THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1887. NUMBER 199.

MINISTER MANNING'S MESCAL

Scientific Gentlemen Test the Famous Mexican Drink and Are Paralyzed.

HARD TIME AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Mrs. Cleveland Has a Very Uncomfortable Holiday Week—French Spoliation Claims and the Surplus—Capital News.

Red Liquor Discounted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Minister Manning's conduct in Mexico continues to be a topic of discussion here, and what will become of the case is a much mooted question. A short time ago some officials connected with the scientific bureau of the government concluded to test the effect of the famed mescal. In order that they might try the "real stuff," they sent for a supply to Piedras Negras. The tipple arrived on Tuesday, and Friday afternoon about a dozen of them met in a club house and tried the drink in very small doses. Only one of the party has so far been able to give his experience. He says the others may be able to put in an appearance at their respective offices by Tuesday, if they suffer no relapses, but they all curse mescal from the bottom of their hearts. This one says he drank less than a quarter of a gill, mixed with about the same quantity of port wine. He remembers nothing since 5 o'clock Friday afternoon, but gives it as his opinion that if it can be proved that citizens of Mexico really did put any of the stuff in Manning's wine the United States has good cause for a declaration of war.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S UNCOMFORTBLE WEEK.

Never has the mistress of the executive mansion known so uncomfortable a week as that just past, according to her own testimony given in an observation to an acquaintance on Friday. The main reason for her discomfort was her anxiety concerning the president, who has really had a very severe attack of rheumatism, and the horrible weather which has marked the closing days of the year. Mrs. Cleveland's nervous organization is of so fine an order that she is singularly sensitive to radical changes in the weather. The president's illness and the obstinate nature of the attack, which resists medication with unusual stubbornness, rendered Mrs. Cleveland extremely uneasy. Though she was told there was little danger, yet the sudden taking off of Senator Logan made the well meant assurances of friends less effective than they would have been under ordinary circumstances. Late on Tuesday afternoon, after the callers at Mrs. Vilas' had almost finished their visits, Mrs. Cleveland with her mother came in to congratulate the postmaster general's young daughter upon her formal "muster in" to society. Mrs. Cleveland's toilette was a purple-violet gown which she wore when she sat for the famous portrait made by the great artist and proprietor of Puck. Her hat was small, of dark brown, trimmed with a feather and ribbons of topaz red. The only visible ornament was a diamond horseshoe pin, with which she fastened the standing collar worn with the suit. On Friday, at General Logan's funeral services, Mrs. Cleveland's costume was of the simplest—a black cloth suit, very plain and worn without any ornaments, and a little black hat, and long black gloves. She seemed greatly impressed by the solemnity of the occasion.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

The time for filing French spoliation claims under the act of congress of January, 1885, will expire on the 29th of January next and it is probable that by that time a great many cases will be still unprepared and all hope will in consequence be dispelled of ever securing anything for many claimants for losses incurred upwards of one hundred years ago. Up to the present time eleven cases have been decided and have been referred back to congress with the recommendation that they should be paid. They went to the judiciary committee and Rudolph Tucker is charged with the duty of preparing a report recommending their payment. This will probably be forthcoming when Mr. Tucker sees fit to assume his seat in congress. It is said that about a thousand cases known to exist are still back, the attorneys having been unable to prepare them rapidly enough to file them up to the present time. Congress can scarcely evade the payment of these claims, now that the court to which they were referred has unanimously determined that the government is liable. It is said, however, by interested parties that if the state department and department of justice had taken the pains to prepare a brief of the government a different result might have been expected, but that the case of the government was so poorly prepared, while that of the claimants was so well set before the court, that that tribunal could do nothing else than decide in favor of the claimants. The eleven cases which have already been settled have involved about $30,000. No one can have any idea of what the final result will be, but if congress authorizes the payment of those adjudicated cases there can be no reason on earth why the others, which are still to be decided should not be paid, and as several millions of dollars are said to be involved it is likely that the aggregate appropriations required for the payment of these claims will aid materially in reducing that enormous surplus in the treasury which seems to bother politicians so much.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The river and harbor committee, which has been sitting through the recess, has practically perfected the bill. It is understood that the total amount appropriated will approximate ten millions of dollars. The basis of appropriations is about 25 per cent of the estimates submitted by the engineers and is about two-thirds of the amount appropriated in each case by the last bill.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE TALK.

The railroad men now here assert that they have no objections to the long and short haul clause of the conference committee interstate commerce bill, which is likely to come up for discussion and action this week in the senate and within a few days after that in the house, but that the clause which prevents pooling is a severe blow to all corporations, and, contrary to the belief of the projectors of the measure, it is likely to prove inimical to the interests of the small roads, while benefitting the great trunk lines. The long and short haul clause, about which so much has been said and written, does not prohibit railroads from charging a greater rate per ton per mile for a short distance than for a long distance, but it simply provides that if two packages of freight are started from the same point, one to be carried, say, 100 miles and the other 500, the company shall not charge more for hauling the package to go 100 miles than it does for the package to go 500 miles. This has been the great difficulty with freight rates in the past. Small towns have suffered from discriminations which were made in the interest of wholesale or manufacturing centers, and as a result a great many small places have been almost crippled by discriminating freight rates. The bill is, however, generally looked upon as a very wise measure and one against which no serious objections can be raised by any of the interested parties. It is not likely to meet with any serious opposition in the house even, though the pooling clause will doubtless be attacked with more or less vigor.

THE FEELING AGAINST CANADA.

It is likely that the power of the president to retaliate upon Canada for its uncharitable, unneighborly and unchristian acts towards American fishing vessels will be extended before the present congress comes to an end. The immediate cause of the present feeling against the Dominion is the fact that imperial assent has new been given to the new Canadian fisheries act, which is looked upon as the most stringent and oppressive measure of legislation that ever was enacted by a civilized community. This new act gives the Canadian authorities power to seize any vessel, whether a fisherman or trader, found within the three mile limit of the Canadian coast, and to put the officers and crew through an inquisition, and to seize and forfeit the entire outfit of the vessel thus caught if she is proved or suspected of fishing or preparing to fish, or has entered the Canadian waters for any purpose not permitted by the treaty of 1818.

GENERAL MILES' PLAINT.

General Miles has started on his return to his command. Before going away he called on the secretary of war. To-day's Capital says that is understood the interview which took place in the secretary's office was decidedly interesting. General Miles has been very restive under the censure conveyed in the secretary's report, and has asked both at the war department and at the white house that some explanation be made which should relieve him of the reflections which seem to be put upon him; that the secretary of war was able to convince him that he was not in reality suffering any injustice, and that he had been treated with consideration by the department. The sole complaint of the authorities in the matter of the Apaches seems to be that General Miles did not telegraph promptly and fully the precise terms of the surrender of Geronimo and his gang. The president was entitled to the fullest information on this point in order that he might know how to direct the disposition that should be made of the captives.

CONGRESSIONAL POKER PLAYERS.

Recently there has been an expose concerning an alleged congressional poker club, and the story has been extensively circulated to show the depravity of our solons at the capital. Under the laws of the District of Columbia, open gambling has been rigidly prohibited and in consequence numerous private parties for poker playing have been organized. In fact because gambling is so frowned upon as a public relaxation, a mania for speculation has been engendered and hundreds of parties nightly curl their feet under the mahogany of accommodating and hospitable friends, and while away the long winter evenings at the game that ex-Minister Bob Schenck made so popular at the court of St. James. An instance of this kind of sport comes to me directly from one of the participants, and I think it will be pretty fair holiday reading, so here goes for what it is worth: A well-known resident of the West End—not far from Secretary Whitney's beautiful home—prominent at the bar and a pillar in the Presbyterian church, was recently called away from home and took his family with him, except a son, who had just returned from college. It was incumbent upon the latter to remain at the house and look after the servants and contents, and he hit upon a novel plan to secure company in his lonely moments. It was quietly whispered around to some of his acquaintances that he would be at home on a certain evening, and that cards would be the diversion. It did not content this young scion of the family that his friends should meet in his bedroom and wager their money, nor would the dining room suit his fastidious tastes. But the parlors, magnificently furnished and decorated with choice paintings and engravings on the walls and bric-a-brac such as the wealthy accumulate in cabinets and similar receptacles, were the accessories for three large marble-top tables, at each of which sat five eager, interested spectators of full hands, flushes, straights, two pairs, bobtails and ace high. Cigars and cigarettes soon charged the atmosphere of the rooms until it was almost stifling, and to add to the enjoyment of the party some limburger cheese sandwiches were brought in from a neighboring saloon. The face of the master of the house would have been an interesting sight if he could have witnessed the scene that night in his private parlors, and especially the position of the family Bible which had been utilized by a short member of congress to bring him upon a level with the table at which he sat. This picture has not been overdrawn in the least, and is of nightly occurrence in the most fashionable quarters of the city, although some of the accompaniments of this particular gathering may be lacking. Good housekeepers can imagine how the parlors looked about sunrise next morning when half-smoked cigars, stumps of cigarettes, fragments of cheese sandwiches and empty beer bottles were conspicuous on the cabinets in juxtaposition to Parian marble statuettes and costly bound books and other valuable articles.

LOGAN'S UNFULFILLED INTENTIONS.

It is not generally known that General Logan, prior to his death, had been for several years quietly at work on a scheme to organize a movement in favor of the establishment in the city of Washington of a national college for the education of sons of ex-soldiers—union and confederate. The movement took form soon after General Grant's death. Several gentlemen called upon General Logan to get his views on a proposition to build a monument or a memorial bridge across the Potomac river in honor of Grant. General Logan heard their suggestions and when they had finished he said the memory of Grant could be preserved to a better advantage by the erection at the capital of the nation an endowment college for the education of sons of old soldiers.

MILITARY MATTERS.

By inquiry among artillery officers at the capital, it is learned that there is little if any prospect of their bill relating to promotion being brought up at this session of congress. The members of the house committee on military affairs seem averse to the inauguration by a report of any legislation for the army looking to any radical change in the statutes, so the department of the army interested in the bill referred to will gird up their loins for another attempt upon the equitable side of the Fiftieth congress.

Lieutenant William E. Almy, Fifth cavalry, and Mrs. Almy, are in Washington visiting Rear Admiral Almy and family at 1019 Vermont avenue.

Sixty-nine officers of the army and forty officers of the navy were married during the year 1886.

Nearly all the army and navy officers and many prominent people made calls at the residence of General Sheridan yesterday. Mrs. Sheridan, who was elegantly attired in a combination suit of plum colored velvet and satin, with rare diamond ornaments, was assisted by the wives of Colonel Sheridan, Colonel Blunt, Colonel Kellogg and Misses Tilman, Jones and Gouveneur.

KNIGTHS AND TRADES UNIONS.

Ambitious and Mercenary Leaders Causing Dissatisfaction.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Tribune says: The defection of the brewers from District Assembly No. 49 of the Knights of Labor causes consternation in that district. Every effort was made to prevent them from taking any such action, but they were so enraged at the action of the knights in Philadelphia that all pleadings were in vain. By trades unionists the defection is regarded as the beginning of the disintegration of the knights, and they are consequently much pleased with it. A man well known in labor circles said yesterday in speaking of the affair: The knights have fallen into the hands of a lot of unscrupulous, ambitious men, who are bent on using the organization for their own advancement, no matter what the effect will be on the labor movement. The general executive board has never won a strike, but by their unwarranted interference have lost several that otherwise would have been won. The working people do not propose to be bossed by these men. There is only one way by which the order can be maintained, and that is by a special session which will pursue live action, doing away with the despotic methods now in vogue and which will adopt a fair policy towards trade unions."

A Challenge to Vessel Owners.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Mr. R. L. Bush, owner of the keel schooner Cornet, and member of the New York Yacht club, calls upon the owners of all American built vessels of the keel type to join him in a race from Sandy Hook to Queenstown, the entrance fee not to exceed $10,000, and the start to be made the middle of May. This will give all yachtmen who desire to enter for the Royal Thames prize plenty of time to arrive at the starting point and an opportunity for sailing masters to put their crafts in shape. It is more than twenty years since the Fleetwing, Nesta and Henrietta raced across the ocean for $90,000. Another big race of the kind would excite Americans throughout the world.

A Surprised Prince.

MANDALAY, Jan. 2.—The camp of a native prince has been surprised by British troops. The prince himself and forty followers were killed.

AN OLD SLANDER PUBLISHED

The Story of Mrs. Foster's Course in the Campaign of 1879 Again Brought to Light.

A VINDICATION BEING PREPARED

So-Called Fortune-Finders Gulling the People of Iowa With Their Scheme—Prof. Foster on Deck Again.

The Temperance People Aroused.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 2.—[Special to the BEE.]—The temperance people of Iowa—or, more strictly speaking, the portion belonging to the Women's Christian Temperance union—are in a little flutter over the recent publication of an old slander on their president, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster. During the campaign of 1879, Mrs. Foster was very active in advising against separate or third party organization on the part of the temperance folks, and as a matter of fact, the proposed movement was abandoned and the temperance people very generally acted with and supported the republican party. Some time afterwards it was reported that Mrs. Foster had been paid $1,000 by the republican state central committee for her services in preventing a third party movement. The report has been repeatedly denied, but it manages to bob up serenely nearly every year in the columns of some democratic or assistant democratic, to-wit: prohibition paper, for the purpose of injuring Mrs. Foster, and breaking down her influence with the temperance people, who believe in non-partisan prohibition. Three years ago, during a debate on prohibition in the senate, Senator Bills, of Davenport, the leading anti-prohibitionist in the legislature, repeated the old story and was immediately afterward challenged by Mrs. Foster to produce the proof of his charge. He retreated behind his "senatorial privilege," and gave no proof, and the matter dropped. Recently it has come up again in letters from some Iowa W. C. T. U. women—violent St. Johnites—published in the Chicago Lever, a St. John organ. Mrs. Foster's friends thought that the matter had gone far enough, and so have prepared a complete vindication of her character, which they have just published in the official organ of the Iowa branch of the union. It includes a letter from Hon. John Runnells, who in 1879 was chairman of the republican state central committee, in which he denies positively and unequivocally that Mrs. Foster was paid any sum of money for her opposition to what was known as the third party movement. As he says, the relation of the lie was chiefly due to "a malice which no representation of the facts could check," and so he had not before this taken the trouble to deny it in public, though he had often done so in private. In addition to Mr. Runnell's letter, the leading temperance women of the state, including nearly all the officials in their state organization, unite in a card expressing their utter disbelief in the charge against Mrs. Foster, and their seven condemnations of the persons who have so persistently slandered her. It is hoped that with this final "squelcher" the dear sisters will have peace in their order. But Mrs. Foster's prominence in opposing partisan prohibition in the national association and through the country at large, make her the object of constant attack, especially from the deputy democrats, the St. John crowd.

A FRAUD EXPOSED.

That venerable delusion that unclaimed fortunes of vast amounts are hoarded up in the English chancery courts waiting for some enterprising American to put in an appearance and sweep the stakes, is still traveling in Iowa. Some of the claim agents who for a consideration will undertake to tell all they don't know about the matter, have been beguiling some of the unsophisticated in this state. One victim writes that he read their advertisement and sent for one of their books in which in a list of 50,000 names, he found his own family name. But he knew whether he was the christian name belonged to the list would require an outlay of a couple of dollars for another book. Next to obtain a copy of any advertisement in which claimants were called for would take another fee, then have important decrees, orders, etc., of chancery carefully searched would take another, and so on in a sort of a progressive euchre arrangement until the fees for finding out whether the individual stood any show for a claim, amounted to $30.50. After having gone a little way in this expensive road, he is anxiously looking for some one to tell him whether he is making a tool of himself or not. He is only one of thousands who are annually bled on this old and yet alluring scheme. Instead of being $480,000,000 of money awaiting owners, there is but about $84,000,000, and of this sum $83,000,000 has already found its rightful claimants, and dividends and interest are now being paid to them. But this little million, as elusive as the Irishman's flea, will probably be used for many years yet to work unsophisticated folks, like this Iowa farmer.

PROF. FOSTER AGAIN PREDICTING.

The festive weather prophet at Burlington, Prof. Foster, who aspires to become the Iowa Wiggins, leaps smilingly into the ring again with several new predictions, though badly knocked out with his last. He was several degrees out of plumb on his predictions for December storms, and so he is a little more discreet in the way he proposes to sun up the weather in February. He begins some distance ahead, possibly with the idea that if wrong, many people will have forgotten his predictions by that time, while if right he can easily claim the credit for the weather. He first throws out the hazardous guess that there will be important storms during the first eighteen days of February, and with it the eminently safe remark that no single storm of this storm period will reach every part of the United States, but taking it the whole period, "they will cover every part of the country east of the Rocky mountains. Bring this period there is to be every variety of weather that an epicure could ask. There will be snow, rain, hail, high winds and heavy gales," which also seems to be an eminently safe prediction. Coming down to particulars he proposes to have a series of storms whose principal disturbances will reach the Mississippi river moving eastward within twenty-four hours of sundown of the following dates: February 1, 7, 15 and 18. The storms on the 1st and 15th he expects to be the heaviest and to cover a large portion of country. He has so much faith in their appearance that he is ready to put up $25 on the strength of it, which he will donate to the poor of Burlington if his two great storms do not cross the river at the time designated, the bet is of course conditional that some unbeliever will put up a similar amount to be given to a like purpose in case he is mistaken. So the professor seems to be pretty confident that he can furnish at least two storms to order before this winter is over.

PROHIBITIONISTS ON THE WARPATH.

The prohibitionists of this city are taking a new turn of the screws, in proceeding against the owners of buildings where liquors are sold. They have prepared a series of blanks in which they notify property owners that their piece of property is being used for illegal purposes, and that it bears the reputation of being a nuisance. So Mr. Property Owner is given warning that his property will be held for all costs for the enforcement of the prohibitory law, under a provision of the Clark law passed by the last legislature. This is frightening a good many business men into an unwilling support of prohibition who would not concern themselves with it so long as the saloon keepers alone were held responsible. The result in Des Moines is that there is not one saloon where liquor is sold, openly in defiance of law.

FEW CHANGES FOR THE NEW YEAR.

The new year brings few changes in state affairs, except in the judiciary system. There is but one change at the capital in the heads of departments—the auditorship. Mr. John L. Brown, who has served his two terms as auditor, retires, and is succeeded by Mr. James A. Lyons. The deputy secretary of state, Mr. D. W. Smith, is transferred to the auditor's office and becomes deputy auditor, Mr. C. S. Burkitt taking his place in the state department. Each of the other state officers retain their deputies, making almost no changes in the official force. The most notable change in the state is that of the judiciary, the new system of district judges going into effect with the first of the year. There are now forty-four district judges distributed over eighteen districts. There are no circuit judges, their functions having been transferred to the district bench. So with the exception of police judges in a few cities, the only nisi prius judges in the state are the district judges, which is quite a sweeping reorganization of the Iowa courts.

QUEER BLAINE COMBINATION.

Watterson, Halstead and McLean Pool Issues For '88.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A local paper says: "Mr. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal is in the city for an unquestionably momentous political purpose. He and Mr. Halstead spent the evening up to midnight last night in close conference, at which the slaughter of Cleveland and the advancement of Blaine's candidacy for the presidency in 1888 were considered and digested and a line of policy for the two journals marked out. It means, so far as concerns these two journalistic generals, that they are to unite against the mugwumps of both parties, and it means the nomination and election, so far as their efforts may prove of effect, of Blaine. The Enquirer is known to be already in the field for that purpose, and has been quoting the Courier-Journal's editorials of late to show that that journal is of the same mind. The reading between the lines means substantially that the present administration has so far been demoralized by issues unpopular with those who are politicians for revenue that it can not fire about in time o elect a democratic president; and that, tehrefore, it is better that a stalwart republican should be elected who can crush out civil service reform. It will be observed as a peculiar feature of these editorials that the name of no democrat is mentioned to antagonize Cleveland, for the simple reason that none is wanted. Notwithstanding the personal enmity between John R. McLean and M. Halstead, Watterson has effected a triparlite alliance on the issue of the next presidency, because for once they are all of one mind. The alliance includes the New York Sun and Tribune. Another editorial of Watterson's is recalled which substantially stated that when the country was in danger of a third term, Blaine was called up to crush out the movement and that now Blaine can crush out mugwumpism in both parties. The Commercial-Gazette, too, attacks Cleveland, not as a democrat, but as the common mugwump enemy of both parties, and also regards Blaine as the coming man. Halstead has just returned from the east, and both McLean and Watterson have lately been east. Now Watterson has come up to Cincinnati and spent last night with Halstead fixing up a common line of policy to be pursued by all five journals—the Commercial, Tribune, Sun, Enquirer and Courier-Journal—looking to the nomination and election of Blaine.

QUAIL EATERS.

A Fourth Man Added to the List of the Champions.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Another quail eating champion has been added to the list, making four in all who have successfully accomplished the feat in this country so far as recorded. The new champion's name is John Mann, of Minneapolis. He undertook the task on a wager of $1,000 between George R. Clarke and Alderman Harry Hildreth, of this city. Mann is only twenty-one years of age. When he commenced his task he weighed 147 pounds. At its completion last night he tipped the scales at 141 pounds, having lost six pounds. Out of thirty-six quails eaten twenty-nine have been broiled and one roasted. No pepsin was used. For seven days claret served as a beverage, while on the other twenty-three days Waukesha water sufficed. Before Mann commenced he never drank anything and claret was an experiment. He soon found it overloaded his stomach and he relinquished it. Mann trained himself carefully before commencing his task and while at it dieted himself carefully. His daily programme was to rise at 7, eat a small bowl of oatmeal, rest until 9, then go for a ten-mile walk. When he came back he ate a dinner of cold roast beef and after this rode on horseback for two hours. Then came a mustard bath and vigorous massage treatment, after which he ate the quail and devoted the remainder to light exercise until 10 o'clock. His backer wants now to bet anyone $1,000 that Mann can eat ten quail in five days.

A SCHOONER'S SEIZURE.

International Complications Likely to Arise Over the Matter.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—An important point, and one that may lead to unpleasant complications of an international character, has been raised as regards the legality of the seizure and sale of the American fishing scooner, Highland Light, by the Dominion government for violation of fishing regulations. Last summer the Highland Light was seized and confiscated. Finding that a mistake had been made the government ordered all subsequent seizures to be made under the customs and not the fishery regulations, although for what reason was not generally known at the time. All wondered at this, but the government said, "If we seize under the fishery regulation we confiscate the vessel, whereas if the seizure is made under the custom laws we can impose a fine, and as we do not wish to be arbitrary we choose the latter. The last session of the Dominion parliament passed a bill, the object of which was to give power to the Dominion authorities to enforce the provisions of the treaty of 1818 and confiscate all offending fishing vessels. The queen, however, did not approve this act until the 29th of November, months after the seizure of the Highland Light. An effort will now be made to prove that the seizure and confiscation was illegal. It is evident that before this fishery matter is settled there will be some interesting developments.

The Bartholdi Statue All Right.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Wild statements have recently been printed and circulated to the effect that the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty was likely to be a burden to the government and a constant worry to the officials in charge. Major David Heap, secretary of the light house board, who recently made a careful inspection, is reported to have said that the torch arm is unsafe and that some day it will drop into the bay. He is also credited with the statement that the copper will corrode rapidly and the statue ought to be repaired. General Stone, who has had charge of the erection of the statue, indignantly denies the justice of the criticism. He says: "It was tested by the best French engineers before it was sent over here. Our engineers quadruple the strength that the French engineers regarded as enough to make the torch arm last a century or so." General Stone thought the talk that the statue would be weakened by corrosion of the copper was neither scientific nor intelligent. "The plates," he said, "are of hammered copper, and will last about a thousand years."

Allowed to Remain For the Present.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—At Calument place to-day it was stated that no steps have been taken toward selecting the final resting place for the remains of General Logan. On New Year's day some of Mrs. Logan's friends from Chicago called upon her and it was decided to let the matter rest for the present. It is not probable that the body will be removed from its present resting place before spring.

Oglesby and the Senatorship.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Governor Oglesby, who arrived here to-day from the east, was asked whether the report from Washington that he was not a candidate for the vacant senatorship was correct. He said it was. Later he admitted that he was not prepared to state what he would do in the event of his friends putting him forward without his consent. In that case he would shape his course.

THE GREAT CATTLE SCOURGE

Commissioner Colman After the Illinois Live Stock Board.

RULES FLAGRANTLY VIOLATED

Favoritism Shown in the Case of a Wealthy Distillery Company—Some Sensible Advice as to Future Action.

Commissioner Colman's Letter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Commissioner Colman has written a letter to Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, sharply protesting against what he terms the violation by the Illinois state live stock commission of rules prepared by the commissioner of agriculture to regulate co-operation between the general government and the states for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia. He cites rule 10, providing that "All animals affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia are to be slaughtered as soon after their discovery as arrangements can be made," and says: "It is notorious that such animals were not promptly slaughtered either in the distillery sheds, upon the Harvey farm, or in other affected herds." He declared that despite the express stipulation that inoculation should not be practiced in Illinois inoculation has been permitted. He calls attention to the provision that quarantines shall not be removed without due notice to the department of agriculture and that all necessary disinfection shall be conducted by the department, and declares that there has been "Violations of these rules are of so important a character that they threaten to impair if not destroy the value of what has been done in Chicago, and may lead to results so far-reaching and disastrous to the whole country that he cannot allow them to pass without entering a most emphatic protest." He continues: "It requires no great amount of search to discover the reason and necessity for these rules. In co-operating with the state authorities this department has expended large sums of money, and it would be ridiculous to do this without some means of assuring itself that intelligent and thorough measures would be adopted and enforced as would secure with reasonable certainty the object for which the appropriation was made." The commissioner gives as an instance of the non-co-operation of Governor Oglesby the circumstance of refilling the Shufeldt distillery stables with healthy cattle without allowing the department the necessary time to pass judgment on the matter and take the necessary precautions. The commissioner adds: "Such course makes our efforts to co-operate with your state a farce. Worse even than that, it removes the only guarantee that there could be some substantial result for the thousands of dollars expended in Cook county out of the national appropriation for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia, and now, after three months of anxious waiting for tidings that the contagion had been thoroughly eradicated from at least a few of the infected places in Chicago, the country is amazed to learn that the commissioners have allowed the owners of the worst infected place now remaining in the city to disinfect their own premises without satisfactory or competent supervision and practically with no supervision at all. And not satisfied with this they have shown the most extraordinary haste and most obstinate determination to have this place filled immediately with fresh cattle. They allowed but a single day to elapse between the slaughter of the infected animals and the issuance of an order to refill the stables. It is a remarkable fact that every movement of the commission for the suppression of the plague and the protection of the people at large was attended with the utmost conservatism and deliberation. There was no undue haste to slaughter diseased or exposed animals in these sheds. Ten long weeks, every day of which cost the citizens of this country thousands of dollars, was allowed to drag along before the courage of these gentlemen could be brought to the point of carrying out the plain provisions of the law. But now how different when the interests of a wealthy distilling company were to be protected, the company which had harbored this plague and allowed it to multiply on their premises and which had violated the law by failing to report it. To save this firm from loss a permit was granted with the most extraordinary precipitancy for the refilling of sheds as soon as the last hoof of the plague stricken cattle had been slaughtered. It is inexplicable that a commission appointed to serve the interests of the country, of your state, should adopt such an erratic and dangerous policy." The commissioner refers to the action of the commission in resolving itself into a scientific commission for the purpose of ascertaining whether pleuro-pneumonia can be spread by immediate contact," in pursuance of which object the obligations of the state are violated and the confidence of the country destroyed, and says: "It is generally considered safest to leave scientific searches to be settled by scientific men, and departures from this rule have nearly always been followed by confusion worse confounded."

The commissioner in pointing out the danger of refilling the infected stables, says: "With the floor underlaid by a great mass of organic filth, as is the case with these stables, the filth, which is possibly saturated with contagion, the removal of a few boards many months hence might set up an old break which would repeat all losses of restrictions and burdens of various kinds that have been suffered from the present calamity."

In conclusion the commissioner says: "It appears now doubly important that you should take such action as will leave no reason for doubt in the mind of anyone as to the future policy of your state live stock commissioners. To this end I would respectfully suggest that you cause the order to the board in regard to the refilling of the Shufeldt sheds to be revoked, that the cattle in these sheds be immediately slaughtered, and that this department be given an opportunity to practice such disinfections as is indescribable and impossible under the circumstances. I make this suggestion on behalf of the great cattle industry, for the protection of an important part of the nation's food supply, and on behalf of an unrestricted commerce, which are together threatened through this lack of co-operation with the department of agriculture on the part of the board which represents your state."

Land and Cattle Assignment.

GALVESTON, Tex. Jan. 2.—An Austin special to the News says: The Dolores Land and Cattle company, of Texas, which was chartered last year with a stated capital of $2,000,000, made an assignment here yesterday. The company as chartered was composed of W. S. Carothers and George A. Searight, with 1,000 shares each. Recently, however, Carothers disposed of his interest to the other members of the company. Papers of assignment, as filed here and signed by Messrs. Searight and A. F. Robbins, show in round figures liabilities of $500,000. Assets, $540,000. The principal creditors are: John F. Coad, of Omaha, $30,000; Julia A. Fletcher, of Chicago, $50,000, each secured by first mortgages; George A. Searight, $90,000 without security.

Result of the Texas Drought.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 2.—The Fort Worth Gazette published to-day the official report of the convention of county judges in the drought district of Texas, held at Albany, in this state. Twenty-one counties were represented in the convention. The total number of people in those counties now in need of food, clothing and fuel is placed at 30,000, while thousands more are without seed to plant during the coming winter. An appeal is made to the state and national legislatures and to the country at large to furnish at once $500,000 to relieve immediate wants.

Kaulbar's Successor.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—General Gonieff has been appointed to succeed General Kaulbar as military attache to the Russian embassy at Vienna.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

The Stock Market the Past Week a Fairly Active One.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The New York stock market during the past week has been fairly active, with a degree of strength and an advancing tendency which were to some extent unexpected. The holiday dullness reasserted itself as anticipated in the beginning of the week, but was followed by a liberal buying movement, which is held to demonstrate not only that the general inclination toward bull activity on a large scale is still uppermost in spite of late reverses, but that bear speculation, which created the recent break, has been practically liquidated. In this way it is held that stocks have passed into strong hands, while the general conditions favor a further appreciation in their values. The tendency in conservative circles is to question whether the present exhibition of strength is not somewhat premature. This view seems to be a prevalent one in the street. The developments of the week were measurably favorable to improvement. A somewhat more hopeful feeling prevails, both as to the scope and form of the inter-state commerce bill. An incipient strike on several roads was promptly settled, and this was followed by a declaration of anticipated dividends and the presentation of favorable statements by various Vanderbilt lines. Large receipts of gold from abroad, supplemented by funds from the interior, has given the money market a lower tone, and commission houses, finding it comparatively easy to carry stocks, are advising purchases of staple securities. It would seem that there has been considerable covering by the bears, and the amount of short interest which remains outstanding has been largely reduced. It is stated that buying by the outside public has recommenced in a way to indicate that it will assume large dimensions. A noteworthy feature of the week has been that foreign support was practically withdrawn, and that in addition to the disquieting reports regarding the condition of the London money market and fortnightly settlement, there was serious interruption in telegraphic communication between New York and London. Nevertheless the independent strength of our market supported American stocks in London, and though the relative position of the two markets occasioned, when cable communication made it possible, a certain amount of arbitrage selling here, it is not thought that a disposition to unload has yet developed itself in that quarter. The latter part of the week witnessed a renewal of speculation in southern and non-dividend paying stocks.

Illinois Legislative Vanguard.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 2.—The vanguard of the legislature have arrived and matters are becoming lively. The following candidates for speaker are at the Leland to-day: Littler of Sangamon, Fuller, Messick, Collins, Calhoun and Miller. McMillan is expected to-morrow. The light is not far enough advanced to make predictions. John Reeves, of Cairo, has arrived from Washington. He is a candidate for clerk, having filled the office in the session of 1882. J. K. Magie, of Cook county, is also here, and is a candidate for clerk. There are other candidates who have not yet arrived. The senatorial fight has not advanced enough to define, but Farwell has several friends from Cook, who are working, and Hamilton's brother, from Bloomington, is said to be here. Senator Bergren is a candidate for speaker pro tem of the senate and seems to have no opposition. The other senators now here are Dan Hogan, Crawford, Leman, Garrity, Knox, Yost, Thompson, Washburn, Curtis, Greenwood and a few others. There are about twenty members of the house on hand.

Hemmed In By Ice.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Jan. 2.—Great fears are entertained for the safety of five unknown men who are out in open boats, hemmed in by ice in the middle of Jamaica Bay. It is almost an impossibility for them to survive the exposure much longer, and unless extricated very soon, they will be frozen to death. The men, as well as could be seen from shore, made great efforts to get out of their unfortunate predicament, but up to half past 5 o'clock this evening they had made but little headway and were being carried toward the inlet by the tide. The men at Seaside landing and other points adjacent to that portion of the bay have used every effort to aid the unfortunate men, but the large quantity of ice floating in shore makes it impossible to take a boat through it.

A New Departure.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—A new movement was started in Chicago to-day, the chief promoters being Rev. Dr. Bolton, of the Clark Street M. E. Church, and Hon. J. B. Hobbs, ex-president of the board of trade. The new departure was a public meeting, the first of a series to the joint interest of temperance and social purity. It is intended to have the meetings non-partisan, and not sectarian. Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the National W. C. T. U., made the inaugural address. It was mainly an appeal for the improvement of woman's legal protection. The hall was well filled while Miss Willard was speaking. Similar meetings will be held every Sunday.

Striking Brewery Employes.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—A largely attended meeting of striking brewery employes was held to-day. They resolved to stand firm in their demands and to carry the question of sympathy into every German society and organization in the city. It was decided to join the German federation of united trades in a body, but the question as to whether the beer wagon drivers' assembly would withdraw from the Knights of Labor was held in abeyance, the men preferring to wait the action of District Assembly No. 1, which threatened their expulsion from the Knights if they did not return to work as ordered.

Cabinet News.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Arnold Morley visited Mr. Goschen to-day. It is rumored that the latter was sent by Gladstone to advise Goschen to leave the liberal party. The Marquis of Londonderry, lord lieutenant of Ireland, offers to sell his Irish estates to the tenants. The terms of sale are not mentioned. Lord Templemore has offered to sell his estate in Donegal at twenty years purchase on a basis of the present rental.

The Clearance Record.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Reports from the managers of the leading clearing houses of the United States for the week ending January 1, show the total exchanges to be $811,614,686, a decrease over the corresponding week of last year of 7.8 per cent. Omaha stands thirteenth on the list, with a total of $8,773,034, and an increase of 57.5 per cent.

The Logan Fund.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—It has been decided to invest the Logan fund in United States 4 per cent. bonds, and Captain George E. Lemon will purchase at once as the first installment $20,000 worth of such bonds and have them registered in Mrs. Logan's name and deliver them to her.

Disastrous Fire in London.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A disastrous fire has occurred on Wood street, London, affecting the property of twenty-five firms. The damage is enormous. It is impossible to estimate the loss at present.

The President Recovering.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The president has entirely recovered from the fatigue incident to his long public reception yesterday and is in better health to-night than before the hand-shaking of New Year's day began.

Nebraska and Iowa Weather.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Light snow; warmer.

DEATH OF MILTON TOOTLE

The Millionaire Dry Goods Merchant Passes Away at His Home in St. Joe.

A PARALYTIC STROKE THE CAUSE

Sketch of His Life and the Many Business Enterprises With Which He Was Connected—No Will Left.

A Public-Spirited Man Gone.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Mr. Milton Tootle, St. Joseph's foremost citizen and leading business man, died at 4:10 o'clock this afternoon, of hemiplegia, or paralysis. Death was absolutely painless, and for twenty-four hours preceding it the deceased had been in a deep stupor or unconsciousness. He was surrounded in his last moments by his family and a few intimate friends. It is too early an hour to learn anything about the condition in which Mr. Tootle leaves his estate. Nothing is known of the existence of a will. His wife and business partners know nothing about one. As by the law of Missouri the death of a member of a firm dissolves a co-partnership, Tootle, Hosea & Co. are no longer in existence as a firm and a reorganization of the house will be necessary. If there is a will, however, there may be a clause in it perpetuating the firm. A rough estimate by those who are in a position to know calculate the wealth accumulated by Mr. Tootle to aggregate $4,500,000.

It is not possible in the short space which can be devoted to the sad affair at this time to speak in detail of the expressions of the community over the death of so eminent a man. Mr. Tootle's fame was not confined to St. Joseph. He was known all over the country in financial circles, and in the west particularly. For years he was the