THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1886. NUMBER 91.

A CABINET OFFICER TO WED.

Lamar to Mate With a Lady Second to None in Mississippi.

THE WHITE HOUSE LADIES.

Mrs. Cleveland and Her Mother and How They Busy Themselves—After Geronimo's Blood—National Capital Notes.

Coming Matrimonial Event.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—It is now pretty generally conceded by the family of Secretary Lamar, and is not denied by him, that he will soon be married to Mrs. Holt, of Macon, Ga. A gentleman who knows the lady well has given a description of her. Mrs. Holt is on the sunny side of forty-five, and looks under her age rather than over it. In culture that is thorough and not superficial, in dignity, grace of manner and person, and that indescribable high breeding which recalls to men whose heads are now gray the days when such women were typical southern dames, the lady is second to none from her native state or of her time. Having no children, although mistress of a home such as an ample fortune and refined taste alone could make, she has had the leisure, denied to others by reason of motherly cares, to keep conversant touching everything a woman of intellect and culture should care to know. If it shall turn out as it seems to be written, then the "good sense, good taste, and intellectual acumen" of the Mississippi philosopher will never be more conspicuously displayed than in the crowning event of his eventful history.

BRIDE AND MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom have spent the days very quietly at the white house since their return here. They have made some visits to their country house and watched the work in progress there. Mrs. Cleveland is pleased with the renovation which she found in her own boudoir at the northwest corner of the mansion. This is the resting spot for the mistress of the house, and with flowers and birds, together with all the little accessories she has added to it, it is rather a cosy nest. Mrs. Cleveland has a very capable housekeeper, a quite necessary office, which has not been filled since Mrs. Hayes left. This person relieves the youthful mistress of management, although the latter is enthusiastic enough over her new duties to take an active part. It is said that Mrs. Folsom will live at the white house during the remainder of Mr. Cleveland's term and assist her daughter at receptions. It has been a mystery to the Washington people why Mrs. Folsom has not been with her daughter more since she became mistress of the executive mansion.

DAN'S NEW RESIDENCE.

Colonel and Mrs. Lamont are now settled at 2003 I street, where they will keep house this winter. Mrs. Lamont is busy with the furnishing and decoration of her new home, which is very pleasantly situated.

CALLING FOR GERONIMO'S GORE.

Army officers say that Geronimo and his Apache following will undoubtedly be tried by a military commission, which means the hanging of the whole lot. President Cleveland and the secretary of war are being importuned by the people of the southwest for firm dealing with the surrendered braves, and many of them demand Geronimo's blood, without regard to any alleged conditions under which he may have surrendered.

CHANGES IN THE HOUSE.

It is now estimated that the change in the membership of the house of representatives at the approaching elections will reach, if it does not exceed, 60 per cent. It seems that the changes will be larger in proportion to the number in this house in the republican ranks. The only state which has so far guaranteed a return of all its delegation is Maine. Vermont may keep up its continuity, but there will be broken links everywhere. During the sessions the parties "stand together" pretty well in protecting individual interests, but when the campaigns come on it is "every man for himself," etc. In some states there will be a change of three-fourths of the members. But few of the old familiar faces will be seen in the fifty-fifth congress.

PAPER WILL RETIRE SILVER.

Treasury officials predict that there will be a cessation of the circulation of standard silver dollars to the amount of the one, two and five-dollar certificates as soon as the latter can reach the hands of the people. They think—and they reach their estimate from the demands being received—that no one will want the coin when the certificates are accessible. "The 20,000,000 of $1 certificates will be as a drop in the bucket," said one official. "The $1 greenbacks have been obsolete or rare just long enough to create a craving for something small in paper currency, and they would be gobbled up if there were 50,000,000 of them. Congress will undoubtedly authorize an enlargement of the issue.

A "MUM" CAMPAIGN.

Both of the campaign committees here have adopted the stealthy plan of procedure, and instead of giving out the usual information about the congressional fights in the various close districts are as mum as mutes. But that a desperate struggle is being made to get possession of the lower house of the next congress anybody can see. It is stated that a senator, who is giving freely his means to elect certain men, wrote to the secretary for the exact status of the campaigns in which he is interested and was refused the information on the ground that "it might become known and flustrate the work."

CHANCE TO DEFEAT RANDALL.

The failure of the republicans to nominate a candidate for congress in ex-Speaker Samuel J. Randall's district in Pennsylvania, is interpreted by men in both parties here to mean that that distinguished statesman is likely to be defeated. The republicans withheld action for the purpose of ascertaining whether the fight which the democrats have threatened to wage against Mr Randall materializes. If it does, and there is a division of the vote in that party, which seems very probable, on account of Mr. Randall's tariff views, then there will be a candidate nominated by the republicans, which the latter say they will elect. Mr. Randall's district is democratic, but if he loses many votes in his party a republican can be elected. The republican congressional campaign committee here is looking up the situation.

UNCLE SAM'S SHIPS OF WAR.

The Woodenware of the Present and the Iron Vessels to Be.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Chief Constructor Wilson estimates the active life of the wooden war ships of our present navy as follows: Tennessee, the only one classed as first rate six months; Trenton, Omaha and Vandalia, second rates, and Mohican, third rate, ten years; Lancaster and Brooklyn, second rates and Adams, Alliance, Essex, Enterprise, Nipsic, Tallapoosa and Yantic, third rates, six years; Hartford, Richmond and Pensacola, second rates, and Juniata, Ossipee, Quinnebaug, Swatara, Galena, Marion, Iroquois and Kearsarge, third rates, five years. These, together with the iron ships, Monocaly, Alert and Ranger, third rates, and Michigan, Palos and Pinta, fourth rates, constitute the available fighting force of the present navy.

The most powerful weapons are converted guns having ranges of perhaps two miles, excellent arms for operations against wooden ships and ancient fortifications, or for shelling towns, but inefficient against modern armor. The very best of these ships are held by our naval authorities as being behind the times as a reliance for offense or defense in actual warfare.

The list of iron clads comprises more than a dozen monitors, but none of them are in a condition for service at this time. With this showing the United States is placed by her own authorities at the foot of the list of naval powers in the essential matter of ships and guns, there being three South American, two Asiatic and fifteen or sixteen European powers, which outrank us.

That portion of our prospective new navy whose construction has already been sanctioned by congress, which will cost in the aggregate something more than twenty million dollars and the last of which, barring accidents, or failure of appropriations, is expected to be afloat four years hence. They are required to be built entirely of metal, and no device known and approved at the date of their planning to secure efficiency as a fighting machine has been, or is to be omitted in their construction. Their armament throughout will be of modern high-powered guns, the largest weapons at present contemplated being the twelve-inch breech loading rifle carrying a missile, which weighs more than 800 pounds, and requiring more than 400 pounds of powder for each discharge. The theoretical range of such weapons is about twelve miles, but difficulties in matter of elevation and otherwise serve to reduce this somewhat in practice. Seven of these ships are to be armored, the heaviest, probably, carrying sixteen inches of steel as a protection. There will be "protected cruisers," that is, vessels whose thick lower decks of steel dip their edges below the water line and serves as a protection to the machinery, magazines and other vital parts of the vessels. The others will be four steel cruisers, two gun boats, one first-class torpedo boat and one dynamite gun cruiser. Of the steel cruisers the Dolphin of 1,500 tons displacement is already completed and receiving her armament. The Atlanta, 3,000 tons, is on her trial trip, and her armament is being tested, while the Boston, 3,000 tons, and Chicago, 4,500 tons, are well advanced in construction. Five of the armored vessels are of the double turret monitor class, each designed to carry four heavy, high powered guns, throwing 500-pound shells with a possible range of ten miles.

These ships were planned ten years ago. Doubtless if planned to-day some changes would be made, but they are nevertheless spoken of by Constructor Wilson in his last annual report as the best type of coast and harbor defense vessels in existence. Though not designed for cruising, they can in an emergency be sent abroad. Their seaworthiness has been well tested in the past. Congress has now supplied the means for furnishing these ships and the work is progressing rapidly.

The Miantonomah, 3,815 tons, will be ready for service this year; Puritan, 6,060 tons, has her engines in place and is nearly ready for her armor, while the Terror, Amphrite and Monadnock, 3,815 tons each, are now receiving their machinery. The other two armored ships have not yet entered upon their first stage of existence, their construction having only been authorized by congress at the end of its last session, and they are to be of 6,000 tons displacement, have double bottoms, engines designed to drive sixteen knots an hour, and complete torpedo outfits, and armaments of the most effective kind, and are to cost not more than two and a half millions each. In the mere matter of displacement these ships will exceed nearly one-fourth the best and largest of our present naval vessels, while in speed and effectiveness they are intended to compare favorably with the better class of European cruising war ships.

The dynamite gun cruiser will be a novelty, comparable, probably, to nothing now in existence. The secretary of the navy is required to make a contract with its inventor for its construction, and the department will have little or nothing to do with the work beyond passing judgment upon the plans in advance, and the result at is completion. The conditions imposed by the act of congress contemplate the construction of a vessel, 130 feet long, proportionately very narrow, and of very light draft with exceedingly powerful engines, guaranteed to be capable of producing a speed of twenty knots. In brief the plans for this craft are understood to look to the placing of machinery and other ordinary appliances of ship towards bow and stern, leaving the region amidships for the magazines and pneumatic guns, the latter being fixed in position and having a high elevation. Dynamite missiles will be thrown like boombs from an ordinary mortar.

With all these vessels the United States, as a naval power, will outrank Brazil, Chili, the Argentine Republic, China, Japan, Greece, Norway, Portugal and Sweden, and will be abreast of Turkey, Spain, Holland and Denmark. She will still be outranked by England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia.

DOSE OF BENEDICTINE BITTERS

For 125 Printers Who are Discharged from the Government Office.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The first blow of the official axe fell upon the government printing office yesterday and 125 employes walked the plank. The discharges were made without regard to politics or personal considerations. Mr. Benedict found the office crowded to its utmost limit, he said, and apparently without regard to the wants of public service or demands of the present system, which he thinks requires a speedy and radical reorganization. The force required for the last thirty days a total of $158,000, or a daily average of about $6,000. The last congress appropriated $2,000,000 for public printing for the fiscal year. In connection with this appropriation congress provided that the public printer should not exceed one-half of the total appropriation during the first six months. This would be an average of $60,000 per month for labor and material. The labor roll alone, left by Mr. Rounds, was within $9,000 of this average, whereas $50,000 a month is needed for material and other expenses. Besides the regular appropriation of $2,000,000 there are a few special appropriations for agricultural reports, reports of the commissioner of labor, etc., and resources from the sale of waste material. Taking into consideration all the resources there is available on the first of October not exceeding $420,000 for all expenses during the next three months, while the expenditures for the quarter ending this month have been about $675,000. Mr. Rounds, it is stated, confessed to his successor that he had greatly overrun his limit. This state of affairs left Mr. Benedict but one duty to perform, and that was to immediately reduce the force to comply with the law. The blow fell the heaviest upon his personal staff of clerks, saving there alone an aggregate of $10,000 in salaries, without, in his opinion, detriment to the public service and leaving that much more to the mechanical skill of the office.

A MANSION IN THE DEPTHS.

Strange Discovery by Workmen in a Wisconsin Locality.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 26.—At Kaukauna the workmen engaged in excavating a sewer came upon the ruins of a stone building at the depth of eight feet. The stone first found bore traces of fine workmanship and polish. Further digging developed a quantity of ashes, about twenty-five bushels of which were removed, when another wall was struck. The stones were finely faced, some being blackened as if by fire and smoke. The others must have been subjected to great artificial heat as they had crumbled into lime. The work was found but a foot or two above bedrock, and shows evidences of workmanship that could have been performed only by a highly civilized race. It must have been done centuries ago, as a large elm tree has grown over the ruins. The discovery has led to the advancement of many theories.

Desperadoes Steal a Woman.

LAREDO, Tex., Sept. 26.—At 2 o'clock this morning the city authorities were notified that five armed men had entered the residence of a Mexican during the progress of a dance, broke up the dance and forcibly carried away the wife of the proprietor. The desperadoes were followed down the river and two of them, Gonzalos and Contraz, were overtaken and arrested. From them it was learned that the gang is a part of El Coyote's, the bandit, under the leadership of Marcial Benaides, who succeeded in evading pursuit. The woman is supposed to be with Benaides against her will. No special cause for kidnapping is known.

Cotton Damaged by Rain.

GALVESTON, Sept. 26.—Reports from several counties in the cotton belt tell of the disastrous result of the late heavy and continuous rains, also of considerable damage resulting from the common worm, which is ravaging Washington and neighboring counties. It is believed that large quantities of cotton have been washed out and damaged by rain.

GRAND CAMPAIGN OPENING.

Eleven Great Mass Meetings in Iowa and Brilliant Speeches by Orators.

ALL ABOUT THE STATE DEBT.

Governor Larrabee Shows up the Falsity of a Democratic Charge—Weaver's Latest Break—Other Iowa Happenings.

Brilliant Republican Speeches.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 26.—[Special to the BEE.]—Republicans throughout the state are all talking of the splendid way in which their campaign was opened on Thursday last. It is believed that never before in the history of Iowa were there so many and so important speeches delivered on one day as on that. Eleven great mass meetings were held—one for each congressional district—and the speakers included a United States senator, all of the republican congressmen from Iowa, the governor of the state and two ex-governors. The secretary of state, the attorney general and the commissioner of labor statistics, quite an array of notables, and an index of the character of the speeches. If there was any issue state or national that was not discussed that day, it would take the largest kind of microscope to find it. Twenty-eight columns of these speeches in supplement form are being distributed through the state by the republican state central committee. They believe that in Iowa, the most effective way to make votes is by appeals to the reason and intelligence of intelligent people. That wouldn't do for Missouri, but the people of Iowa all read, and most of them read a good deal.

STATE FINANCES.

The democrats have raised a good deal of noise over the fact that the state has a floating indebtedness of a few hundred thousand dollars, which they charge up to republican extravagance and mismanagement. In his speech opening the campaign at Webster City, on Thursday, Governor Larrabee discussed this subject in a very complete and very satisfactory manner, which has put a stop to any further democratic complaints. He showed that the current debt, small as it is, was incurred by increased appropriations for the various educational and charitable institutions of the state—some twenty in number—appropriations that have all ready been justified by the necessitiss that called them forth. Further than that, he compared the condition of the finances under republican management with the condition of things in states of similar size under democratic control. Iowa's entire indebtedness, which will be wiped out in two or three years, is but a few hundred thousand. Missouri, as strongly democratic as Iowa is republican, has a bonded indebtedness of over fourteen millions, and no prospect of reducing it. Iowa, with a levy of from 20 to 25 cents on the $100, raises an annual income of from one million to a million and a quarter dollars, which meets all the expenses of the state, executive, legislative and judicial, and puts hundreds of thousands of dollars annually into the permanent improvements and the running expenses of twenty state institutions. Missouri, to meet its current expenses, makes a state levy of forty cents on the dollar, raising for yearly expenditure over $2,700,000. The governor put in another telling blow in comparing republican Iowa with democratic Georgia. The latter state, with 80,000 less popul tion than Iowa, has an indebtedness of nearly nine millions, and an annual expenditure of nearly two millions. But an example of democratic mismanagement and inefficiency can be seen right in Iowa, where the two democratic counties, Dubuque and Lee, that give combined, the largest democratic majorities in the state, have the largest indebtedness of any, and their financial affairs are the scandal and reproach of the state. The democrats once had a chance to manage affairs in Iowa, and the record they made is sadly against them. That was in the early days of the state before the republican party was in force. But when they handed the state, not then seven years old, over to the republicans in 1854, the delivered with it a bonded indebtedness of about $80,000, and all their assets were the old state capital at Iowa City and a little old building at Fort Madison, both built chiefly at the expense of the national government.

WEAVER AND HIS PASSES.

They are telling a good story on General Weaver, the fusion congressman from the Sixth district. One of his hobbies in public is to denounce the issue of railroad passes to public officials, and in private to use all he can get and ask for more. A few days ago he went a few miles northeast of here to make one of his anti-pass speeches, and left this city over the "Diagonal." When the conductor appeared he produced an annual pass over the Minnesota & Southwestern. The general has been out of the state so much that he hasn't kept informed on all railroad matters, and he had no idea that the "Diagonal" was under the management of the road whose pass he presented. The conductor looked at it and said: "That's no good over this road."

"But do you see that name there?" the general persisted.

The conductor held up the pass and read: "James B. Weaver."

"Yes, I see it," he is reported to have replied, "but if your name is now Weaver it will soon be Dennis if you don't yay your fare."

The anti-pass reformer reluctantly produced his money and took his receipt.

AID FOR CHARLESTON

The proposition of the Grand Army of the Republic to raise a fund for the relief of the Charleston sufferers is meeting with general favor through the state. The old soldiers are determined to show that their bravery in war is equaled by their chivalry in peace. One of the Grand Army posts of this city has just sent a draft for $217 to the mayor of Charleston to be added to the relief fund.

THOSE RAILWAY CASES.

The attorney general goes to Washington in a few days to appear for the state in the supreme court in the cases against the railway corporations that have refused to comply with the Sweeney law, passed by the last legislature. This law requires them to reincorporate under the laws of Iowa before doing business here, and they declare that the law is unconstitutional, and have agreed to take this test case to the United States supreme court for a decision. The stand taken by the railroads will be followed by other corporations if their position is sustained, so great interest is taken in the result. By reincorporating here, as contemplated by this law, they would then be subject to state control, and would be compelled to carry on their litigation with citizens of the state in the state.

ALLISON'S POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

Senator Allison has returned from Maine where he made several speeches, and in a few days he will enter actively into the campaign here. The whole state is pleased at the very favorable mention with which his name is received in the east as an available candidate for the presidency in 1888. But no effort is being made to start a boom for him, as some outside papers have reported. Iowa republicans are committed to no man as yet, and they are wise enough to know that the most dangerous thing for any candidate would be to start a boom for him now. In 1888 they will be for the man who can be elected, and if Blaine is a candidate they will unhoubtedly stand by him as they have done three times before.

Latest Fenian Scare.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Eastern Morning News of Hull has received a letter, bearing a London postmark and signed "One of Them," announcing that the Fenians intend to burn Hull, and will set fire to the town at twenty different points simultaneously. The writer says he is disgusted with his brother fenians. He enjoins secrecy upon the editor of the News, saying that he, the writer, will be murdered if the fenians discover that he divulged the secret.

Weather for Iowa and Nebraska.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Local rains, followed by fair, cooler weather, with a cool wave.

GEORGE SCARES THEM ALL.

The Doughty Prisoner Liable to Set Up All the Gotham Parties.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Tammany hall politicians are much alarmed at the energetic way in which the managers of Henry George's canvass have entered upon the campaign. It is admitted by them that most of the votes cast for George will be drawn from the ranks of Tammany, and in view of the fact that the prospect of coalition with the County democracy organization is growing smaller from day to day, those in control of the destinies of Tammany are trying to arrange some plan whereby they will be able to make a fair showing on election day. A conference committee will be appointed to wait upon other democratic organizations and arrange a union ticket, if possible. If this last effort for union should fail, it is said Tammany will place a ticket in the field headed by P. Henry Dugro, and a deal will be made with the republicans, whereby the candidate of the latter organization will be sacrificed. This is only one of many rumors afloat at city hall. Tammany men deny it, and say if the County democracy should refuse to join in nominating a union ticket Tammany will place a full ticket in the field, and every effort would be made to elect the candidates thus named. It was also said that the citizens' committee of 100 will hold a meeting in the latter part of next week, and will name Grace as the most available candidate for mayor. A prominent member of the County democracy said: "Mr. Grace will be nominated despite his announcement that he is not a candidate. The nomination will be forced upon him in such a way that he cannot refuse it."

WRETCHED REDSKINS.

Deplorable Condition of the Indians of Northern Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 26.—Messrs. Wright and Larrabee, of Indiana, the commission which has been arranging treaties with the Indians of northern Minnesota, are in the city for a few days. In addition to the facts already published about the treaties made they report the most determined effort on the part of the men interested in the sale of whisky to the Indians to prejudice them against the commission. The theory is that, so long as the Indians can be kept outside their reservations and open to the advances of the whites, they can be led to part with the money they make from the sale of rice and blueberries for whisky. The Indians of the Beech Lake reservations have sold this season $10,000 worth of berries, and the commissioners state that a large part of this goes to buy whisky. At White Oak Point the Indians were found in a most deplorable condition. In some instances they had been so completely demoralized and so entirely robbed of the means of subsistance that they would eat the dead bodies of diseased horses. The men were in a revolting condition and seemingly lost to all moral sense, while the women were made articles of merchandise. The last scene that the commission witnessed as they pulled out to their canoes from White Oak Point was touching as well as terrible. Upon the bank of the lake in the midst of a chilling rain sat a poor Indian woman adding her tears to those that nature seemed shedding. Her husband had just sold one child, a young girl not more than fifteen years of age, to some lumber men for a sack of flour. It is said by the commissioners that there are many instances where girls are actually sold as wife men, and after being robbed of all they have most dear are turned adrift with babes in their arms and another girl taken in their places. The commission will visit the Mille Lacs reservation and will go thence to Fond du Lac, Boise Fort and Grand Portage to complete the work in Minnesota. They will, if not to late, also go to Dakota, stopping at Fort Berthold and from there to Montana, then to Washington Territory, Oregon and Idaho.

TWO DARING ROBBERS.

A Last Offense That is the Means of Bringing Them to Jail.

DEMING, N. M., Sept. 26.—Friday evening at dusk two armed men held up the Santa Fe railroad station at Nutt and robbed the agent, G. D. Farmer, of all the money on hand. They then compelled Farmer to accompany them a quarter of mile out of town. He returned and gave the alarm and a party was organized to capture them. The party overtook them a mile from town, and when within twenty paces the robbers fired on them, wounding Henry Harvey in the thigh, the ball shattering the bone and making a dangerous wound. The rest of the party returned to Nutt and information was telegraphed to Deming. A special train left here at 8:30 with twenty men, but having no horses, they could do nothing, and so left two of the party to follow the train. At daybreak the others returned, bringing the wounded men to Deming. Harvey's leg was amputated Saturday morning, but he sank under the shock, died at 6 o'clock p. m., and was buried here to-day. Word was received early this morning that two men, answering the description of the robbers, were encamped about twenty miles southeast of here. Posses started for the camp and brought in the men at daylight. Their names are Jim Goulde and Jack Clark and they are the same men who robbed the express agent at Sepan twice, and held up the Kingston stage about two weeks ago. They acknowledge their crimes. The prisoners were taken to Silver City by special train to prevent lynching.

Sunday in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 26.—No shocks occurred here last night. The weather is fine to-day and most of the city congregations attended services in their own churches. Open air worship on the battery was continued and was largely attended. The city is crowded with excursionists. The signal office here applied to the weather bureau at Washington for indications covering the period of Wiggins' predicted earthquake. To-night the following dispatch was received from General Hazen:

There are at present no indications of any atmospheric disturbances between now and the 30th. Timely notice will be given you should any change appear.

A Child Eaten by Rats.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The six-months-old baby of William Reynolds, a farmer living five miles north, suffered a horrible death Friday night. The infant was placed in its crib in a room occupied by its parents. A lady in an adjoining room heard the child cry toward morning, but supposing the parents were awake said nothing. In the morning Mrs. Reynolds discovered her babe was dead. Rats, which are very numerous about the premises, had killed the child, and literally denuded the bones of the face, and otherwise terribly mutilated the body.

Sunday Base Ball.

AT CINCINNATI—

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—4
Brooklyn.....	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	—5

Base hits—Cincinnati 8, Brooklyn 10. Errors—Cincinnati 8, Brooklyn 6. Pitchers—Henderson and Mullane. Umpire—Mcquade.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis..., ..	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Baltimore.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—St. Louis 8, Baltimore 5. Errors—St. Louis 1, Baltimore 1. Umpire—Valentine.

Good Time For a Census.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—Returns made by railroad companies and steamboat lines show that fully 125,000 people were brought to this city last week to witness the display attendant upon the Knights Templar conclave.

ON DECK STANDS COLUMBUS.

Substantial Progress in the Prosperous Capital of Platte County.

SERIOUS COLLISION ON THE U. P.

Charged With Incendiarism—Burglary at Nebraska City—Charged With Drawing a Switch Pin—Political and General News.

They Builded Well.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Sept. 26.—[Special to the BEE.]—This little city is beginning to assume quite a metropolitan aspect, with its several new business blocks looming up and nearing completion, in fact, one hears on all sides remarks bearing on the generally improved condition of matters. In the way of trade, the old remark that "things are slow" is entirely obsolete and Columbus people in general, and its merchants in particular, are very jubilant over their increasing business and the bright prospects for a rushing autumn. Neighboring agriculturists are characterized by the beaming smile that every one of them carries. Their small grain is carefully housed and ere this time corn has been released from all danger so far as the destructive ability of Jack Frost is concerned, and the one anxiety now in the mind of the Platte county farmer is that occasioned by the question of who shall exhibit the prize vegetable, swine, etc., at our coming county fair.

The fair will be held from September 28 to October 1 inclusive, and all that is asked is favorable weather, in which case there will be the largest crowd in Columbus that has ever attended a similar gathering in Central Nebraska. The management of the association is sparing no time, pains nor labor, to have the grounds in perfect trim; and certainly they should be rewarded this time, for outside of Omaha there is no place where the elements have seemed to so persistently combine to discourage the people and contend against the undertaking.

One of the most important improvements here is a project set on foot some time since by A. Arnold—that of establishing an artifical lake just on the outskirts and immediately west of the town. Many prophesied that the undertaking would never succeed, but the indefatigable Arnold has succeeded in getting the necessary stock subscribed, and excavation was begun last week. The lake will be 300x600 feet and will hold eight feet of water to be supplied by the city's waterworks, and early in the spring will be doubled in length. It will be well stocked with choice varieties of the finny tribe, will furnish the city's requirement of ice, and will be the best of skating rinks during the winter, and a cool resort in the summer.

At the coming election a proposition will be submitted to the people of this county to vote $125,000 bonds, for the purpose of erecting an addition to the court house, which is fast becoming too small for the increasing work in the various offices. The small talk heard occasionally pertaining to the removal of the county seat to Platte Center, amounts to nothing and is confined within the limits of the hamlet so designated.

The work on the waterworks is progressing rapidly, a large force having entered last Monday upon the task of excavation for the mains, which, when completed, will cover some five or six miles. Although the system is not expected to be finished on contract time, it will be but a few weeks until Columbus will be enjoying the benefits to be derived therefrom.

Yesterday's Railroad Wreck.

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 26.—[Special to the BEE.]—Another serious wreck occurred here this morning to add to the long list of casualties on the Union Pacific road which have occurred of late. As the "Overland" express train came in at 6 o'clock it ran into a freight train which was on the main line preparing to sidetrack. The passenger train was running at full speed, and owing to the early hour and a heavy fog, the engineer on the incoming train could not see the freight until within a few rods. He and the fireman jumped from the engine in time to save their lives. The two trains collided a moment later with a fearful crash. The engine, tender and a fruit car of the passenger train went off the track, demolishing the engine completely. On the freight train the caboose and two box cars were torn to splinters. There was only one man on the caboose and he had a miraculous escape. The construction train came up from Omaha at 10 o'clock and has been at work all day clearing up the wreck.

Fusion in Adams County.

HASTINGS, Neb., Sept. 26.—[Special to the BEE.]—The prohibitionists held their county convention yesterday and endorsed the candidates that were nominated at Juniata a week ago for the legislature. Dr. Fitch, of Hastings, is now the people's candidate for the senate, and H. L. Palmer, of West, and H. G. Armatage, of Kenisaw, for the house. There is a general acquiescence in this union or fusion of these two elements, and as the Knights of Labor are recognized in the platform, they will vote the people's ticket. The candidates are all strong Van Wyck men. While the doctor will say but little about the general in the campaign, he is pledged privately to vote and work for him in the legislature.

Burglary at Nebraska City.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Some time during last night parties at present unknown effected an entrance to the B. & M. passenger depot by prying open one of the south windows. They then proceeded to blow open the safe by drilling a hole in a juxtaposition to the handle, and filling it with powder, shivered the door in many pieces. All the booty they got was $36.90. Of this amount $15 belonged to Mr. Chris Coffey, the ticket agent, who had deposited it for safe keeping. This is the second time this office has been burglarized in the last two months.

Arrested For Drawing Switch Pins.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Ben Lloyd and William Cook, hailing from Hamburg, Ia., were arrested this morning by Officers Hare and Farley on the charge of drawing a switch pin from one of the switches in the B. & M. yards. The parties on being arrested denied having touched the pin, but two witnesses will swear that they saw them in the act. They are now in jail and will have their hearing to-morrow. The act is a penitentiary one.

Quite a Railroad Event.

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 26.—[Special to the BEE.]—The first train on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley road went around the city this morning on the new line encircling the town. There were a large number of people at the depot to see it make the first trip, many of them abandoning their usual place in church to see it. There is a general rejoicing over the consummation of this change, which has been in progress for many months.

Charged With a Big Crime.

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 26.—[Special to the BEE.]—Henry Thege, of North Bend, is now languishing in the county jail here. He was arrested yesterday and is charged with the serious crime of incendiarism in applying the torch to his own property which resulted in the destruction of a whole business block at North Bend about a month ago, doing damage to the extent of $100,000. He is expecting to get bail, but has not yet done so.

Another Democratic Nomination.

ARAPAHOE, Neb., Sept. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The democratic senatorial convention for this district met at McCook yesterday, and after preliminaries were settled, S. W. Stilgebouer, of Red Willow county, was nominated for state senator. A senatorial district central committee was appointed, with one member from each county. Major H. F. Williams was appointed chairman.

Straight for Van Wyck.

ULYSSES, Neb., Sept. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Van Wyckers, headed by C. St. Challis, of the Dispatch, and G. W. Lord, swept the board at the Ulysses primary yesterday, electing thirteen straight Van Wyck republicans by thirty majority, 140 votes being polled in all. This insures the republican county convention next Saturday for the old man.

THE WEEK'S TONE BUOYANT.

General Review of Trade, and the Stock and Money Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There was rather a quiet and restful closing of the most active and interesting week we have had during the whole year. To be sure sales were unusually large for Saturday, but brokers were not so troubled and had time to chat and answer calls. The revival of speculation has been very marked, and has considerably more than doubled the income of the leading brokers. The market is peculiar from the fact that it seems almost entirely free from manipulation by insiders. The whirl of speculation is every day becoming more hopeful from the outside, and there is hardly a first-class house on the street which is not now carrying a larger number of active accounts than at any time for two years. Those who have the largest business are the most active as buyers, while smaller houses have been steadily closing out old accounts, which have been hanging on for some time, but at the same time opening up new ones. It is difficult to get at more than one opinion. It seems to be generally considered that a little reaction would be a healthy thing for the market, but everyone has given up predicting it.

Traders are all on the bull side, for day after day the highest prices in two years has been topped and the average of the market is about at the highest figures known since 1883. Nevertheless, there has been no real reaction, and brokers, who have been carefully running over their accounts, express the opinion that the outside interest already enlisted is growing so fast that it will be useless to look for any decline of more than 1 or 2 per cent until later in the fall. Of course, if prices advance steadily and rapidly, as they have, and the support of the bear element is entirely lost, a serious break must follow. Now, however, it looks as if there was sufficient support given by non-professional traders to distribute stocks so widely that a slump need not be counted among probabilities. There is also another element which must be taken into consideration. The market is a very healthy and natural one, and there are a great many people with $500,000 to $1,000,000 capital who are now taking an active interest—men who will operate without fear when they see that the great leaders of the past are not arrayed against them.

Gould does not appear to be making the slightest attempt to "jackscrew up" his own stock. The Vanderbilt party seems to ignore the stock exchange conditions of their securities and will content themselves with charming prophesies about the value of Lackawanna without any efforts to make a corner in it, or to lift it up and down, so as to milk the market. The mainspring which has governed the movement of the market all week is the removal of the serious obstacles in the way of the organization of Reading. President Gowen has carried out his part of the contract, has tendered his resignation and is now really without legal power to act in connection with the affairs of the company. Mr. Corbin has entered into a reorganization plan with all his usual energy, and will make the administration of Reading affairs his first duty. He goes into the board in hearty sympathy with all in interest, with the single exception of holders of the first series of consolidated fives. They threaten to make it very interesting for the reorganization trustees unless they offer them a great deal better terms than they did on the former plan. The money market is going to work easier and in spite of the buoyant tone of the stock exchange during the week money never loaned above 10 per cent, and at that figure for only a few moments, the average being below rather than above the legal rate.

RANGE MEN AROUSED

They Fear Chicago and Its Pleuro Pneumonia Cattle.

DENVER, Sept. 26.—The president of the International Range association to-day issued the following circular:

To the officers of the various state, territorial and local cattle growers' associations of range country within a post of twenty-four hours:

Telegraphic dispatches have confirmed the startling intelligence that contagious pleuro pneumonia exists to an alarming extent in and about certain distilleries, feeding farms and dairy farms about Chicago and vicinity, and, while this is being written, every thinking man is, no doubt, seriously contemplating the possible imminent danger. Chicago is the chief market for our western cattle, and is also the leading point for distributing the eastern cattle and the absolute necessity for the employment of every precautionary measure for the protection of your herds is obvious. The live stock sanitary regulations of the western states and territories are lamentably deficient and for the most part such regulations as have been promulgated have not been efficiently enforced, thus affording easy opportunities for eastern cattle to gain admission to western ranges. The rigid enforcement of all existing sanitary regulations for the protection of western cattle must be demanded, and every possible effort should be put forward by your associations to aid the sanitary authorities of the various states and territories to strengthen and improve upon the present protective systems.

Cook County's Labor Politicians.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—There was no little excitement felt in labor circles to-day over the disturbance in yesterday's Cook county labor convention. Half a dozen meetings were held during the day by different trade organizations that were not allowed representation yesterday. To-night an unrecognized element held a large meeting, at which it was decided to hold a convention to-morrow, independent of the other faction, which is said to be controlled by the socialistic element, who had agreed upon county, legislative and congressional candidates, to be supported in the coming election.

Wiggins Objects.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 26.—Professor Wiggins is now claiming that he has been misrepresented by the American press. He denies that he ever related to correspondents the chapter of horrors which has been given as incidental to the fulfillment of a prediction for the 29th inst. "I simply stated," the professor said to a reporter yesterday, "that the earthquake forces would be to the south of the thirtieth parallel of latitude."

Texas Fever in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—A special from Marshall, Mo., says: Since Friday, September 17, J. Coyle, a prominent cattle dealer of this city, has lost twenty-five head of cattle from Texas fever. The native cattle contracted the disease from a herd of Texas calves, which were shipped here from Kansas City early in the summer and placed on a cattle ranch. The disease has spread to other parts and several deaths have occurred among them.

The Brooklyn bridge receipts on Monday were $2,795.72, the largest taken in on a single day since the structure was opened.

Earthquake insurance, which is in vogue in Italy, is proposed as a sort of companion for cyclone insurance in this part of the country.

NO DANGER OF STARVATION.

As Long as the Corn Crop Holds Out as the Reports Indicate.

THE AVERAGES USUALLY GOOD.

Indiana, Ohio and Michigan Lead the Van in the Order Named—Red Willow County Leads in Nebraska.

Weekly Crop Report.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The following crop report will appear in this week's issue of the Farmer's Review: The weather has continued unusually favorable for growing corn, and bulletins from Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois counties indicate a slighly more favorable outlook than was deemed to be possible one month ago. The crop has certainly not gone backward as a whole during the past four weeks, but reports as to yields continue to show the yield per acre will be considerably below the average.

Reports of correspondents from twenty counties in Illinois estimate the yield by bushels per acre show a range from twelve to forty bushels for the counties named. The lowest averages are reported from Williams, Wayne, Stephenson, Madison, Cheystian and Boone counties, where the yield is placed at from twelve to twenty bushels. In Wabash, Stark, Pulaski, Jo Daviess, Johnson, Greene, Fulton and Coles the yield is estimated from twenty to thirty bushels. In Crawford, Effingham, Kankakee, Macon, McDonough and Woodford the yield is placed at from twenty-five to forty bushels.

In the state of Iowa the averages follow very closely those of Illinois. In twenty-one counties reporting this week the lowest estimate is twelve bushels for Fayette