THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1886. NUMBER 9.

ON THE DEAD RUN TO OMAHA.

The Big Packers of Chicago Cheerfully Salute the Metropolis of Nebraska.

SEEKING SITES FOR PACKERIES.

South Omaha's Ascendent Star Points the Way to Permanency and Big Profit—The Effect on Chicago Packers.

The Rush to Omaha.

CHICAGO, June 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The question whether cattle and hogs raised west and northwest of the Missouri river are to pay tribute to Chicago or Omaha packers, raised by efforts now being made to establish additional packing houses at Omaha, is attracting much attention among local packers who, it is thought, are looking with alarm upon the rapidly increasing facilities and business of the cattle and hog slaughtering gentry in the enterprising city by the Big Muddy. Andy Haas is in Omaha representing certain Chicago capitalists who will at once begin the construction of a house with a capacity of 3,000 animals a day. Mr. McNeil, also representing Chicago capitalists, is there with like intent. Many of the operators and speculators in provisions on the board of trade have felt a growing interest in the cattle and hog product of Nebraska and the territories of Wyoming, Dakota and Montana, and several, notably H. B. Weare, have made a number of visits to these regions, where cattle can be raised at nominal expense. West and northwest of Omaha, thousands of hogs are raised, which, it is claimed can be bought at less cost in Omaha and shipped as pork to the east and Europe than to send it on the hoof to Chicago. Capitalists here who are supposed to be interested in new developments in Omaha generally decline to say much about their plans.

"There is enough business for both of us," said Charles L. Hutchinson, of the Chicago Provision and Packing company, when asked what effect the opening up of large packing establishments in Omaha would have on those already established in Chicago.

"I don't think it will interfere with the Chicago market," said Nels Morris, president of the Fairbank Canning company.

When asked if he was interested in the Haas Omaha packing house, Mr. Morris replied, "Mr. Haas represents certain capitalists, and of course their names cannot be given."

"I think the tendency will be towards a decrease of business here," said Michael Cudahy of Armour & Co.

THE OMAHA CUT.

How the Freight Rate War Affects All Western Business.

CHICAGO, June 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—"The cut to Omaha on freight is now an open one," said a contracting agent today, and is about 50 per cent from the tariff. There is also a cut to St. Paul, but it is a quiet one, and is not nearly so serious as reported. There is no flat 10 cent rate. First and second classes are probably shaded. The Omaha cut affects business clear across the country just to that extent. All houses with agents or branches at Council Bluffs or Omaha are rebilling and there is no way of preventing them. Pretty nearly every shipper can find somebody to rebill his goods if he can save from twenty-five to fifty cents per hundred on freight. The cut on St. Paul is about in the position that the cut on Omaha was before the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy made an open one. There is some unsteadiness in rates, that is certain. Just as soon as their competitors can fix the case they will announce an open war rate. There is no change in the passenger war."

British Grain Trade Review.

LONDON, June 28.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says: Welcome summer weather has a marked effect on crops, but it came too late to save a large proportion of the cereals. The outlook, except for the best wheat district, is very discouraging. Trade has been in the favor of buyers. Sales of English wheat during the week were 37,795 quarters at 31s 1d, against 34,746 quarters at 32s 8d during the corresponding period last year. The flour trade is exceedingly dull. Foreign wheats have favored buyers. Foreign flour is cheaper, especially American. Twenty-seven cargoes of wheat arrived; seven cargoes were sold, three were withdrawn and fourteen remained, including nine of American. In trade forward there is no inquiry at to-day's market. Wheat was dull and 6d lower. Flour was dull and 6d lower.

The Visible Supply Statement.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The following is the report of the visible supply of grain June 25, as reported by the secretary of the Chicago board of trade:

Wheat	29,484,000	Decrease	1,425,000
Corn	9,429,000	Increase	70,000
Oats	2,501,000	Decrease	149,000
Rye	24,000	Decrease	6,000
Barley	223,000	Decrease	14,000

The proportion Chicago elevators hold of the visible grain supply is:

Wheat	7,864,835
Corn	2,749,500
Oats	313,115
Rye	14,038
Barley	23,504

Elgin Dairy Market.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The Inter-Ocean's Elgin, Ill., special says: The butter market was quite active and firm at 16 cents, regular sales being 25,000 pounds at that figure. No cheese was sold, full creams being quotable at 6@7c; skims, 2@5c according to quality. Private sales of 59,787 pounds of butter, 1,081 boxes of cheese. Total sales $25,544.54. There is a large shrinkage of milk in this section, amounting to 25 per cent at some creameries. Consequently there is a lighter production of butter.

The Fisheries Question.

TORONTO, Ont., June 28.—The Mail's Ottawa correspondent denies on the highest authority the statement recently published that the dominion government, at the instance of the imperial authorities, have relaxed their measures for the protection of the Canadian fisheries. On the contrary, there has been no interference of any kind on the part of the home government, and the dominion government is determined, as in the past, to strictly enforce the law against United States fishermen.

More Funds For Parnell.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The Parnell parliamentary fund committee held its next to the last meeting at the Hoffman house to-night. Nearly $16,000 was subscribed. Joseph J. O'Donohue cabled from Paris that he had instructed his son to pay $1,000 for himself and stated that the generous support given by the American people gave great courage to Parnell and Gladstone.

[illegible] in An Iowan's Arrest.

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 28.—Christian H. Gould [illegible] next year. The Coone [illegible] tion of a special [illegible] by detectives from [illegible] feated by a large major[illegible] James a charge of [illegible] chosen as the next place [illegible] the synod adjourned this morning.

GLADSTONE IN LIVERPOOL.

His Address on the Issues of the Campaign.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—Gladstone this afternoon addressed the electors of Liverpool in Hengler's circus. He was received with boundless enthusiasm. The circus was crowded to its utmost capacity, 5,000 persons being present. Hundreds of people were unable to gain admittance and crowded around outside. Gladstone said the enthusiasm in favor of home rule far surpassed anything he had ever witnessed during his life. Despite the long purses of his opponents, he looked forward to the result of the elections with confidence. He reminded his auditors that home rule was a question of the classes against the masses. The liberal party, he said, was as a rule, not supported by dukes, squires, clergymen of the established church, officers of the army, and so forth. Whenever there was a highly privileged, publicly endowed profession, almost every member of that profession was an anti-liberal. But from the legal and medical professions, which were now open, the liberals received a fair share of support. The question was whether the masses were able, constitutionally, to overbear the classes, because it had always been shown that whenever truth, justice and humanity were concerned, the masses were right and the classes in the wrong.

Formally Made Regent.

MUNICH, June 28.—Prince Luitpold was to-day formally made regent of Bavaria to administer the affairs of the kingdom during the occupation of the throne by King Otto, the insane successor of Ludwig. The ceremony was performed in the throne room of the residenzschloss in the presence of the ministry and majority of the parliament.

Wholesale Murder and Robbery.

BUCHAREST, June 28.—A servant in a family in this city to-day murdered his master and mistress and their five children, stole 10,000 francs and then fled to Bulgaria.

Going Home to Rest.

LONDON, June 28.—Gladstone will remain at Harwarden a week. He will then come to London.

RASPED BY A COBB.

The Stinking Water Statesman Roughly Handled in the House.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Journal's Washington special says: Quite a scene was created in the house to-day by the charge made by Cobb that Laird of Nebraska, was connected with a company which obtained large quantities of land in Nebraska by sharp practices and questionable transactions. Laird replied sharply that the charges were untrue, and he had no relations with the company, although his dead brother had been a member of it. He continued defending the company, and said it was composed of honorable gentlemen. Cobb replied hotly, and made some remarks in an undertone, to which Laird replied excitedly: "Don't you threaten me, sir; don't threaten me." Cobb, after a moment's hesitation, continued his speech, and still has the floor.

The Dead Jurist.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 28.—General Singleton, General McNulta, D. T. Littler, Hamilton Spencer, R. E. Williams and Norval Dixon have been added to the list of pall bearers at David Davis' funeral, as Senators Voorhees and McDonald and Messrs. Davis, Treat and Griswold telegraphed their inability to be present.

The McLean county bar met this morning, Judge Reeves presiding. It was decided to march in a body in the procession and a committee for resolutions was appointed. A. Stevenson, and Congressman Green, uncle of Mrs. Davis, arrived from Washington to-day. General Logan, Governor Oglesby and Judge Gresham will arrive to-morrow morning. Judge Harlan telegraphed Mrs. Davis to-day as follows: "Mrs. Harlan and myself deeply sympathize with you, and the children of Judge Davis in the great affliction which has come upon you and them. In his stainless public and private life, you and they have a rich inheritance." (Signed) JOHN M. HARLAN.

Judge Blodgett of Chicago also telegraphed his condolence.

CHICAGO, June 28.—A large number of members of the Chicago bar met in Justice Harlan's court room this afternoon to arrange for a fitting representation at the funeral of Judge Davis at Bloomington to-morrow. Judge Drummond was made chairman. R. S. Tuthill moved that a committee be appointed to attend the funeral. Judge Drummond said that after consultation with leading members of the bar, he had selected the following persons as such committee, and the choice was unanimously ratified by the meeting: Judge J. D. Colen, Judge H. W. Blodgett, Judge Lyman Trumbull, Judge B. D. McGruder, R. S. Tuthill, W. C. Goudy, M. W. Fuller, J. N. Jewett, Norman Williams, R. W. Jackson, J. L. High, T. S. McClellan, J. R. Doolittle, Edwin Walker, E. B. McClagg, Robert T. Lincoln, Leonard Swett and Henry W. Bishop. The committee will leave Chicago to-morrow morning and will reach Bloomington at 1:15. The hour of the funeral is 3 o'clock. Chicagoans who will act as pall bearers are: Judges Cohen and Drummond, Robert T. Lincoln, H. W. Bishop, Leonard Swett, Norman Williams and L. G. Fisher. The last named is a manufacturer and son of one of Judge Davis' most intimate friends.

A Thieving Tramp Shot.

DENVER JUNCTION, Col., June 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—For the past few days the town has been flooded with tramps. This evening at 7 o'clock the tramps attacked Ollie Olesten near the Union Pacific coal chutes. The attack was supposed to be for the purpose of robbery, and had it not been seen by one of the railroad agents, who went bravely to the scene of action, the citizen would have been more seriously dealt with. One of the tramps declared he would cave the agent, and ran toward him with what was supposed to be a knife. The agent, in self-defense, drew his revolver and was obliged to use it, the bullet taking effect in the left side of the tramp. The doctors are probing to ascertain the course of the bullet. No blame is attached to the shooting should it prove fatal.

A Great Strike Settled.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., June 28.—The great nail mill strike has finally come to an end, the settlement at Pittsburg of the wage question, proving satisfactory to both nailers and operators. Under the new agreement the men will not receive less than 17 cents per keg, no matter what the price of nails may be. The mills employ about 350 men and will start up again in a few days.

Hail Plays Havoc.

ST. PAUL, June 28.—A Grafton, Dak., special to the Pioneer Press says: A strip of country twenty miles long by two miles wide around Inkster was pounded bare of crops by a terrible hail storm Saturday. The Norwegian church at New Grafton was blown to kindling wood. The damage to crops is estimated at $500,000.

Weather Indications.

Nebraska—Fair weather, stationary temperature, variable winds, generally southerly.

Illinois—Local rains, followed by fair weather, stationary temperature, variable winds.

Iowa—Slightly cooler, fair weather, variable winds, becoming southerly.

Mr. Blaine's Movements.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 28.—James G. Blaine and family leave to-day for Bar Harbor. Blaine will there begin preparation of an important speech which he will deliver at the opening of the state campaign during the first week of August.

More Gold For Europe.

NEW YORK, June 28.—A million dollars in gold was engaged for shipment to Europe to-day.

A WAR WITH WINCHESTERS.

Lake Shore Officials Run Their Trains Guarded by Rifles.

THE STRIKERS STAND ALOOF.

None Found to Face the Muzzles of the Guns and Six Trains Go Out Unmolested Except by Jeers.

The Lake Shore Strike.

CHICAGO, June 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Despairing of receiving any protection from either the county or state authorities, the Lake Shore railroad officials organized a defense in their own behalf to-day which proved successful to the point of enabling the company to send out eight heavy freight trains before nightfall, and permitting three to come into the city yards from the east. The company procured the services of one hundred men, who were armed by the railroad company with Winchester magazine rifles. These men were sworn in as special Town of Lake police and acted under orders of the chief of police of that village. These men were placed on guard in the extensive switching yards of the railway at Forty-first and Forty-third streets. In addition to the martial force, a squad of men under William Pinkerton appeared at the yards and were placed on the locomotives and freight trains as fast as they were made up. Six switch engines were fired up and, bearing men carrying the formidable looking Winchesters, moved up and down the road from the city limits to the Indiana state line to give warning of the gathering of any body of strikers. At Forty-third street the police had several skirmishes with the strikers early in the day and three arrests were made. But it was found needless to exercise any special violence. The strikers appeared to be disinclined to bring on a conflict with the men carrying the rifles. During the forenoon a deputy sheriff visited the scene and formally read the riot act to several small groups of men near the railroad tracks and then sent a deputy on board each of the switch engines. Groups of strikers remained on the State street intersections near the railroad tracks during the entire day, but no one of their number was venturesome enough to attempt the dangerous part of pulling a coupling pin. The work of making up the first freight train was completed at precisely noon, and it at once started south. The train consisted of fourteen loaded cars of perishable freight. Armed deputies were on the locomotive and a man sat at the end of each car, making two persons to guard each coupling. Passing between the armed men patrolling the tracks, the train proceeded slowly to Englewood. Crowds at the street intersections jeered at the guards and train employes, but offered no violence. Leaving Englewood the train was given full speed and passed through Grand Crossing and South Chicago to the Indiana state line without incident. The company had taken the precaution of sending a squad of Pinkerton's men to the state line, as it was intimated that the strikers contemplated making an attack on the train at that point. The train proceeded on to Miller's Station, Ind., without any sign of trouble, where the guards were relieved and returned to the city on an in-bound train. Five other trains were made up in quick succession and sent out of the city under similar conditions, and before 3 o'clock two delayed west bound trains had arrived in the city under guard.

The officials of the Lake Shore road expressed the view this afternoon that the strike was practically ended. They state that they will, however, maintain their present strong armed men till all semblance of trouble has disappeared. The strikers had little to say during the day as to their contemplated course, but have, as yet, displayed no indications of their intention to surrender. They held several consultations with switchmen from the other roads in the city, but the result of the conference was not disclosed.

It has been ascertained that there were four men shot on Saturday afternoon during the chase of the train to Englewood. Their names are carefully suppressed. Two of them are as yet unable to be about, while the two others are walking around.

It is understood to-night that the Lake Shore strikers will endeavor to precipitate a general strike on all roads leading into the city.

THE DAY IN DETAIL.

The chief of police at the town of Lake appeared at the extensive switching yards of the Lake Shore railroad at 8 o'clock this morning with a police force of 100 men, including specials and Pinkerton police, and at once began the work of clearing the yards of strikers and idlers. Very few of the latter had entered the yards, but remained in a large group just beyond the railroad tracks intently watching the movements of the railroad people. Several hundred men, however, remained in the vicinity of the round house and the cars of the Lake Shore road, and refused to obey the order of the police to move. Clubs were drawn and the police drove the men from the immediate vicinity of the yards. In one encounter Detective Finn of the Lake police knocked one of the men down. He is the only person reported to have sustained any serious injury. The company made no attempt to move any cars up to 9 o'clock. Deputy Sheriff Gleason appeared at Forty-first street shortly after 10 o'clock, accompanied by six deputies. This is the first time since the strike began that any of the representatives of the sheriff have appeared on the ground. The chief deputy read the riot act at four points along the line of the Lake Shore road between Forty-first street and Englewood, and the police and deputies then began to clear the tracks. The crowds moved off quietly after reading the riot act, and up to 11 o'clock remained quiet in the vicinity of the railroad tracks from the city limits as far south as Englewood.

The Lake Shore company succeeded in making up a train of fourteen freight and caboose cars and started south at 11:55 a. m. without molestation. A few minutes before the train started five strikers ventured into the yards at Forty-third street, and refusing to move, were handled roughly by the police and one placed under arrest. The others moved off. The strikers congregated on State street. It is intimated they will attempt no demonstration in the presence of the armed force now on the ground. The railroad company has brought out eight engines and sent six down the road, having on board a deputy sheriff and a squad of men armed with Winchester rifles. The locomotives are employed as scouts to see that tracks and switches are protected and ready for the passage of regular freight trains. No molestation has been offered to the men on board these engines.

ENGLEWOOD, Ill., June 28.—The first Lake Shore outward bound freight train to reach this point arrived here at 12:20 p. m., having run the gauntlet of strikers from Forty-third street without interruption. The train has thirty armed men on board. At Fifty-first street crossing there was a large crowd of men and boys who jeered as the train passed but offered no violence. The train left here at 12:30 p. m. and a guard of Hyde Park police will board the train at State street.

SOUTH CHICAGO, June 28.—The Lake Shore freight train just arrived at South Chicago (12:50 p. m.) without having encountered serious opposition. There was a large crowd in and about the yards here, but a large crowd of Hyde Park policemen prevented even the semblance of disorder. The train left here at 12:55 p. m., and will be guarded to the Indiana state line by the armed specials on board.

1:35 p. m.—The second freight train of twenty-six loaded freight cars followed the first train, having been made up at Englewood. It had about twenty armed specials on board, and departed south. The railroad officials anticipated no trouble after leaving this point, unless it should be at some point beyond the state line, and the squad of Pinkerton's men, already mentioned, has gone that point to guard against that happening to

MILLER'S STATION, Ind., June 28.—The two freight trains on the Lake Shore road made up at Chicago at noon, passed here at 2 p. m. for the east without interference of any kind. The armed guards returned on an inbound freight train.

CHICAGO, June 28.—A freight train from the east arrived in the Lake Shore yards in the city at 2:30 p. m. The officials issued a notice to accept freight without limit. They state that they believe the strike is ended. Switchmen are holding a session, and whether they contemplate any further move is not known.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

A Former Nebraskan Meets His Death at Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 28.—[Specirl Telegram to the BEE.]—While bathing in the Floyd river near the city Sunday morning, Albert M. Miller, late of Wayne, Neb., but formerly of Rochelle, Lee county, Ill., was drowned. Miller, with several companions, was stopping at the Central house over Sunday, and went to the river about 10 o'clock. John King was the first to enter the water. When he was about half way across the stream Miller jumped in and began swimming quite rapidly towards him. King soon heard Miller exclaim, "I can't make it." He shouted a second time, and King saw him disappear. But as he reappeared almost immediately, the former thought he was fooling and so kept on. Immediately after, another startling cry, "I am drowning," was heard, and Miller went down for the last time. The alarm was immediately given and L. F. Young, an expert swimmer, by a heroic effort succeeded finally in raising the body. Life was entirely extinct, however. The deceased was about twenty-three years of age and came here from Wayne. The parents of the drowned man were at once telegraphed concerning the sad event, and sent instructions to send the body to their home in Illinois.

The Impeachment Trial.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 28.—The court of impeachment met at 2 p. m., the defense calling J. S. Bloomington, publisher of the Investigator, an insurance journal of Chicago. He testified as to the charges of insurance examiners, they being in all states $25 a day and over; also that Vail's reputation as an examiner was first class and his charges reasonable. The defense offered in evidence newspaper articles from all the prominent insurance journals of the east, which contradicted the witness' statement. The articles charge that Vail was no expert and that his charges were exhorbitant. The senate ruled out the articles but one from the Spectator. Mr. F. A. Harvey, actuary of the insurance department of St. Louis, was also examined. He testified to the general charges made by insurance examiners.

The Victims of the Wreck.

CRESTON, Ia., June 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Four victims of Thursday's collision are now laid at rest. Hughes and White were buried here Saturday. Davidson was buried here yesterday. Aldrit's remains were shipped to Morrison, Ill., last night for burial. The two who were injured are improving.

The community is agitated over the sudden death of Mrs. Henry Murphy at Cromwell Sunday morning.

The ex-county superintendent of schools was conveyed home sick from a picnic Saturday and died at 4 o'clock next morning. The funeral takes place at Afton to-day.

An Attempted Murder.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Lewis H. Peterson, an erratic genius, was arrested Sunday night while in the act of pouncing upon Mr. Lewis, who keeps a stand on Prospect Hill, with the evident intention of taking his life. Peterson and family live on the hill, and for some time past have tried to keep everybody down. Several days ago he was arrested for attempting to shoot Mr. Lewis and last night was well equipped for the dastardly work. The presumption is that he is partially insane and he will have an examination tomorrow.

Taken From the Road to Hell.

OTTUMWA, Ia., June 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Kinsley Jordan, or, as he is commonly known, "Stormy Jordan," the most notorious saloon keeper in the state, has just been jailed for violation of the prohibition law and will have to serve 200 days in jail. He kept the notorious saloon at the Ottumwa depot whose sign bore the legend, "The Road to Hell."

Malt House Destroyed.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The malt house in Blackhawk, four miles west of this city, owned by J. Lehakind, and operated by Seeler Bros., was totally destroyed by fire last night. Fourteen hundred bushels of barley, and 6,000 bushels of malt were burned. Loss, $13,000; insurance, $7,700.

Chautauqua Graduates.

INDIANOLA, Ia., June 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent, founder of the Chautauqua circle, held commencement exercises here to-day and gave diplomas to seventeen graduates from different parts of the state.

Killed By the Cars.

NEVADA, Ia., June 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Yesterday a boy named Gaff, aged seventeen, living a few miles east of here, attended a camp meeting, and while returning home lay down by the track and went to sleep. He was run over by the cars and crushed beyond recognition.

Crops Damaged By Hail.

ATLANTIC, Ia., June 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A heavy hail storm passed about six miles north of Atlantic at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The storm was six miles wide. All crops were injured from 10 to 50 per cent.

Drowned in a Cistern.

MAQUOKETA, Ia., June 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Mrs. L. Tucker, of this place, who became insane during the recent heated term, drowned herself in a cistern this morning.

The Jubilee of Indulgence.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Bishop Hennessey this morning proclaimed the jubilee of indulgence to be granted this year and left for Baltimore to participate in the investment of Cardinal Gibbons.

He Proved Too Slick.

SEDALIA, Mo., June 27.—Ed Carp, the slickest thief that has struck Sedalia in many months, was arrested yesterday. He arrived Friday, and managed to gain entrance to half a dozen private boarding houses, under the pretext of desiring to obtain board. He succeeded in getting away with various sums of money, the largest being $30, and also jewelry and clothing. During the forenoon he was arraigned before Justice Levens, charged with burglary and larceny. On a plea of not guilty his preliminary hearing was continued until Monday next, and he was committed to the calaboose instead of the county jail. Half an hour later he pried loose a scantling from his cell, with it forced the door open, thus escaping. The entire police force of the city put in the afternoon searching for him, but to no purpose. In addition to the money taken from him, he left behind a valuable gold watch and chain.

The Balruddery Mansion Burned.

EDINBURG, June 28.—The Balruddery mansion, owned by Martin White, a merchant of New York, burned to-day. Loss, $250,000.

HOW BLACK HATES BLACKS.

The Commissioner of Pensions Shows His Dislike of the Colored Race.

HE DISREGARDS EMANCIPATION.

How the National Debt Stands at the Close of the Fiscal Year, with Some Comparisons—Laird's Verbal Fight.

A Queer Pension Decision.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following rather curious letter from General Black, commissioner of pensions, to a colored soldier has just come to light, and seems to show that the present commissioner of pensions is imbued with an undue hatred to the colored race. The letter is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1886.

Southern division, C. W. C. examiner, No. 299,889, mother of Arnold Shaw, Company H, Seventeenth regiment, United States colored troops.

SIRS:—This claim for pension has been rejected on the ground that as the claimant was a slave at the time of the soldier's death, she was not dependent upon him for support at that time. Very respectfully,

JOHN C. BLACK, Commissioner.

To Joel R. Griffin, Nashville, Tenn.

How General Black could have fallen into this mistake is the strange part of it. The colored soldier, Arnold Shaw, enlisted in August, 1863. At that period there were no slaves in the United States, unless General Black proposes to override the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln. The old colored woman had four sons in the union army. This one was shot to death in defending the old flag, and she received her son's bounty, $108. If the evidence was sufficient to give her that, why not enough to give her the widows' pension of $12 per month?

THE COUNTRY'S DEBT.

The fiscal year to close with Wednesday of this week will find the national finances in pretty good shape. The public debt, which twenty years ago was $75 for each man, woman and child in the country, is now $23 for each person, and the interest charge, which at that time was over $4 per head, is now 75 cents per capita. The total debt today is just half what it was then and the annual interest charge but one-fourth of what it was at that time. Then the interest-bearing debt was $2,332,000,000 and interest from 5 to 7 3-10 per cent. Now the interest-bearing debt is $1,220,000,000 and the interest rate from 3 to 4½ per cent. Then the population among whom the debt was divided was $35,000,000, now it is 60,000,000. It is a favorite occupation with people with bad digestion to complain that the country is terribly burdened with debt. So it is, but it is especally happy in this line when compared with those of some other countries that are supposed to rank very high in the school of civilization. For instance, while our debt is $23 per head, that of Austria is $30, that of Russia $35, that of Spain $80, that of Italy $80, that of Great Britain $100, and that of France $150.

HOW LAIRD WARMED COLD.

The far-seeing wisdom of Samuel J. Randall limiting at an early hour to-day the general debate upon the land clauses of the sundry civil bill to two hours, was fully demonstrated before that debate was finished, and was probably the only thing which saved the house from a riot and the necessity of expunging from the Record in the future some good big chunks of history and unparliamentary language. Mr. Cobb of Indiana and Mr. Laird of Nebraska differed so widely and emphatically regarding the intrinsic value of Mr. Sparks to this great government that it seemed they would stop little short of active verbal assault had not the gavel of the chairman been brought into requisition as a peacemaker. Laird, who has been for some time aching to climb Mr. Sparks for wrongs done constituents, made a twenty minutes' speech which metaphorically wiped up the floor with the commissioner of the general land office and left little of him officially but old clothes and bones. Mr. Cobb, of course, as a democrat and chairman of the committee on public lands, proceeded to defend the commissioner, without rhyme, reason or logic, for all his acts. As Mr. Cobb is never Mr. Cobb on the floor of the house if he doesn't have the base ball club by the butt end, he proceeded to get his legs tangled in a good sized blunder, which was nothing more nor less than to get Congressman Laird confounded with his brother, a heavy land owner in Nebraska, now dead, and to charge the honorable gentleman to his face, through the medium of a special agent's report, with all the crimes, misdemeanors and felonies that the average land thief in pursuit of his calling can be guilty of. The result of it was that when Mr. Laird again got the floor, the house couldn't get close enough to the democratic side (whither Mr. Laird had gone) to see the fun, and Mr. Cobb was roasted by the shrill voiced leader from Nebraska in a way that he is not likely soon to forget. He was shown, in no mild language, how he had got the confusion of the average land agent's report worse confounded, and then, in a little side eloquence, Mr. Laird defended the memory of his brother in a way that, backed up by Mr. Sparks own agents, made Cobb so mad he attempted to defend his own view of the case, and sat down at the end of his time a puffing, red faced failure.

FOR THE PACIFIC EXTENSION BILL.

Since the visit of Messrs. T. J. Evans, Samuel Haas and George F. Wright, of Council Bluffs, on Saturday, the members of the Iowa delegation, which intended to vote solidly against the bill to extend the time of payment of the Pacific railway debt, have changed their minds. The delegation here on Saturday represented the board of trade of Council Bluffs, and they came with a memorial signed by almost all the members of the state legislature who were in the sessions of the senate on the impeachment court. The legislature last winter passed resolutions instructing the Iowa delegation to vote against any extension measure. This last memorial practically absolves the delegation from carrying out the wishes of that legislature. The delegation told the members of congress that the bill was not thoroughly understood, and they came here, after getting the memorial, in order that any member could use his own judgment on the subject. They do not advocate the bill itself, but simply came for the purpose of allowing the members to use their own judgment. All but Congressmen Murphy and Fredricks were here and saw the delegation, and it is now thought that a majority at least will vote for the bill provided it is reached on the calendar.

POOLING THEIR ISSUES.

The house has not taken action yet on any of the scores of vetoes that the president has sent in the present session. It is understood that a tacit agreement has been made by men of all parties in that body to let the vetoes all come in until the president is done, and then take them up and pass them over his head. By this arrangement men of all parties will be united in opposition to the vetoes, and they will make short work of the president's vetoes, and whistle his objections down the wind. Some of the old hands are managing this matter, and they expect to put through every one of the vetoed bills before congress adjourns.

A LONGER SESSION PROBABLE.

There is very little prospect of the adjournment of congress before the last of July. In its debate upon the postoffice bill to-day, the senate showed a disposition to insist upon an appropriation for the transportation of ocean mails, and the democratic senators were the most emphatic of all. The members of the house appear quite as determined in their opposition to the measure, and neither will yield without a long struggle. The president has given notice that he will not sign any midnight legislation, and that will prevent the bills being rushed through, as is usually the case on the last day of the session. He can take a bill and keep it ten days if he chooses, and congress has got to wait for him to consider it. It is believed that he will hasten an adjournment as much as he can, but will oppose hasty legislation, and it would be just like him to veto one of the big appropriation bills because of some single objectionable item in it. Therefore the prospects of delay are better than those of adjournment.

THE OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

The oleomargarine bill will be considered by the senate committee on agriculture tomorrow, and it is expected that a report will be made this week. The committee will probably reduce the tax from 5 cents a pound, as passed by the house, to ¼ cent or 1 cent, as a majority are opposed to prohibiting the manufacture of begin butter. They are willing to place it under such restrictions as will prevent deception and require its identification in the market, but will not consent to tax out of existence a great industry. There will be a long debate when the bill comes up for consideration in the senate.

BLAINE ON CLEVELAND.

A New England congressman who is very close to Mr. Blaine to-day told your correspondent that gentleman's personal opinion of President Cleveland. Said he: "Mr. Blaine told me when he made his well known call on the president last fall that he expected to find an entirely different man from the one he met. He was not a man of broad intellect or culture, as would be imagined from the current reports. In fact he gave the impression of a stubborn, willful and ignorant man, with no experience in national affairs whatever."

These words from Mr. Blaine has just come out, and already the gossips are at work manufacturing what they can of it. There is no doubt as to the truth of the statement, for the gentleman who gave it is well known as a warm personal friend of the Plumed Knight, and he is not a man who swerves from the truth.

IT WAS AN OLD DEAL.

The rumored appointment of Colonel Morton, of Augusta, Me., vice Jaris Patten, commissioner of navigation, is the result of an old deal made last fall by Senator Hale and the administration. The agreement, the democrats say, was that Colonel Morton should receive no office whatever, and in return the republican side of the senate would not oppose the confirmations of Pillsbury and Chase, the internal revenue collectors for Massachusetts and Maine. They were both rejected, however, through some misunderstanding, and the president, who feels very sore over the affair, has proceeded to take out his spite in the appointment. Morton was the originator of the scandal against Mr. Blaine.

THE DEBT'S DECREASE.

It is predicted at the treasury that the public debt statement for June will show a decrease of about eleven million dollars.

FOR NEBRASKA CITY.

The bill was reported to the senate to-day to appropriate an additional $25,000 for the completion of the public building at Nebraska City, Neb.

AN IOWAN CONFIRMED.

William Desmond has been confirmed United States attorney for the northern district of Iowa.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS.

The following named postoffice inspectors were to-day dropped from the rolls of the department: S. P. Childs, Chicago; D. Palsiver, Chicago.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Yesterday's Events on the Race Track and Diamond.

BRIGHTON BEACH, June 28.—For maidens, three-year olds, three-fourths of a mile: King Victor won, Lizzie Walton second, Bighead third. Time—1:18.

Mile: Cathcart and Aleck Ament ran a dead-heat for first place, Lute String third. Time—1:44¾. The heat was run off was and won by Aleck Ament by fifteen lengths. Time—1:47½.

Mile: Miss Daly won, Broughton second, Poverty third. Time—1:44¾.

For two-year olds, five furlongs: Nat Goodwin won, Jennie June second, Triple Cross third. Time—1:04½.

One and three-eighths miles: Adonis won, Santa Claus second, Ben Pryor third. Time—2:21¼.

One and one-eighth miles: Malaria won, Peekskill second, Valet third. Time—1:57¼.

The Base Ball Record.

AT CHICAGO—

Chicago	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—2

Pitchers—McCormick and Casey. First base hits—Chicago 8, Philadelphia 6. Errors—Chicago 3, Philadelphia 4. Umpire—Connelly.

AT PITTSBURG—

Pittsburg	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	1	1—9
Athletic	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Pitchers—Galvin and Mathews. First base hits—Pittsburg 14, Athletic 8. Errors—Pittsburg 2, Athletic 3. Umpire—Kelly.

AT DETROIT—

Detroit	0	0	3	4	0	2	0	0	2—11
Washington	2	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	0—10

Base hits—Detroit 17, Washington 13. Errors—Detroit 6, Washington 3. Umpire—Gaffney.

AT CINCINNATI—

Cincinnati	0	6	0	0	5	1	0	0	*—12
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0—4

Pitchers—Mullane and Kilroy. First base hits—Cincinnati 13, Baltimore 8. Errors—Cincinnati 4, Baltimore 4. Umpire—Valentine.

AT LOUISVILLE—

Louisville	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1—4

Eleven innings. Pitchers—Ramsey and Porter. First base hits—Louisville 10, Brooklyn 8. Errors—Louisville 2, Brooklyn 3. Umpirer—Bradly.

AT ST. LOUIS—

St. Louis	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Pitchers—Boyle and Radbourn. First base hits—St. Louis 10, Boston 4. Errors—St. Louis 4, Boston 8. Umpire—Curry.

AT ST. LOUIS—

St. Louis	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	—8
Metropolitans	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	—6

Pitchers—Foutz and Lynch. First base hits—St. Louis 7, Metropolitans 8. Errors—St. Louis 4, Metropolitans 3. Umpire—Walsh.

AT KANSAS CITY—

Kansas City	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	—7
New York	0	3	3	0	0	6	0	0	*	—12

Pitchers—Conway, Whitney and Devlin. First base hits—Kansas City 10, New York 8. Errors—Kansas City 9, New York 8. Umpire—York.

Sparks' Reply.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Commissione Sparks, in reply to a request from the secretary of the interior for a recommendation in the matter of the application of the state of Kansas for a reconsidration of the previous decision of the interior department upon the claim of the state to select additional lands under the agricultural collage act of 1862, has recommended that the application be granted.