THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1886. NUMBER 152.

HUNTING BEGINS AT PAU.

The First Meet of the Season Furnishes Good Sport.

THE SPORTS WHO WERE PRESENT

Count Kalnocky's Speech Criticised by Austrian Officials—British Sympathy For the Chicago Anarchists—Other News.

A Big Day's Sport.

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PAU (via Havre), Nov. 16.—New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The first regular meet of the season of the fox hounds took place to-day. The rendezvous was fixed at a picturesque spot just outside of the town known as Pondpoint des alles de Morlass. The weather was warm, even muggy, but the sky quite overcast, and the day finally ended in a downpour. Notwithstanding the fear of a ducking, however, a large throng of people had assembled on foot and in carriages to see the hounds throw off. The number of those who had come out to hunt themselves was, on the contrary, unusually small in comparison with other years, and with the exception of the master, Sir Victor Brooke, the huntsman and whip, nobody sported the traditional pink.

AMONG THE LADIES

were Miss Lily Kane and her sister, Mrs. Morris Post, driving in a pony trap a l'Anglais. In landaus and victorias were Mrs. Stewart and the Comtesse de Grammont, Mrs. Lawrence with Miss Garner, Mrs. and Miss Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Bloomfield and Miss Griffith, Madame de Lassenoc, Lady Campbell, the Misses Stanbyns, etc., M. Morrilon also took out a party on his mail coach, which is now the only one left in Pau, Mr. Forbes Morgan being away hunting in England, Mr. Foster gone to Rome for the winter, and Baron Deste having had the heart to leave his fine property at Billheres to spend the season in Paris.

THE HUNTING FIELD PROPER

was composed of Sir Thomas Knox, ex-master of the Biarritz hounds, who is hunting this season at Pau, Miss Burton, Mr. Harry Hutton and the Miss Huttons, Sir John Nugent, Baron de la Rachetoillee, Major Malcolm Patton, Messrs de Cuadra, Cairnes, Burgess, Lawrence, Rogers and Barron.

While waiting at the meet I heard many pleasant allusions to Dr. Green's marriage at Greenwood yesterday to Miss Hewitt, daughter of New York's new mayor. "If that horse could only speak what volumes he'd have to tell," said Larregaine, as he stood by holding Dr. Green's old horse, Flames, that for four years carried him so brilliantly in his first flight at the Pau hunt.

"That's all very well," said a young lady, regretfully, "but why couldn't Green have got married and come back to Pau, too?"

"Oh, but he wouldn't be half so nice, now, you know," chaffed her companion.

It was now precisely a quarter past 12, and, at a signal from Sir Victor, the huntsman, Tom Halsey, blew his horn and took the hounds at a brisk trot to the place where, at the commencement of the day, the scent was laid.

THE HOUNDS DASHED OFF

at once with a quick burst. After a half dozen fairish jumps, taken in full view of the carriages, hounds and riders rapidly disappeared from sight. The line was a good one, taking us along the Landes du Pont Long and up the Serres de Morlaas hill, leaving the wood on the right. After a short check on the top of the hill the hounds again took up the scent, ran through Duillon, Espeched and Sedzere, running into the fox at Gabaston. The pace, which at first was only steady, became quite hot toward the last part. There was considerable coming to grief, and but five were up at the finish. After waiting a few moments to see the fox broken up and the brush and pads distributed, we rode back to Morlaas, whither several of the ladies had driven on to meet us and order lunch. Thus merrily ended a capital day's sport. On Thursday there will be no drag, Sir Victor intending to try and draw the covers around the Lascar and Uzoin.

KALNOCKY'S POSITION.

It is Criticized By the Press and Officials.

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BUDA-PESTH, Nov. 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Count Kalnocky's speech on Saturday is criticized by the Austrian and Hungarian press according to party feeling. It was thought that several passages were capable of two interpretations. The debate on Tuesday is expected with anxiety to settle doubtful points. Count Andressy was sent for on Sunday by the emperor, which is unusual here, and is said to have been at the instigation of Kalnocky. A long interview and the favorable reception of Kalnoky's speech in western Europe reassured the people when joined with the Russian hostile criticism. In a secret session of the Hungarian committee Count Andressy attacked his policy as weak. He said there was no difficulty in Bulgaria not caused by Russia, which has gone contrary to the Berlin treaty. Kalnocky replied with promises of adopting Andressy's suggestions. Counts Appolyi and Szechenyi both spoke against Kalnocky. Andressy's speech was much approved, but it is thought Kalnocky's position will not be weakened by it but strengthened.

Anarchist Bulls in Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A meeting of British anarchists is called to assemble in Cleveland hall, London, on the 23d inst, to protest against the action of the Chicago court which tried and sentenced Spies and his colleagues. The circular calling the meeting denounces the jury that convicted the Chicago anarchist as a bribed and packed body and condemns Judge Gary for refusing the prisoners a new trial. Aubern Herbert, brother of the Earl of Carnorvan, will probably preside over the meeting.

Arms for Moonlighters.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A Frenchman has been engaged in shipping arms to the County of Kerry, Ireland, where he sold them to the moonlighters. A London firm suspected the business he was carrying on and informed the police who seized some parcels, which the Frenchman had ordered shipped to Ireland, and opened them, when they were found to contain arms.

Russia's Candidate Approved.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Russia has designated Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia, as her candidate for the throne of Bulgaria. The other powers have unanimously approved of him as the successor to Alexander, and have invited Russia to now propose a satisfactory solution to the conflict with the Bulgarian regents.

The Schright Marriage Annulled.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Judgment was rendered to-day in the action brought by Mrs. Arthur Schright to have her marriage with Mr. Schright declared void on the ground that she was forced into it through fear. The marriage was declared annulled.

Village Destroyed by Fire.

BERNE, Nov. 16.—The village of Frutstein, in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, has been destroyed by fire. A number of the inhabitants perished in the flames.

Ten Men Killed.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Ten workmen were instantly killed to-day and several injured by the collapse of a building in process of erection in Grensble, in the department of Isere.

PERVERSION OF A SPEECH.

Blaine's Views on Civil Service Reform Altered By His Enemies.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 16.—The following letter will be published here to-morrow:

To the Editor of the Kennebec Journal:—I thank you for calling my attention to the circular issued by the so-called independent committee during the recent canvass in Massachusetts touching my position on civil service reform. Absence from home for several weeks has prevented my seeing it sooner. The circular embodies a singular perversion of what I said and a still more singular perversion of what I quoted in a speech on the 19th of October, at Huntington, Pa. How the error of misrepresentation originated, it is not for me to say. My speeches in Pennsylvania were accurately reported for the Philadelphia Press by skilled stenographers, and I personally saw the report in no other paper. I send you herewith my speech of October 19, as it appeared in the Press, and respectfully ask you to republish it in your columns side by side with the circular issued by the Massachusetts independent committee. I thank you further for submitting to me the public letter of October 26 from Mr. Martin Brimmer, of Boston, in which I am accused of "repudiating the reform of the civil service with a sneer." Perhaps Brimmer inconsiderately based his remarks upon the circular of the independent committee, and has thus been led into publishing a statement which does me great injustice. If my supposition is correct, Brimmer will, as a gentleman, withdraw his language. It is scarcely necessary to say that I have never repudiated reform in the civil service, nor abated my interest therein. Nor have I ever regarded a sneer as a forcible mode of argument. Were I tempted to resort to it I should direct it, not against reform of the civil service, but against the hypocrisy of those who wish the conditions of that service to be enforced against their political opponent, but not against their political friends. The point which I sought to establish in my speech at Huntington was entirely confused and obscured in the independent circular. In effect I said that the English civil service, which was held up as a model for our own government by those who left the republican party two years ago, is now under such investigation and apparent condemnation by the English themselves that the British ministry have instituted a commission to examine into the alleged abuses; that George W. Smalley, apparently agreeing hitherto with the American admirers of the English service, now declares the belief in England to be that their civil service is worse in all departments of the government than it was forty years ago. Smalley gives a somewhat detailed recital of the defects and abuses alleged to exist in the English service—defects and abuses which were never attributed to our own civil service even by its most merciless censor. My argument implied and was intended to imply that the republican party had been wise in not adopting the English system, with its life tenure and its large pension list and all attendant evils, which have at last demanded investigation by a ministerial commission, nor would justice and fair courtesy have been done to my speech, even if my remarks on the civil service, torn from their logical connection, had been correctly quoted by the independent committee. These remarks were but a part of an argument in which I endeavored to illustrate how truly American in its best sense were the whole policy and history of the republican party, and how, under the head of the so-called independents, the democratic party, both in its revenue system and in its civil service rules, was to be conformed to British policies just at the very time when British abuses are finding a fatal weakness in these policies. In short, though I did not say so in words, I meant to convey my belief that the very worst leaders and guides for a continental republic are these who persist in seeing the perfection or human government in an insular monarchy whose conditions are in all respects radically different from those of our own broad land. Massachusetts independents should learn that American inspiration ends where imitation of English begins. Very respectfully,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

DOWN WITH SOCIALISM.

Prospectus of the New York Property Defense Society.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The surprising strength of organized labor as evidenced in the late mayoralty contest, and the New York party's motto: "The land for the people," have led to the formation of an organization known as the "Property Defense Publishing association." Although the organization has been organized some little time, its movements as yet have been very quiet. A confidential circular which is being sent to business men and others, says that had anybody declared even a short time ago that socialism could not gain a foothold in this country, and that we should be spared from a scourge of a movement which threatens the peace of Europe, no one would have disputed him. Yet," continues the circular, "the events in Chicago show clearly we have been deceived. To confront this monstrous evil with sheer indifference and inactivity were not only to ignore our united interests as peaceable citizens, but to passively abet a crime against civilization and liberty." The purposes of the association are stated to be the publication of two weekly journals, one in English and the other in German. The putting down of anarchism in all its phases and giving of all possible support to the victims of strikes and boycotts is also among the society's objects. The society will keep a watch over demagogues and rioters, collect evidence, which shall lead to their conviction, and, "in short, use every means as shall conduce to the welfare of society at large."

A Congressman's Sad Experience.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Times says William Scott, of Erie, congressman, capitalist and political manager, is passing through an experience that has somewhat dampened his ardor for the turf, and may much restrict the generous outlay which he meant to continue to provide for his stable of racers. Everything in the way of the management of the stable and entries was entrusted to his trainer, McClellan. It was not until near the end of the season that Scott suspected crooked management. His suspicions once aroused, however, he investigated, and not long ago he discharged the trainer. Whatever may have been the facts Scott was convinced that his stable had been pretty thoroughly jockeyed. His disgust on reaching this conclusion deepened when Appleby & Johnson, bookmakers, came to him with a claim of from $15,000 to $22,000, which they said he owed them in settlement of bets made for him by McClellan. Scott protested that McClellan had no right to bet for him. The bookmakers were so persistent that Scott said he would refer the matter to the authorities who arbitrate upon turf matters.

A Woman Shooter Arraigned.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Asba J. Burros was arraigned this afternoon for shooting Mrs. Roy Goode and Lillian Walters nearly a year ago. He plead not guilty to the charge and the hearing of the testimony will begin to-morrow. In neither case was the shooting fatal, but both were badly maimed for life.

Fotheringham Arraigned.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Fotheringham, the Adams express messenger whose car was robbed three weeks ago of money and valuables amounting to $160,000, was arraigned in the criminal court this morning, charged with grand larceny and accepting stolen property. The messenger plead "not guilty" to the charges and was remanded back to jail.

AT PACKINGTOWN.

Many Men Returning to Work, But Some Still Kick.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The programme of yesterday was repeated at the stock yards to-day. The superintendents, representing the various packers, met the assembled workmen at the points designated in the sheriff's order, and selected such as they wished to have resume work to-day. It is somewhat humiliating to strikers who have been so boastful to have to return after all, and allow the packers to cull them as they would stock, but they stand it manfully. More of the old workmen were taken in than on yesterday, and perhaps 40 per cent of the employes engaged in the strike are now back within the packing houses. The soldiers were used this morning as before to clear the viaducts and disperse the large crowds at the entrances who were not wanted. There was no resistance and very little bad feeling. The old men would shout to the militia: "You're all right; we used to wear the blue coats and brass buttons ourselves."

Not a few of the younger men were heard to remark: "We have had enough of this idleness. If we get to work now it will be some time before we will again obey orders to quit work."

All is not lovely in the packing houses. Very many of the old butchers taken back are stubbornly fighting the iron-clad agreement of the packers. Many have refused to sign it, and quite a force in Swift's walked out when the binding contract was presented to them. At the house of Nelse Morris another disagreement has arisen. The packer proposes to pay by the hour and to pay only for time actually worked. Heretofore if the men reported for the day and had but two or three hours' work they got full time. The men who went to work for Morris yesterday accepted the new deal and are at work today, but those who were selected to return to work to-day sent a committee to Mr. Morris to say that they would not enter the house unless paid for full time, and they did not go to work. It is probable that to-morrow will witness the return of the soldiers from the stock yards.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Discussing the Cattle Plague—Resolutions Denouncing Inoculation.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The national veterinary and sanitary association to-day, after two hours' work, adjourned to meet at 7:30 p. m. in order that an opportunity might be enjoyed by the members to attend the cattle growers convention. The committee on investigation reported "that the disease now prevalent among the cattle in distillery stables and elsewhere in Chicago and vicinity is contagious pleuro-pneomonia lung plague, or lunger seuche, which terms are synonymous, and your committee is further of the opinion that the only way in which the infected localities can be freed from the infection is by slaughter of all diseased and exposed animals and a careful disinfection of the infected premises."

Dr. Hopkins, of Wyoming, offerd the following, which was referred to the committee on resolutions:

Whereas, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle exists in certain restricted localities of the United States; and

Whereas, inoculation is being practiced in certain states as a preventive measure and is being advocated for general adoption; and

Whereas, the experience of other nations has shown that this contagion is prevalent in localities where inoculation is practiced, and that inoculated cattle are dangerous to other animals with which they afterward cohabit; and

Whereas, the veterinary profession of Europe condemns inoculation except in localities that are thoroughly infected and where no effort is being made to extirpate the plague; therefore be it

Resolved by this convention of veterinary and state sanitary boards. That, considering the limited territory infected in this country, every effort should be directed to a thorough eradication of this disease from America; and be it further

Resolved, That we consider inoculation to be an extremely dangerous and objectionable practice in the present condition of affairs in this country, and one which should be discouraged by the veterinary profession and be prohibited by law as long as there is a possibility of stamping out the disease.

An effort was made to suppress these resolutions, and they will meet with much opposition when brought to passage.

A Wife's Fatal Folly.

WHITE RIVER, Ont., Nov. 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A horrible tragedy occurred here last night. Charles Williams, a storekeeper here, suspected that Richard O'Brien, an employe of the Canadian Pacific, was too intimate with his wife and laid a trap for them. He caught them together and proceeded to horsewhip O'Brien, but the latter, seizing a revolver, shot Williams dead. He then killed Williams' aged father and mother and two little children, after which he stabbed Mrs. Williams. She lived long enough to tell the authorities of O'Brien's crime. The murderer has been arrested and will probably be lynched.

An Enormous Execution.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The largest execution ever given a sheriff to serve was handed in by ex-Governor Hamilton to-day, being for $4,123,697.15. It was issued against County Clerk Ryan, Henry J. Christoph, Conrad L. Neihoff, Rudolph Brand and Conrad Seipp. It is ordered in consequence of the late decision of the superior court in reference to the West town collector's cases. Ryan was collector of West Town and retained the second precinct, which in itself amounts to $690,715 with interest from April 11, 1883. The other men with Ryan are his bondsmen as collector and will be called on to pay that debt in case Ryan refuses to do so.

Cattlemen Combine.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—A meeting of cattle-growers was held in the call board room of the board of trade to-day and the consolidation of the St. Louis National association with the Chicago National association under the name head of "The National Cattle Growers' Association" was effected and temporary officers elected. D. W. Smith, of Bates, Ill., was elected president; John Clay, Jr., of Chicago, treasurer; and A. H. Sanders of Chicago and S. P. Cunningham of Fort Worth, Texas, secretaries. After passing a resolution of the old conference committee, recommending the adoption of a constitution, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the president.

A Wise Proceeding.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 16.—George D. Wise was arrested this morning on a warrant charging him with being about to commit a breach of the peace. The arrest is the result of the publication in to-day's papers of a card by Wise, denouncing in the strongest language Colonel William Lamb, ex-mayor of Norfolk. Wise was put under $7,000 bond to keep the peace.

The Hoke Extradition Case.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The News' Montreal special says: The Hoke extradition case is being continued to-day with closed doors owing to a paper here having published evidence which was ruled out by the judge, relating to the mismanagement of the bank and the drunken habits of the cashier.

The Crew on Land.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—The Wisconsin's Minerville special says the crew of the schooner Ishpeming, which was found deserted on the Whale's Back, Green Bay, Saturday, have turned up all right. They left Menominie this morning bound for Chicago by rail.

Destructive Fire.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 16.—A fire which originated in the grocery store of R. R. Atwater at 3 a. m., burned a large part of the business section of the town. Loss, $300,000; insurance, $150,000.

A CONGRESSIONAL AGITATION.

Representatives at Washington Greatly Exercised Over Police Investigation.

MAJOR WALKER IN A BAD MESS.

A Demand For an Extra Session to Legislate on the Labor Question—A Lawyer's Big Fee—Capital News.

Threatened Congressional Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A good deal of agitation exists among members of congress in the city tonight over the revelations made in the police investication now progressing here, and a congressional inquiry is threatened. One southern member has been seriously compromised by the testimony taken, and a great deal of sympathy is expressed by his fellow statesmen. It has been shown in the investigation that Major Walker, the superintendent of police, recently instructed his lieutenants to shadow members of congress who were in the habit of frequenting disreputable portions of the city, so that the information might be used in securing legislation favorable to the police force. The order was intended to be confidential, but it leaked out through Lieutenant Arnold and it reached the ears of the president, and hence an investigation is now going on. Walker denies giving such an order, but the testimony of the police refute the explanation which he makes—to the effect that he intended to simply call for all information the police could get in favor of his request for an increase of the force. It is said that Ike Hill, deputy sergeant-at-arms of the house, has frequently, when there is a call of the house at night, gone to a bawdy house which is maintained for congressmen, and found members and brought them out. But little stress is generally put upon the threat to have a congressional investigation of this affair. Once before, when Wilthouse, of Tennessee, was chairman of the committee on naval affairs, and Robeson's administration of the navy was under circumspection, such an investigation was threatened, but was choked off. Congressmen are now threatening to cut off appropriations for the police unless their skirts are cleared of all imputation.

LABOR'S DEMAND FOR AN EXTRA SESSION.

A number of labor agitators are here making arrangements for a formal and forcible demand for an extra session of congress to consider labor questions. Colonel Edward Daniels, editor of "Our Country," a New York labor organ, is leading the movement, and of his purposes said to-night: "The first great duty of organized labor at this moment is to demand resolutely respectful and deliberate consideration at the hands of congress. Nearly all the evils and disabilities which American labor now suffers can be remedied or ameliorated by national legislation. They are nearly all directly traceable to the monopoly of the soil, to a currency system which makes exchanges of property and services difficult and expensive, and to the schemes of transportation which makes tax production, consumption and travel enormous in the interest of private and corporate greed. The remedies are simple and direct. The land must be restored and the way to acquire homes made easy. Money must be made accessible at the lowest rate of interest to all who need it by government loans to the people and the states to pay their debts, save their homes from forced sales and enable the people to buy and sell freely and thus to consume largely each other's products. Transportation must be made to serve the people at cost under government control. Taxation must be reduced and the hoards in the national treasury paid out for its debt and for needed public work to employ the idle workers. These are the great measures upon which organized labor is coming to a full agreement. But what help is there? Not one of them can be considered even in the rush and hurry of a regular session of congress. The last session continued eight months and with earnest professions upon their lips, the members allowed every distinctive labor measure to be crowded out. We are now near the opening of the short session, which expires by limitation on the 4th of March, 1887. The routine business will occupy all its thirteen weeks and it is folly for us to look to it for any decisive measure of relief. An extra session of the new congress will alone meet the exigency. All the forces of labor should concentrate to secure this. They should appeal to the president to call the new congress to meet as soon as possible after the 4th of March, organize and consider the needs of labor. The session should be a grand inquest upon the condition of work and workers in this land. Upon it should be concentrated all the blazing light of modern knowledge. To it should come the representative men of organized labor to voice its demands. Such a session will bring deliverance from all ills and if the people demand the president will grant it."

DAKOTA'S ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

General Pierce, of Dakota, to-day appointed Colonel N. N. Tyner, of Fargo, formerly postmaster of that city, and a republican, to be adjutant-general of the territory. Colonel Tyner is a brother to General James Tyner, late first assistant postmaster-general.

PATENTS TO WESTERN INVENTORS.

The following patents were issued for Nebraska and Iowa inventors to-day: Eaton K. Clark, Seymour, Ia., washing machine; John T. Condon, Kingsley, Ia., express car; Orange B. Dike and E. N. Rood, Guthrie Center, Ia., churn; John T. Johnson, Kellerton, assignor of one-half to C. B. Morris, Mount Ayr, Ia., scaffolding supporting Warren S. Johnson, assignor to Johnson Electric Service company, Milwaukee, Wis., system of temperature regulator; James Jopling, Whitebreer, Ia., coal chute; Alphens A. Kenney, Paris, Neb., wind mill; John F. Loomis, Shelby, Ia., apparatus for converting motion; Thomas A. McGranahan, Newhall, Ia., hame tug; Luther Merrill, Osterlock, Ia., parquetry for floors; William H. Smith, La Crosse, Wis., assignor of one-half to S. H. Schoff, Marshalltown, Ia., rotary steam valve; Justus M. St. John, Cedar Rapids, Ia., document file; Clarence A. Williams, Webster City, Ia., miter box.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Army furloughs authorized: Sergeant Frank Smith, Battery B, Fifth artillery, Fort Wadsworth, New York harbor, one month; Sergeant Julian Fontain, Company I, Twentieth infantry, Camp Poplar River, Montana, one month.

First Lieutenant James Allen, Third cavalry, has resigned the adjutancy of his regiment and has been succeeded by First Lieutenant Joseph L. Dickman, who is also appointed recruiting officer at Fort Davis, Texas. Mr. Allen goes to Troop M (Simpsons) at the same post.

Army leaves granted: Colonel Mathew M. Blunt, Sixteenth infantry, Fort Concho, Texas, one month from November 15, with permission to apply for ten days' extension; First Lieutenant George Rohlen, Sixteenth infantry, Fort David A. Russell, Wyoming, until November 28.

A LAWYER'S BIG FEE.

It is stated that Ward Lamon, attorney for the Choctaw Indians, secures a fee of $250,000 for professional services in the judgment rendered yesterday by the supreme court of the United States for $2,500,000, growing out of a land question in which the government is defendant. Lamon was Lincoln's marshal of this district and has written a biography of Lincoln, and is now a lawyer in Denver.

DAKOTA AND HER GOVERNOR.

Governor Pierce, of Dakota, is here in the interest of the territory, and is directing his attention more especially to securing $8,000 due from the federal government towards paying the expenses of the census. He says that he did not send in a supplemental report after filing his regular annual report, because he found that the interior department had printed the original document before he had an opportunity to add to it. He is as sanguine as ever over the future of Dakota and lives in the hopes of seeing the territory admitted to the sisterhood of states within a very short time. Gov. Pierce will leave tomorrow for western New York to visit relations and will then proceed to Chicago where he will take his Thanksgiving dinner with his parents, who are upwards of eighty years of age.

POSTAL CHANGES.

James A. Sage was to-day appointed postmaster at Elkhart, Polk county, Iowa, vice J. N. Keller, resigned; Mrs. Susan E. Crane, Arcadia, Valley county, Neb., vice Sylvania Gilchrist, resigned.

F. R. Clancy has been designated acting postmaster at James, Ia. Herman Koch has been commissioned postmaster at Bow Valley, Neb., and Selencia Smith at Swan Lake, Ia.

The time schedule of the star mail service route from Syracuse to Adams, Neb., has been changed as follows: Leave Syracuse Mondays and Fridays at 1 p. m.; arrive at Hendricks by 6 p. m. Leave Hendricks Mondays and Fridays at 7 a. m.; arrive at Syracuse by 12 m. Leave Hendricks Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8 a. m.; arrive at Adams by 12 m. Leave Adams Tuesdays and Saturdays at 1 p. m.; arrive at Hendricks by 5 p. m.

PERSONAL MENTION.

N. M. Hubbard, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is in the city.

ADJUTANT GENERAL DRUM.

His Recommendations For Improving the State Militia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—In his annual report of the operations of his office during the past year, Adjutant General Drum devotes some space to recommendations touching the improvement of the militia, and makes the following recommendations: State encampments, to be of absolute benefit, should at least be of ten days' duration, and while established at convenient points, looking to economy in the concentration of troops, should be at a sufficient distance from the homes of the members of the command in order to overcome business and social influences, which seriously affect the efforts of imparting instruction and holding the men in hand for drills, target practice, guard duty, etc. The programme of military exercises should exclude elementary company drills, and the time of the encampment devoted to instruction and practice in skirmish and battalion drills and guard duty. As most of the fighting in future must be done in open order thorough acquaintance of the skirmish drill is of the highest importance. Officers should be required to recite upon the duties of guards and sentinels and instruction in guard duties be given to the men in the armories. So far as the fatigue uniform or dress for field service is concerned it would be advantageous for the authorities of each state to prescribe a simple, plain but serviceable fatigue uniform for all its troops, to which the companies might gradually conform within a limited time—say one year. This is not intended to interfere with the right of each command to wear such full dress uniform as it may have selected for wear on reviews, parades and other occasions of pure ceremony. Obsolete arms and ammunition in the hands of state troops should be replaced by improved guns of the same patterns in the hands of the regular army and suitable ammunition provided. Exhibition drills, while interesting as showing to what degree of mechanical precision a body of men can be trained to attain in movements and motions, are undesirable features of military corps. In every instance the development of extreme smartness in drills involves a neglect of some of the most important and solid parts of a soldier's training.

The report on target practice at the Maine encampment is most creditable to the troops participating and demonstrates what results can be obtained from careful instruction and practical discipline in this important service. The great want is a thorough course of instruction prescribed from state headquarters and rigidly insisted upon, and the establishment in each state of a board before which incompetent officers could be brought for their elimination from the militia service of the state. Every officer elected should, before appointed, be subject to examination by a board of officers of which, if possible, regimental and brigade officers and inspectors generals should be members. The material composing the militia of the several states is generally excellent and zealous, and intelligence the rule, but the former must be wisely directed and the latter systematically cultivated. The adjutant general says the reports of army officers performing the duties of professors of tactics and military sciences at military colleges shows a steadily growing interest in military instruction as evidenced by the increased percentage of students attending drills, etc., and a degree of the appreciation of the value of the system on the part of the college authorities. The aptitude of American scholars for military exercise is undoubtedly good. The adjutant general says that in order to be thoroughly efficient, the officers detailed as instructors in military science should be made members of the faculties of the institution with which they serve. Attention is called to the loss to the government arising from the frequency of applications for discharge from the army, and the report suggests that it would be an impropriety to enact legislation making discharges conditional to reimbursement to the government of the expense of recruiting and transportation except in cases where the long and faithful service of the applicant conveys an element of favorable consideration. Regret is expressed at the reduction of the appropriations as compared with the estimates for the support of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, and it is said that as a result scarcely any progress has been made in bringing its capacity to a point required to afford accommodations and profitable employment for all the military prisoners who should in proportion be sent there. The money value of the work performed by the prisoners in manufactures was $89,889, which was within $50 of all the expenses of the prison for the year, and the opinion is expressed that the prison will soon be self-supporting. In regard to the unsatisfactory quality of shoes manufactured in the prison it is stated that the trouble arose from defective lasts and in the details of construction that have, it is believed, been remedied.

A Fraternal Society Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Delegates representing seventeen fraternal societies with a membership of 800,000 met at the Riggs house in this city to-day and organized a national congress of fraternal beneficiary societies. A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: Leroy Andrus, of New York, president; W. A. Barnes, of California, president of the Pacific Coast Press association, first vice-president; J. H. Butler, of Massachusetts, second vice president; R. C. Hill, editor of the Buffalo Sunday Truth, recording secretary; O. M. Shedd, of New York, corresponding secretary, and Halver Nelson, of Washington, treasurer. A constitution was adopted, of which the principal provision is that none but legitimate fraternal beneficiary societies working under a ritual and lodge system, shall be eligible to membership in the national congress. The main object of the congress is to organize among the various beneficiary orders a system of mutual information, benefit and protection. It is said that a number of business and speculative companies are organized under titles which would lead many persons to believe them fraternal beneficial societies. Protection is desired against these companies.

Discussing the Message.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The president's message and the annual reports of the heads of the departments were the principal topics under consideration at to-day's cabinet meeting. There was a full attendance, and the conference was somewhat longer than usual.

Civil Service Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The civil service commission will proceed to Philadelphia Monday next to begin an investigation into the charges made against Postmaster Harrity by the Pennsylvania Civil Service Reform association.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The dry goods market was very quiet in request as usual to Tuesday, and any business of importance was reached through forwardings on previous engagements.

AN IMPORTANT BILL.

The Recent Vote on Convict Labor Said to be Illegal.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 16.—The following important bill was filed before Judge Creighton, of the circuit court to-day, with an order that it be docketed and the attorney general ruled to answer within three days:

State of Illinois, Sangamon county.

To the Hon. James A. Creighton, one of the judges of the circuit court in chancery sitting: Your orator, Phocian Howard, a citizen and taxpayer, of Vermillion county, state of Illinois, respectfully showeth: That at a regular session of the general assembly of said state, to-wit: on the 26th day of June, 1885, the following joint resolution was passed and approved by the senate and house respectively:

Resolved, That hereafter it shall be unlawful for the commissioners of any penitentiary or reformatory institution in Illinois to let by contract to any person or persons, or corporation the labor of any convict confined in said institution.

That said resolution was by proper proclamation submitted to the electors of said state on the 24 day of November, 1885, as an amendment to the constitution; and your orator does and has reason to believe that a majority of the electors at said election cast their ballots in favor of said resolution and its limitations. Your orator, as a law abiding citizen and a respector of the organic law of the state, conscientiously believes that the manner of the submission of said resolution is in matter and form averse to the constitution. First, sections 11 and 12 of article 14 of the constitution, provides how the same shall be altered, revised or amended, and in the closing sentence of section 2, positively declares that the general assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of the constitution at the same session, nor to the same article oftener than once in seven years. Secondly, the act of the general assembly giving vitality and effect to this clause of the constitution is entitled Chapter 7, and was approved March 14, 1874. Section 4 of said chapter reads as follows: "At such election on the ballot of each elector voting upon the proposed amendment or argument shall be written or printed the words: 'For proposed amendment to section —— of article —— of the constitution,' or 'Against the proposed amendment to section —— of article —— of the constitution.'" Your orator has diligently searched the constitution and nowhere finds any reference to penal or reformatory institutions, or any article or section even by implication alluding to convict labor, and therefore is of the belief that said resolution is not germane to any article or section of the constitution, and although ratified by the people should be held as null and void. Your orator avers and is prepared to show that there was no uniformity in the method and manner of submitting said resolution to the electors of the state; that in violation of the statute certain ballots were presented and voted containing only the words "For proposed amendment," other ballots contained the words "For proposed amendment and against the proposed amendment," and again other ballots contained the words "For," and then recited the resolution in full. Your orator further believes that it was never the intent of the framers of the constitution to delegate to the general assembly the power to add on joint resolution the separate and distinct proposition as an amendment to the constitution, for if it be construed, what is to prevent each succeeding general assembly from adding orginal, separate and distinct propositions, one after another, to the constitution till finally it would be utterly destroyed. Therefore, your orator prays for the issuance under the seal of your honorable circuit court of a restraining writ of injunction directed to Charles P. Swigert, auditor of state; Henry D. Dement, secretary of state; Jacob Gross, treasurer of state, and George Hunt, attorney general, the regularly constituted board of canvassers of said ballots cast for the resolution here set forth, that the same shall not be counted nor the total of votes footed up and also directed to Richard G. Oglesby, governor, that he may be restrained from issuing any proclamation declaring that said resolution has become part of the constitution and to the end that said constitution may be preserved from violence, and the statute may in pursuance thereof be protected and defended. And your orator will pray, etc.

(Signed) PHOCIAN HOWARD.

Holdrege Still Booms.

HOLDREGE, Neb., Nov. 16.—[Special to the BEE.]—On last Saturday evening ing an enthusiastic meeting of business men was held at the court house to discuss the business interests of Holdrege and to proffer their aid and encouragement to the B. & M. Railroad company, in view of the location of shops and round house at this point. A committee of five was chosen to confer with the officials of the road. A committee was also chosen to draft a constitution and by-laws for a board of trade, which will be organized next Monday evening. The business men are alive and active when any question presents itself which contemplates the continued prosperity and growth of this city. The different lines of railway which are pushing westward are not lost sight of, and Holdrege expects to get her share of them. Brick blocks still continue to rise up and for a city three years of age none in the west can beat Holdrege.

Lighting the Statue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The question of lighting the Statue of Liberty was officially brought to the attention of the president today by the secretary of the treasury. The president and secretary examined the laws bearing on the subject, and as a result the president directed that the matter be placed in the hands of the light house board, with a view to determining the utility of the statue's beacon. Mr. Goff, president of the American system of lighting, subsequently waited on the secretary of the light house board, and made a proposition to light the statue free of expense to the government. He was told to put his offer in writing and it would be considered. A member of the board, in speaking on the subject this afternoon, said the main question to be determined was whether an electric light was an aid or detriment to navigation. There were many persons who held the latter view, and it is a fact, he said, that the electric light at Hell Gate was to be discontinued after the 1st prox. because it was regarded as dangerous to navigation.

Estimates of Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The estimates already submitted to the appropriations committee by the treasury department include estimates for public works, rivers and harbors, public printing, bureau of engraving and printing, revenue marine service, signal service, life saving service, coast survey and for the public land service. These estimates are all in a form printed on slips. The regular book of estimates will be ready for distribution about the 1st of December. It is understood that the naval estimates are $10,000,000 less in amount than the estimates for last year.

Business Failure.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16.—Cohen, Sampliner & Co., one of the largest gents' furnishing goods manufacturers in this city, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of their creditors. Emil Joseph, named as assignee, filed his bond in the sum of $100,000. Assets are $175,000, and liabilities $200,000. Inability to collect debts due the firm is stated as the cause of the failure.

The Case of Jake Sharp.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Jacob Sharp, accompanied by his counsel, appeared in the general sessions court this morning to argue a motion before Recorder Smith, asking for an order opening the minutes of the grand jury in inquiry which resulted in the indictment of Sharp and others for bribery. Recorder Smith was unwilling to hear it to-day, and the hearing was postponed until Saturday.

A New Road to Chicago.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 16.—The Minnesota & Northwestern road will open its new line to Chicago in about a week. It will have a limited train making the run in thirteen

NEBRASKA AND IOWA NEWS.

Reports Show the Storm to Be Severe and General in Both States.

A VERY HEAVY FALL OF SNOW.

Highway Robbery at Cedar Rapids—Incendiarism at Hastings—Oakland's Farmers' Union—Two Fatal Runaways.

Nebraska and Iowa Weather.

For Nebraska and Iowa—Fair weather, preceded by snow in the eastern portion; decidedly colder in the eastern portion; stationary temperature in the western portion.

The Storm in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Reports from different parts of the state show that to-day's snow storm has been quite general. Snow commenced falling here about noon and continued the rest of the day, turning to rain in the evening. At Mason City, in Cerro Gordo county, the snow was accompanied by colder weather, ice forming at 6 p. m. At Jefferson, in Greene county, from six to eight inches of snow are reported, with high winds, and large drifts blocking travel in the vicinity of Fonda.

The Storm at Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The storm which began here last evening continued all day and tonight is raging with extraordinary violence. Twelve inches of snow has fallen and the north wind is drifting so as to make it nearly impossible to get along the streets. Business is suspended. Fortunately it is