all the gentlemen thus distinguished have sent a declination in post haste after the announcement. Nobody seems to want democratic honors this year at the price they are now rated at in the market, which means a contribution of several thousand dollars to the campaign fund, and their defeat at the end of the season. Within a few days some two or three names have been proposed, though with no especial enthusiasm, and it is probable that in the absence of any rivalry they may remain. There was, a few weeks ago, a little attempt to boom Mr. A. B. Keith of Denison for the head of the ticket—secretary of state. His claims were based upon the fact that he had been rejected by the United States senate after Mr. Cleveland had appointed him postmaster. So some of his friends thought that he ought to be vindicated. But that looked like an attempt to make a state issue out of a very small country town affair, and cooler counsels prevailed, and Mr. Keith was dropped. The last man named for this place, who hasn't declined in advance, is Senator Cassatt of Marion county. He is the author of the Cassatt coal screen bill that has been the subject of much more or less comment in one or two legislatures. What is more to the point just now is that he is a banker, well-to-do, and likely to contribute liberally to the campaign fund. The last qualification this year means a great deal. The democrats are missing the financial aid of their old allies very much. There used to be a couple thousand saloon keepers in Iowa who were regular subscribers to the campaign fund. Now there are none. The few who are doing a clandestine business have to spend so much to keep out of jail that they have no money to put into politics. So the democrats are looking this year for candidates with a "barrel." They mention, among other possible nominees, Paul Guelick of Burlington for auditor. He is a son of the Guelick who has been the attorney for the saloon men of Iowa, and who formerly was a prominent German republican, but left the party on account of prohibition. The young man is at present county auditor of Des Moines county. Mr. Henriques of Marshalltown, who made the run two years ago, will also be a candidate for renomination as auditor. The democrats hope that by some cosmic force they may possibly manage to elect an auditor, hoping that Mr. Brown will run as an independent candidate, and thus throw the election to them. But there is not much probability of his doing this. If he gets through his trial safely he will likely be content to return to private life, and thank his fate that he is off as easy as he is.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

The republican state convention will not be held till the 25th of August, but there is a great stir among the candidates for auditor. All the other names on the ticket will probably be renominations, as they represent but single terms and the incumbents have generally given satisfaction. But as Mr. Brown has had two terms already, even without the impeachment matter being considered, he would probably not be a candidate again. The three leading aspirants for the auditorship are Captain J. A. Lyons of Guthrie county, who has been a member of at least two legislatures; Mr. A. D. Peck, county auditor of Sac county, and Hon. Charles Beardsley, present acting auditor. They represent, geographically, the northwest, the central part of the state and the northeast. They are all good men, with strong followings, and either will save the state from any more such a trouble and mortiyance as the present auditor has caused it.

A DEMOCRATIC BLUNDER.

By some oversight the democrats have issued in their official call a notice to nominate a candidate for supreme judge. There is no vacancy this year, but the big and little papers of the state keep on publishing the announcement, and some think that the democrats are going to run a judge this year, and next, too, and then add his vote together, hoping by this means to come in sight of the republican cadidate next year.

THE CONGRESSIONAL SITUATION.

There are no special changes in the congressional situation. The real fight this year will be made on national issues, and Iowa republicans will try to elect ten of the eleven congressmen. Mr. Dolliver, the brilliant jury orator of Fort Dodge, received a cordial endorsement from his home county yesterday, in his contest for the congressional nomination. He will go into the convention stronger than any other candidate, but probably not as strong as all others combined. If the field unites against him he may be beaten, but he is very popular throught the district, and has many friends who will vote for him on second choice. So it looks very much as though he would be the next congressman from the Tenth district.

THE C. L. S. C.

The Chautauquans, representing a large number of ladies who are taking the course of study represented by this name, are enjoying a visit from Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent, the founder of the Chautauqua assembly and reading circle. A large reception was given to him last night in this city, and Monday he will hold graduating exercises at Indianola, which all of the graduates of the course are invited to attend. Then there are several graduates in this city who will attend and take their diplomas there.

THE UNION DEPOT SCHEME.

The movement for a union depot begins to take an encouraging form. Mayor Philips, several members of the council, and other prominent citizens, are in Chicago conferring with the officials of the principal roads that enter the city. It was feared that the principal opposition might come from the Rock Island, as that road has a good deal already invested in permanent buildings here which would be of little use in case a union depot was built. But General Manager Royce has expressed himself as quite in favor of the plan and the committee are greatly encouraged. Definite results of the visit will not be known for a day or two, as the Milwaukee officials could not be seen at the same time with the others.

RETURNED HIS BACK PAY.

Senator McDonough, who last week drew back pack pay in the sum of $210, has returned it to the treasury. This leaves the number of senators who have kept the money twelve—four democrats and eight republicans, about the same proportion of each party. The exodus to the northern lakes has already begun, and a large number of Des Moines people have left the city. Spirit and Obokoji lakes are the favorite resorts for people from this vicinity.

The Trial Nearing Its End.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 27.—H. S. Vail occupied the entire time of the impeachment court yesterday, only the forenoon session being held. His examination was entirely cross-examination and directed to bringing out the points more fully to which he testified Friday. He received from the different Iowa companies examined $6,037.50 for services and $773.25 for expenses, reckoned at $3 per every eight hours worked; total amount, $7,510.75. The exact dates were brought out of the times and amounts paid Mr. Brown for campaign expenses. They were twice at Des Moines, at the capitol, August 1 and October 12, 1884—$25 and $40, and the third amount in Council Bluffs—$30. Brown will be examined Monday, with one or two more witnesses, and the defense will rest.

Logan Gets the County Seat.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The contest between Logan and Missouri Valley for the county seat of Harrison county has just been decided in favor of Logan by a majority of 474. Missouri Valley has given notice that she will present a petition to the board of supervisors at its September session for granting another vote on the location of the county seat, thinking that she can carry it by that time and have the county seat returned from Logan.

Murphy Out of the Race.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Scott county democratic convention yesterday elected delegates to the congressional convention who were instructed to vote for Judge Walter I. Hays. This means the retirement of Jerry Murphy, as he failed to secure his own county and will no be renominated.

To Help the Officers.

CLINTON, Ia., June 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The citizens' league of this city have tendered the sheriff a posse of well armed men to protect witnesses in the future prosecution of saloonkeepers, and work will continue the same as before the mob attacked the jail.

Farm Buildings Burned.

LACEY, Ia., June 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A fire at the farm of Robert Humphrey destroyed his barn, five horses, wagons and farm machinery, hay and grain. Loss, $1,500. The fire is supposed to have been started by a tramp.

GAGE COUNTY'S GROWTH.

Increase in Wealth as Shown by the Assessors' Returns.

BEATRICE, Neb., June 27.—[Special to the BEE.]—In the assessor's returns for 1886 for Gage county are some figures which may be of interest:

Horses assessed, 12,769; average assessed value, $20.89. Cattle assessed, 33,598; average assessed value, $6.43. Mules assessed, 1,116; average assessed value, $24.83. Sheep assessed, 18,074; average assessed value, 59 cents. Hogs assessed, 27,736; average assessed value, 68 cents. Railroad and telegraph property, total assessed value, $744,504. Number of acres improved lands in 1886, 283,938; in 1885, 235,491; number of acres unimproved lands in 1886, 215,711; in 1885, 257,062. Total number city lots in Gage county in 1886, 9,992; in 1885, 8,795. Total assessed valuation of county for 1886, $5,124,922. There is an increase of 48,447 acres in cultivated lands over last year, and there are 1,107 more town lots than in 1885. The number of hogs has fallen off since last year by 16,000, which is of course accounted for by the hog cholera.

The crop report taken this spring is for last year's crop, and the following shows an increase over the previous year. This report is not complete, as some assessors did not report fully: Acres wheat sown in 1885, 20,764; in 1884, 18,176. Acres corn sown in 1885, 131,500; in 1884, 115,942. Acres oats sown in 1885, 20,592; in 1884, 20,715. Acres barley sown in 1885, 2,396; in 1884, 1,212.

A good deal of flax, rye, millet and buckwheat are sown each year, but the reports on these crops are very meagre. This year will show a much larger acreage of corn and less wheat, while the acreage of flax will equal, if not exceed, the oat crop. Farmers are finding out that raising flax is profitable. It yields from ten to twelve bushels per acre and brings from 20 cents to $1 per bushel.

New Buildings at Beatrice.

BEATRICE, Neb., June 27.—[Special to the BEE.]—The handsome new Methodist church, costing about $25,000, is nearly completed, and will be dedicated by the bishop on July 11. Previous to that time a reception will be given in the new church to the pastor, W. K. Beans. The expensive stained glass windows and the elegant frescoing add much to the beauty of this church. Further in the way of new buildings are ten new brick business houses which will be completed this fall, besides a number already put up this season; also a number of nice residences are going up. A few parties have been here lately to secure locations for jobbing houses in case the Rock Island road builds to this point. The chances are that they will come. However, we must get some better freight rates and be on a par with Lincoln and Fremont before any jobbing can be done.

A Home for Orphans.

COLUMBUS, Neb., June 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—At a meeting called in the interests of the Parksville Orphans' Home at Columbus, presided over by Carl Kramer, Dr. Armstrong presented the incentives which actuated him in making the philanthropic donation of his farm for an orphanage, Dr. Salem Armstrong spoke of her work in Chicago, New York and Philadelphia, rescuing the starving, abandoned children in the streets and placing them in the homes of Platte county. Mrs. Spartock, of Plattsmouth, spoke of her similar and successful work. Messrs. Rice, Hudson, Hammond, Clark and Kramer made short speeches approving the work which Dr. Armstrong has just begun. Miss Millie Armstrong delivered a very select and touching recitation characterizing the orphans. A resolution of approval and of willingness to contribute to the orphanage was the unanimous sentiment of the audience.

Fatal Affray in Sarpy.

SPRINGFIELD, Neb., June 27.—[Special to the BEE.]—James McDonald, living in Sarpy county, near South Bend, was shot Saturday by one J. C. Carroll. The ball entered the left side just below the floating ribs and made its exit near the spine. Carroll and wife were keeping house for McDonald, but owing to a family quarrel a few days before Carroll went to South Bend to live. He returned Saturday for his cow, when he and McDonald got into a fight with the above result. Carroll came to Springfield and gave himself up. McDonald is apt to die.

Dragged by a Lariat.

SCHUYLER, Neb., June 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Yesterday afternoon the eleven-year-old son of Mr. Bailey was badly b