## INTEREST IN THE CONTESTS.

All Eyes at Washington Centered on the Various Senatorial Fights.

VAN WYCK AND THE KNIGHTS.

The Monopolies Praying For His De feat and Trades Unions Hoping For His Re-election-Bayard's Speech to Yale's Alumni.

The Contest For Senatorships WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.- [Special Telegrain to the Brit. |-The most intense interest is felt here in the senatorial contests waging in Nebraska, Indiana and other states The monopolists are praying for the defeat of Senator Van Wyck, while the laboring people and masses-those who want justice and legislation for the country-hope he will be returned. The interest aroused in behalf of General Van Wyck among the Knights of Labor and members of trades unions is growing rapidly. It is generally believed he will be re-elected. Two senators are to be elected in each of the states of Tennessee and California, or rather in addition to a full term of six years in each state, a fraction of an existing term must be filled. Whithorne and Williams represent Tennessee and California respectively in the present congress by appointment. Now that the legislatures of these states are in session the appointive terms cease and it becomes the duty of the legislature of each state to choose senators, notwithstanding only a few weeks remain of this congress. It is generally understood that Senator Whithorne will be elected to nil out the remainder of his term. He Is not a candidate for the long term, having been elected a member of the next house of representatives and there is apparently no opposition to his election for the few weeks remaining of his term. With Senator Willlams it is different. He was elected by the last legislature to take the place of Mr. Hearst, who held office by the appointment of the governor. That legislature was controlled by the republicans, and by its action Mr. Hearst, a democrat, was ousted. The present legislature has a democratic majority and will send a democrat to take Mr. Will iam's place until the 4th of March.

BAYARD'S SPEEGH TO THE YALE ALUMNI.
Secretary Bayard, in responding to the toast 'Our Country' at the Yale alumni reception last night, said: 'In the newspapers of to-day there are speeches reported from another land made by two men who perhaps speak as much for their country or more for it than any other men that ever ruled it. Bismarck and Von Moltke have within the last forty-eight hours told Europe and told the world that the safety of Europe and the safety of the many millions contained within the governments of which they are a part can the governments of which they are a part can only be preserved by the power of military force. It is sixteen years since there was a clash of physical force for Germany to take part in, and yet this is the fruit and this is the result. Brute force," exclaimed the secretary, "is that the end of civilization? Is that all this nineteenth century can offer from her wisest men? and is there nothing to counteract it? If Yale college was a mere school; if it taught men the Greek which you know so well; if it had no lessons other than the prose the schoolinaster can teach and the boy can learn, why the case would not be hopeful for us. But is there no counteracting force for us. But is there no counteracting force in this land of ours that shall meet this terri-ble confession that comes from the heart of ble confession that comes from the heart of Europe to-day, that nothing but brute torce can govern? Is there nothing less than armies that can govern mankind? Is this the civilization which is announced to us by the press from Germany to-night? Is that the force that governs America to-day? and are we to look to such a future? May Heaven forbid it. We still may find in the hearts of this republic something that shall protect humanity from military force, something that shall protect humanity from military force, something that shall content is the second of the second o source for seitling difficulties resorted to as temporary aid, and always subservient to the end in view—the mature advancement of the people who shall live under a human government." Subsequently, during the delivery of the speech, the secretary was interrupted by applause, but the fervid earnestness with which he spoke induced fixed attention on his audience. A solemnity which seldom accompanies a post prandial speech reigned throughout the room and all faces surrounding the board wore a thought-

ful look.

WILL WIPE OUT THE LAST VESTIGE.

EX-Governor West, of Utah, is here and says the bill passed by the house yesterday will eradicate the last vestige of bigamy in his territory. He thinks it the strongest anti-polygamy law ever proposed and declares that it does not get too far, as is claimed by some of the Mormons. He heard Delegate Caine's speech against the bill in the house yesterday and pronounced it the last gas po. sterday and pronounced it the last gasp o.

yesterday and pronounced it the last gasp of the Mormon organization.

THE CHINESE COOLIE TREATY.

Secretary Bayard said this evening that the treaty with China, prohibiting the importation of Coolie laborers, had not yet been signed by the Chinese authorities, but that it had been by the United States representations and these of the former country were tives and those of the former country were expected to do so at once. This will settle a vexed question. MILITARY MATTERS.

Army leaves granted: Lieutenant C. C. Miner, Ninth infantry, one month extension, First Lieutenant Levi F. Burnett, Seventh infantry, one month extension; First I tenant Lloyd M. Brett, Second cavalry, f days' extension; Lieutenant William B. Rey-nolds, Fourteenth infantry, Fort Townsend, Washington territory, one month; Lieuten-ant Edward C. Brooks, Eighth cavalry, San Antonio, one month; Major Harvey E, Brown, surgeon, six months sick leave; Cap-tain Richards Barrett, assistant surgeon, six months, further extension of sick leave. First months further extension of sick leave; First Lieutenant George F. Wilson, assistant sur-geon, twenty days' extension; Lieutenant Jacob F. Kreps, Twenty-second infantry, four months from February 28.

Army furloughs authorized: Serzeant Henry E. Zanner, company G. Second infantry, Fort Niebrara, Nebraska, four months; Private Hubert Witner, company A, Sixth infantry, Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City, four months from March 1; Serzeant Archibald Miller, battery A. Third artillery, Washington barracks, two months from Feb ruary 6.
ABOLISHING CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.

The house committee on ways and means has agreed to report favorably a bill abolishing the customs districts of Burlington and

The following Iowa postmasters were appointed to-day: A. S. Shancle, Flint, Mahaska county, vice J. S. Wharton, resigned; Charles W. Fossler, Morrison, Grandy county, vice T. S. Wallace, removed.

Miss Weaver, daughter of General Weaver, of Iowa, and Miss Gillette, of Des Moines, will receive their friends informally on Tuesdays in January and Wednesdays in February at 1012 Fourteenth street, northwest, this city. CAPITAL NOTES.

T. J. Herdon, of Clinton, Ia., is in the

Representative Laird will start for Ne-braska on Saturday. He intends taking a hand in the senatorial contest.

Our Agricultural Estimates. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The department of

agriculture estimates of the area, product and value of corn, wheat and oats for permanent record are completed. The official work of the year has been thoroughly reviewed with the aid of state co-operation, and all available data of erop production and aggregates are substantially those recently re

ported. The corn crop in round numbers aggregates 1,635,000,000 bushels, grown on 75,000,000 acres, and has a farm value of \$615,000,000. The yield is twenty-two bushels per acre—six and one-half bushels less than last year. There is an increase in area of over 3 per cent and a decrease in product of 14 last year. There is an increase in area of over 3 per cent and a decrease in product of 14 per cent, while the average price has increased 12 per cent, or from 32.5 cents to 36.6 cents per bushel. The aggregate product of wheat is 457.00,000 bushels, from an area of nearly 37.900,000 acres, having a farm value of \$314,000,000. The average value is 68.7 cents per bushel a rainst 77.1 cents for the previous eron, and 64.5 cents for the great crop of 1884. This is a 35 per cent, reduction from the average value between 1870 and 1880. The yield of spring wheat centers is better than was expected early in the season, and on the Pacific coast much worse. The general average for winter and spring wheat is nearly 32.4 bushels per acre. The products of oats is live.

630,000,000 bushels, 5,00,000 less than last year from an area of over 23,000,000 acres, producing a value of \$188,000,000. The aver-age yield is 26,4 bushels against 27,6 last year. The average value is 20,8 cents per bushel; last year 28,5 cents per bushel.

The Farmers' Congress. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13,-At the farmers congress there was a much larger attendance than yesterday. In accordance with a resolution adopted yesterday, President Beverly appointed a committee to confer with the senate in relation to the secretary ship of agriculture; also a committee to confer with the agricultural committees of congress and the state department. The committee on resolutions then reported several resolutions, the most important of which is: "That the clause on charters of national banks which forbids their loaning money on real estate works great njury to the farmers of the United States by denying them banking privileges and thus causing them to pay a higher rate of interest than any class of citizens, and that we, the farmers of the United States in congress assembled do most respectfully but urgently ask the congress of the United States to repeal the same."

It was proposed that the members in ll upon the president of the United Delegates of each state and territory were asked to call upon their representatives in congress and personally endeavor to hasten legislation on the matters which have been discussed. The congress then adjourned to meet in Chicago on the Tuesday before the meeting of the fat stock show there in November, 1887.

To Abolish Customs Districts. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The house com mittee on ways and means to-day ordered a favorable report on Representative Breckeuridge's bill to abolish unnecessary customs districts and posts. As acted upon the com mittee omits altogether the administrative features of customs service and deals directly with the abolition of unnecessary cus-toms districts and offices. It provides that the places of unnecessary officials shall be filled by a requisite number of deputies. It is estimated that a saving of \$100,000 will be effected under the provisions of the bill and the services of 100 employes dispensed with. Sixty customs districts are abolished with. Sixty customs districts are abolished under its provisions, leaving seventy-five dis-tricts in ali. The following districts are among those abolished: Illinois, Galena; Iowa, Burlington and Dubuque; Wisconsin, LaCrosse; Minnesota, Duluth.

Postmasters Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The senate has confirmed the following nominations of postmasters: J. R. Fairbanks, Ord, Neb.; Edgar Hilton, Blue Hill, Neb.; J. Q. Merchant, Broken Bow, Neb.; E. P. McPherson, Arapahoe, Neb.; Charles E. Alt, Odell, Ill.; R. F. Pall, Mount Vernon, Ill.; J. Ryan, Appleton, Wis.; C. M. McElroy, Fairield, Ia.; B. Campbell, Auburn, Neb.; W. Dear-born, Wayne, Neb.

Iowa's Agricultural Society. DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 13,-[Special Tele gram to the BEE. ]-The directors of the state agricultural society met this morning and continued the preparations for the next state fair. The time for it was fixed from the 2d to the 9th of September inclusive. The president of the state horticultural society appeared before the directors and requested that ground should be set aside for a building and special exhibit of fruit hereafter on a larger scale than had yet been attempted. The directors selected the following superintendents of departments for the coming year: Horses and mules, L. C. Baldwin, Council Bluffs; speed horses, J. J. Snouffler, Cedar Rapids; cattle, John Hays, Red Oak; swine, John A. Evans, West Liberty; sheen and poultry, P. Wells, Boone; implements and machinery, H. B. Griffle, Maquoketa; grains, vegetables and aplary, F. N. Chase, Cedar Falls; dairy, J. W. Johnson, Oskaloosa; fruit and flowers, H. L. Smith, Mason City; fine arts, F. B. Stacey, Staceyville.

Happenings at Clinton. CLINTON, In., Jan. 13.—|Special Telegram est of the Meredosia route for the Hennepin canal, terminating just below the city and recommended by the government engineers is being held here this afternoon. The surrounding territory of lowa and Illinois is largely represented. A committee will go to Washington to work for the Meredosia

route. The machinery laving arrived, work is to begin by the water company in boring for an artesian well.

E. E. Nichols, of State Center, forged a note for \$250 on John McNarey and sold the note to Dr. M. S. Candless, of Marshalltown. The forger then skipped out, and the people of Marshall are anxiously looking for him

Iowa and Uncle Sam. DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 13.-|Special Telegram to the Beg. ]-An old claim against the federal government was adjusted to-day, when the governor received a warrant on the United States treasury for \$3,867,73, money due Poweshiek county for indemnity on the swamp land fund.

The clerks in the executive office to-day The clerks in the executive office to-day sent out to Washington patents for 20,000 acres of land in northwestern lowa that had reverted to the zovernment. The land is situated in Woodbury and O'Brien counties and was part of a grant for the construction of railroads, but the railroads failing to comply with the conditions forfeited the lands, which now revert to the government.

A Close Call.

Columbus, Neb., Jan. 13 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Charles E. Morse, an old resident, while crossing the Loup fork this morning, broke through the ice and narrowly escaped losing his team. At the time he crawled out of the water he could just see the ears of his horses, himself being chilled but finally succeeded in safely landing himself.

The Poison Highway. SCHUYLER, Neb., Jan. 13.—James Prokes, a middle-aged man, suicided with rat poison Tuesday night. Domestic trouble is said to be the cause. He leaves a wife and a daughter eight years old.

Grocers Assign. NORFOLK, Neb., Jan. 13.- Special to the BEE. |-Covert & Hageman, grocers, have as signed to Banker Burrows, who holds the principal claim against them. Liabili about \$1,600, assets, grocery stock, \$1,200.

Fire at Neligh.

NELIGH, Neb., Jan. 13 .- | Special to the BEE. -Becker's photograph gallery and a small building adjoining burned at 6 o'clock this morning. The origin of the fire is un-known. Loss, \$1,000.

A Murderer's End.

Norristown, Pa., Jan. 13.—John M. Wilson was hanged in the jail yard here at 1:59 this afternoon. The crime for which Wilson suffered was the murder of Anthony W. Dealy, a farmer of Montgomery con nty in a dispute about wages in January, 1881 e cu t Dealy down with a cleaver, and then attempted to destroy traces by cutting the body into pleces and throwing them into a stream. Wilson confessed the deed nearly two years after the murder, while delirious with drink in Chicago.

Window Glass Makers in Session. Washington, Jan. 13,-The semi-annual necting of the American Window Glass Manufacturers' association took place at the Riggs house to-day. President Bodine in formed a reporter that the session was mainly occupied by the reading of the annual sum mary showing the condition of trade throughout the country. The consumption of glass has been very large during the past six months, much more than was anticipated.

A Chinaman Dynamiter. PORTLAND, Oregon, Jan 13 .- The Oregonian's North Yakima special says: "A Chinaman at work on the Northern Pacific construction at Cleellum having had a quarrel with two of his countrymen, placed a giant powder cartridge between them while they were asleep and lighting the fuse went to a place of safety. The explosion blew out the entire side of one of the Chinamen while the other was so badly mutilated that he cannot

## NEW DEVICES FOR DEFENSE.

Large Ontlays For Fortifications of Our Harbors Deprecated By an Expert.

AN ENGLISH AUTHORITY'S PLAN.

A "Disappearing Gun System" Which is Destined to Work a Revolution in the Science of Defensive Warfare.

United States Fortifications.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13,-Special Telegram to he Bre. |-A London special to the Tribune says: "The Times of Monday published an article on the reports of the United States board of fortifications in which, while commending the thoroughness of the investigations, the writer disapproves the recommendations of the board on the ground of the cost of the proposed fortifications, 'Over £27,000,000 is out of all proportions to the defensive requirements of the United States, says the writer. 'For one fifth the sum England could raise her coast defenses the world over to standard efficiency, which would probably satisfy the most exacting theorists.' Your correspondent showed the article to Sir Andrew Clarke, formerly inspector general of fortifications, and one of the highest authorities on coast defenses in England, 'I entirely agree with the writer, whom t recognize,' said Sir Andrew. 'Such costly fortifications belong to the old school. I would do away with them altogether. It is an open secret that Italy regrets having expended so much money on fortifications. Germany is simply waiting to see what England does

"But would not the proposed fortifications

render the ports so defended practically secure against any attack by sea,' asked the 'Probably: but by a different system they could be defended much more efficiently and at infinitely less expense. My plan does away with all fortifications. Instead of alleged invulnerability, my principle is invisibility of defenses. When you erect enormous fortilications you offer a target for the enemy's shot. Let your turrets and cupatos be ever so thick, heavy shot is likely to play the mischief with their mechanism. With your distinguished countryman, Lieutenant Maxim, I have worked out what I call a "disappearing kun system," which can be applied to the heaviest guns made. This renders fortilizations unnecessary. The gun occup es a hole in the ground. When in action it is raised by a sort of hydraulic ele-vator, and after firing sinks into the pit again to be reloaded. Thus it is exposed for only a few seconds. When in the pit it can only be hit by a verticle or plunging fire, and the likelihood of such shots striking their mark is inunitely small. Covered ways shelter the men who load the gun, so that the enemy has practically nothing to aim at. A gun operated in this fashion commands a nuch wider area than when mounted in fort By means of electricity the gun can be raised, lowered, trained and discharged by one man in a position of safety a hundred vards or even a mile away. This has actually been accomplished. We are at work on a plan whereby machinery for loading a gun can also be operated by electricity. If this is suc-cessful, the gun can be wholly worked from a safe distance. When you can dispense a safe distance. When you can dispense with fortifications you have more money for heavy guns, submarine nines and torpedoes. The United States derives great advantage from her distance from Europe, because the difficulty of using first class ironclads so far from their bases is very great."

NEW YORK STOCKS.

The Market a Trifle More Active and Prices Higher.

New York, Jan. 13.- | Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The stock market was a trifle more active to-day and prices gradually worked higher. The deal in Richmond & West Point, East Tennessee and Norfolk & The story was that both Norfolk & Western and Richmond & West Point people were trying to secure control of the East Tennessee road with the object of consolidating with the latter. Richmond & West Point were very buoyant, advancing before noon 21/4 per cent over last night's closing. Insiders were very reticent in regard to the deal, but gave out that no definite plan of consolidation bad been agreed on. New England, after dormant for several lying became active and very strong to-day and points were out that it would advance 5 per cent within the next week. Granger stocks were depressed early in the day by news of anti-railroad legislation in the northwest, Jay Gould was quoted in an interview as saying that he favored the passage of the inter-state commerce bill. His attitude on this im-portant question was regarded as decidedly favorable to the bull market in stocks, and a good share of the strength in early dealings was attributed to his statements in reference to this bill. The news from Washington was yery meagre, but it was considered certain that no vote would be taken on the inter-state commerce bill until Friday, and possi-bly not until some time they week. Pailbly not until some time next week. Rail-road earnings, so far as reported for the first week of January, were favorable, showing encouraging increases in every instance. At noon the market was dull and steady, sales ag@regating 145,200 shares. The report that the inter-state commerce bill had been referred to a committee gave the buils a prejext to lift prices, and active specialities, like New England, Bichmond & West Point, and Texas Pacific, were advanced in the last hour 1 to 2 per cent. The whole market exhibited a good degree of strength, and shorts were heavy buyers. Norfolk & Western dropped 2 per cent when it was announced that its scheme to secure control of the East Tennessee had failed. The market closed very strong at about top prices for the day. The total sales were about 300,000 shares.

The Sqabble in Indiana. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13 .- In the circuit court this morning in the application filed by President Green Smith of the senate, praying for an injunction restraining Lieutenant Governor Robertson from performing the duties of his office, attorneys for the latter moved for a continuance until after the adjournment of the legislature. The judge overruled the motion and gave Robertson until to-morrow to answer Smith's com-

The legislature developed nothing of interest this morning.

The democratic senatorial cancus was held
The democratic senatorial cancus was held to night, seventy two members being present. On the fourth ballot David Turple was nominated, receiving forty-five votes. Ex-Senator MeDonald was his principal com-petitor. Four democrats, Knights of Labor, declined to enter the caucus, and it is not known whether they will support the ince. Turple is the present United States attorney for Indiana.

In the house this afternoon the republicans took up the contested seats question and referred them to the committee on elec-

At present the democrats have seventy-six votes on joint ballot and the republicans seventy-four. The joint convention for the election of senator meets on the 19th.

Will Support the Center. BERLIN, Jan. 13 .- At a meeting of the progressionist members of the reichstag held yesterday evening it was decided to support the center in voting for the triennate term as the duration of the army bill. There is not a sympton of weakening on the part of the opposition or of its being inclined to go beyond triennate term. A small number of the nobility, who are members of the center will vote with the government, but their sup-port is not likely to effect the fate of the bill

Arrest of a Forger. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 13.—Robert C. Brach-vogel, alias Robert C. Matthews, who claimed to be the owner of several handsome cabs in Chicago, was arrested this morning for the forgery of a number of checks on the Second Ward Savings bank, a few of which he disposed of at a local gambling house.

Finding Dynamite Bombs. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.-The police authorities report the finding of dynamite bombs in one of the sewers, and the presumption of the police is that they were pre-pared for use by the striking car men, but they, fearing detection, threw them into the

RIOTOUS STRIKERS. Collision Between Coal Miners and

Guards in Pennsylvania.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 13.—The discontent of the striking miners formerly in the employ of the Hillside coal company at the Consolidated colliery near Moosic manifested itself Wednesday morning when the working miners or "blacklegs" were assaulted by the strikers as the former were returning from work to the barracks where they eat and sleep, and the outbreak was so threatening that the working miners, who were guarded by a meager posse of seven men, feared for their safety, importuned the companies officials for additional protection. To-day in re-sponse to the request of the working miners Superintendent May, of the Hillside coal company, employed George O. Kell, of the coal and iron police of this city, to go to Moosic and take charge of the police. A warrant was issued and taken along for the arrest of James Ward, the ring-leauer of the disturbances. When May and the officers arrived they were met May and the officers arrived they were met by a howing mob of 100 people who began throwing stones at them. Just then the "blacklegs" appeared and were chased into their barracks. Ward was finally arrested. The mob rushed to a justice office, defying the officers to bring him there. Their weight sagged the floor, and fearing the building would fall they rushed out, when the prisoner was hurried in by the police. The justice was intimidated, however, and discharged Ward. The mob then attacked the barracks and riddled the windows with stones. The guards seized rifles and the "blacklegs" rushed for formidable looking revolvers, determined to hold able looking revolvers, determined to hold the fort. The assault on the barracks being continued, the order was given to fire, and twenty balls sped in the direction of the mob. The crowd turned and fled. It cannot now be ascertained whether any of the strikers were shot or not. Mine Foreman Dolphin gives it as his opinion that several strikers were wounded at least by the volley from the posse's rilles. The strikers were assisted and encouraged by some of the residents of Moosic. All is quiet at midnight. Fresh trouble is anticipated to-mor-

Dynamiters in San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.-Residents on Post street, between Larkin and Polk streets, were startled between 7 and 8 o'clock this evening by the sound of a tremendous explosion and by the shattering of glass about their ears. A dynamite cartridge had been placed on the track of the Larkin street branch of the Sutler street cable road and had exploded under dummy No. 34, The dummy was completely wrecked and the windows of the car and houses in the vicinity were demolished. Mr. Hilderbrandt and his wife and brother were sitting on the side of the dummy when the explosion took place. They were all thrown into the street, and Mrs. Hilderbrandt, it is feared, is seri-

ously injured. She was taken into a neighboring house and medical assistance summoned. Later in the evening she was conveyed to her home. It was a miracle that there was no others injured, as several persons were on the dummy. The excitement was intensified when it was larged the content was intensified. when it was learned that another explosion took place at 9 o'clock, in which no one was End of a Strike.

FORT MONROE, Va., Jan. 13 .- The strike at Newport News is virtually ended and the Old Dominion line is handling freight with Norfolk laborers and the Chesapeake & Ohio with men from other points. The troops remain some days to protect property,

IRISH AFFAIRS. News of Cruel Evictions and the

League's Executive Council. CINCINNATI, Jan. 13 .- The session of the executive council of the Irish National League of America closed to-night. The following cablegram was received by J'resident Fitzgerald:

DUBLIN, Jan. 13.—The cruel evictions crusade has been in full progress in Kerry for several days past, the agent and bailing houses as each Tampy as evicted. Scores of families are houses:

families are homeless,
(Signed.) T. HARBINGTON, (M. P.),
Secretary Irish National League,
and these fiendish acts The announcements of these fiendish acts of barbarity, although nothing beyond the ordinary history of landlordism in Ireland, created a bitter feeling, and the following was sent in reply: "Dispatch received. The order was antici-

pated, and the executive council of the Irish American league, with the hearty approval of the principal Irish American citizens of Cincinnati, bid you meet it undismayed, and pledge you an unyielding support in the [Signed.] JOHN FITZGERALD.

President.
The substance of President Fitzgerald'sadtress to the officers and members of the Irish National League of America is as follows: The present position of affairs in Ireland de mands carnest consideration and renewed energy upon our parts. The inhumanity, greed and aggressiveness of landlordism, compassing new plunder and exterminating the Irish people, has forced upon them the alternative of ruin or resistance such as is within their power to offer. There can be no doubt that the present "plan of campaign" affords the best practical means so far discovered of rendering effective the determination of the Irish ing effective the determination of the Irish people to protect themselves in possession of their houses. It becomes therefore my duty to thus direct your attention to the new erisis which has arisen in Ireland and in doing this I feel that I have done all that is necessary to urze you to renewed zeal and energy in the labor of love which you have undertaken. I am glad to be able to announce to you that the affairs of the Irish National League of America of the Irish National League of America are in a most satisfactory and flourishing condition and the organization itself has never been more healthy, vigorous and hopeful than at the present time. The address speaks of what has already been accomplished, compliments the efforts of Treasurer O'Reilly and Secretary Sutton, and closes with an append to the Sutton, and closes with an appeal to the members of the league to take courage and proceed with new zeal the task still before

Illinois Agriculturalists. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 13,-The state board of agriculture firished its annual session to-day and adjourned. The board will petition the general assembly to permanently locate the state fair at some central point. Several cities are competing for the honor and the place will be named at the next meeting of the board, March 1. The annual live stock, dairy and poultry shows will be held at Chicago during the month of November, next.

Stanley States His Plans. LONDON, Jan. 13.—Henry M. Stanley, after his reception at Guild hall, was tendered a banquet at the Mansien house. Stanley, in an address to the assemblage, said that he had decided to take the route by the way of the Congo river as the best and most expeditions for the relief of Emin Rey. The expedition will leave London, the explorer said, Lanuary 30

Steamer Abandoned at Sea. NEW YORK, Jan. 116-Private dispatches eceived in this city to-day state that the received in this city "io-day state that the Monarch line steamer, "Celtic Monarch," from Cardiff to Philadelphia, was abandoned at sea on the 2d instantand that her passengers and crew were sayed.

The Celtic Monarch was a screw steamship of 2014 gross tons register and belonged to the Monarch line of Lendon.

London, Jan, 13. The Monarch line steamer Monarch, which left Cardiff January 2 for Philadelphia, was attandoned at sea in a sinking condition. The crew were rescued by the steamer Lake Superior, which has ar-

by the steamer Lake Superior, which has arrived at Liverpool from New York. Her crew numbered twenty eight men. She carcrew numbered twell ried no passengers.

The Diplomatic Reception

WASHINGTON, Jan 13.-The white house was brilliant with lights and magnificently decorated to-night upon the occasion of the initial reception to the diplomatic corps. The Marine band formished the music. The rooms were crowded from 9 until after 11 with diplomats statesmen, officers, other prominent people and ladies. The receiving party consisted of the president, Mrs. Claveland, Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Vilas. Marshal Wilson made the presentations.

The Motion Averted. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13 -In the circuit court this morning in the application filed by President Green Smith of the senate, provid

ing for an injunction restraining Lieutenant Governor Robertson from performing the duties of his office, the attorneys for the latter moved for a continuance until after the ad-cournment of the legislature. The judge over-ruled the motion and gave Robertson until to-morrow to answer Smith's complaint.

Russia's New Fortifications. VIENNA, Jan. 18.-Russlan trains pass Witna daily laden with materials to be used In increasing the fortifications at Warsaw. The Russian government intends to con-struct tourteen new forts at Warsaw before

The Des Moines Pool.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13,-At a meeting of the Central Iowa Traffic association to-day the Wabash agreed to a re-arbitration of percentages of the Des Moines pool. Commissioners Midgely, Carmen and Faithern were appointed arbitrators. Cleveland Respites a Murderer.

granted a respite until April 8, 1887, to Patrick McCarty, who was to be executed January 14, at Fort Smith, Ark. Brevities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13,-The president has

The revenue collections yesterday aggregated \$7626.35. The city council contemplates a trip to Lincoln next week.

Dr. Geo. B. Ayres has removed to his old office, 1505 Farnam, opposite Merchants hotel. General Manager Callaway of the Union Pacific went to Kansas City yes-

terday morning. The next "Happy Hours Club hop" will take place at Masonic hall on Wednesday evening, January 19.

A BILL NYE REMINISCENCE. 'Soiled Smith's" Affinity for Mother

Earth and Aversion to Courts. New York World: I recall to-day the

memory of a peculiar man. This is the anniversary of his death, and it is easy to remember on this day the odd looks and the quaint life led by that singular character. I do not know his United States name, but in the territories he ived and died under the nom de plume of Soiled Smith

Seven years ago Soiled Smith ceased to exist in the capacity of a man, and began to mingle with the dust from which be I presume that since the early dawn of creation no man ever died who became at once so thoroughly identified with the geological structure of the earth as did Soiled Smith. He had pre-pared himself for it by careful training, and "dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return" had no terrors for him. He told me, however, that once he was

pure as the beautiful snow.

My first nequaintance with Soiled Smith was in the autumn of 1876. I was then sustaining one corner of the national fabric as United States commis-sioner of the Second judicial district of Wyoming and ex-officio notary public for Albany county. The office of United States commissioner was fraught with the most innocuous desuctude that I ever laid a lip over. The United States required me to buy a set of books, including a large dappled-gray docket, in which to keep a record of each and every case in which the United States appeared as plaintiff. The first day after I was ap-pointed I had all I could do to keep down a feeling of the most violent intolerance and arrogance. That night I did not sleep much, because I expected at any moment to be called upon by the

government to try a case.

That fall I met General Sherman on the frontier, and I remember I told lum that I did not wonder that his hair was gray. He asked why, and I told him that since I had been placed in a position of grave responsibility myself. I could see grave responsibility myself I could see that my own hair was getting sprinkled with silver too. Then he asked me what special corner of the universe I was then engaged in holding up. I told him I was United States commissioner for the Sec ond district, recently appointed. He did not seem to fully realize the importance

of the office, I thought. had not held the office over a year when suddenly, like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, a case was brought up before me for preliminary examination. Three greasers, named Don Colorado Jobacos, Jesusby Fabricante and Tufa Firecente Maduro, were charged with selling liquor to Indians on the reservation, and I tried them for four days with all the earnest and acquired momentum of a man who has been saving up his energies for nearly a year. I can truly say that I never tried more faithfully to sift the evidence and get at the truth in any case with which I have ever been connected. We did not spare mileage or per diem in our efforts to obtain all the knowledge we could. I issued subporns for people who were unable to come and people who wouldn't come. In answer to the demands of the plaintiff I sent every kind of a subpoena, writ, bench warrant or requisition that the statute allowed a fee for, and among the rest 1 subpænaed Soiled Smith.

I issued a quo warranto, but he came not. I then made out a large blue requisition for him, with an acknowledgment and a green notarial seal on the back, sent in his regrets and went up into the Diamond Peak country for change of scene and rest.

The case had to proceed without the evidence of Soiled Smith, but, with the aid of the United States attorney, I succeeded in convicting the greasers with-out leaving my seat. I was as successful in this trial as an old gentleman in Maine who said he "had served on the jury for four years and never lost a case. But the government came very near disallowing my claim for fees because I omitted to put a double red line under my footings. This, however, was soon remedied. I revised the bill, adding \$3 for an item that I had overlooked, put double red line under the footings and got my money. The accuracy which the government works in the de partment of justice is truly remarkable. I afterward learned that the reason Soiled Smith did not respect any of my writs was that he did not like to come within the jurisdiction of the court on account of an old indictment against him which was still in a good state of preservation.

A few months later I was sent out to take the deposition of Soiled Smith in another case.. He had been subpornaed, but just as court was about to convene he had broken his leg So an order was made that I should go out to his cabin and take his deposition. I had never taken anybody's deposition before and so I feit a little nervous about it. Knowing that Soiled Smith was a quick, impulsive man, with a pie knife down the back of his neck, I feared that if I took the deposition and it didn't look like him, he might get up and embrue his hands in

But I was agreeably surprised at his appearance. He was not ferocious in his nature generally, but meek and gentle in his ways. Though he was alone when his leg was broken, he did not murmer or repine. He bore his great misfortune there in the lone foothills and made no Whatever may be said against Soiled Smith socially, he never paraded his woes before men or begged assistance and sympathy of others. I shall never forget the cheerful smile with which he welcomed us to his cabin that day. 1 re call now, as I write, also the triumphant air with which he showed us his poor broken leg, together with the new one he had made from a pick handle, just as much like the old one as it was possible for two legs to look alike. While I took his deposition he gently took the spike out of his broken leg and put it in the new one. I learned afterwards that when he wanted his deposition taken he BILL NYE. generally broke his leg.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS. The Streets That Will Be Paved Dur-

ing the Coming Year. The council's committee on paving, curbing and guttering has under considation an ordinance instructing the board of public works to advertise for bids for the paving that is proposed to be constructed during the ensuing year. The streets proposed to be paved are as fol-

Sixth, from Pacific to Pierce; Seventh,

from Jackson to Pierce; Seventh avenue, from Pierce to Pine; Teuth, from Mason to railway tracks; Tenth, from Center to Bancroft; Eleventh, from Mason to Vinton; Eleventh, from Jones to railway tracks; Eleventh, from Davenport to Capitol avenue; Tenth, from Davenport to Capitol avenue; Twelfth, from Daven-port to Capitol avenue; Thirtsouth, from Davemport to Capitol avenue: Thir eenth, from Castellar to Bancroft: Fourteenth. from Leavenworth to Howard; Fifteenth, from Davenport to Webster; Sixteenth, from Elm to the city limits; Sixteenth, from Vinton to Howard; Seventeenth, from St. Mary's avenue to Cuming; Eighteenth, from Farnam to Ohio; Eighteenth from Farnam to Ohio; Eighteenth, from Farnum to St. Mary's avenue; Nincteenth, from St. Mary's avenue to Cuming; Nineteenth, from Cuming to Ohio; Twentieth, from Pierce to Castellan; Twentieth, from Farnam to St. Mary's avenue; Twenty-second, from Dodge to California; Twenty-fourth, from Dodge to St. Mary's avenue: Twenty-fourth, Second to city limits; Twenty-lifth avenue, from Second to Farnam; Twenty-Seventh, Leavenworth to St. Mary's avenue; Twenty-eighth, from Leavenworth to Farnum; Twenty-ninth avenue, Leavenworth to Hickory; California, from Sixteenth to Twenty-lifth; Capitol avenue, from Sixteenth to Twen-tieth; Capitol avenue from Twenty-second to Twenty-seventh; Buiney, Sixteenth to Twenty-fourth; Cass, from Sixteenth to Twenty-second; Clark, from Sixteenth to Twenty fourth; Chicago, from Sixteenth to Twenty third, Davenport, from Ninth to Twenty second; Dodge, from Sixteenth to Twenty-fifth; Doreas, from Tenth to Thirteenth; Farnam, from Twenty-eighth to city limits: Grace, from Sixteenth to Twenty-fourth: Harney, from Fifteenth to Twenty-ninth; Jackson, from Seventh to Ninth; Jackson, from Thirteenth to St. Mary's avenue; Jones, from Sixteenth to Nineteenth; Jones, from Ninth to the Missouri river; Lake, from Sixteenth to Twenty-fourth; Leavenworth, from Fourteenth to city limits; Mason, from Tenth to Eleventh; Nicholas, from Sixteenth to Twenty-fourth; Pacific, from Sixth to Tenth; Pierce, from Sixth to Tenth; William, from Tenth to Thirteenth; Wirt, from Sixteenth to Twenty-fourth; Vinton, from Thirteenth to Fifteenth; Cuming, from Thirty-second to west city limits.

## MORE THAN HIS SHARE. Misfortunes Do Not Come Singly in

Andy Hogan's Case. Andy Hogan, the ex-policeman, seems to have more than his share of hard luck. About a week ago he was held up and horribly pounded by two men who have held an old grudge against him since he was a member of the police force. He recovered from the effects of the assault and on Monday went to work driving a coal wagon for the Union Pacific. Yesterday afternoon he met with another painful mishap. He was walking and driving across Mason street at Sixteenth street, when a boy with a coaster ran into him and knocked him down. The collision frightened the team, which started to run away. In attempting to hold them Hogan was dragged under the

wagon, one of the wheels passing over his side and hip, injuring him very seriously. Sargeant Matza, who was near at the time, called a wagon and had the injured man conveyed to the hospital. An examination of his injuries showed that no bones are broken, but the man is so fearfully bruised that he will be confined to the hospital for several weeks. It is also feared that he may be injured

THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING. An Interesting Meeting Held Wednes-

day Afternoon. The Y. M. C. A. has enlisted the interest of a number of the leading business men of the city in the cause of their new building. To consider this subject a meeting of the committees was held in the parlors of the Nebraska National bank Wednesday afternoon. There were present of the advisory board: Messrs. George Hoagland, H. W. Yates, Herman Kountze, and A. J. Poppleton. Of the building committee, there were present: Messrs, Burnham, Fleming, Himebaugh, Ensign, and Mendelssohn & Lowrie, the architects.

Mr. Burnham, chairman, called the meeting to order, and stated the object of the meeting to be to determine to what extent the association ought to go forward in this plan as to what kind of a building is to be erected and how much money is to be put in it, and also to determine whether a plain building should be put up or a building of the characteristic nature for that purpose should be erected. In justice to the city there ought to be something better than a square, plain brick block, in which you would reduce the cost to a minimum. Something which would be more attractive. Mr. Kountze inquired how much better would an attractive building like that serve the purposes of the association than a plainer building. Mr. Burnham replied that it would have some effect upon the stores, and would bring a much larger rental.

Mr. Kountze said: "I never hesitate in expressing my opinion. My opinion is, that it would be the right thing to build a building in the first place that is thoroughly adapted to the uses of the association. The next place is to make the building, aside from the portion that is necessary, after having made ample provision for the association's purposes, then make the remainder of the building as remunerative as possible, and do that in a more simple style of architecture and one that could be maintained at the lowest possible cost. Mr. Poppleton said: "The question that

we want to state promptly is not the style of architecture, but the difference between the \$50,000 and the \$75,000 b ing, whether you build a \$50,000 building with limited capacity, or whether you build a \$75,000 building with larger caps city, and thus derive additional rental seems to me that the ground justifies that you borrow the necessary and adeamount, and it is immaterial whether you borrow \$25,000 or \$50,000 at a reasonable interest.

Mr. Kountze asked how many floors

the association needed, which was answered by Mr. Lowrie's explaining the plan to the committees Mr. Kountze asked what the revenue

of the building would be, which was answered by Mr. Himebaugh in that it would not exceed \$10.000. Mr. Fleming said that the revenue will be so much that the association will be in a position which will enable it to clear

all the expenses. Mr. Ensign said: "I have visited the association buildings in New York and Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Syracuse and Boston, and they have, in connection with their gymnasiums and bath rooms, from eight to ten and lifteen hundred lockers. These bring from \$5 to \$8 each annually. I have found by convers with the young men of this city a very general desire to avail themselves of the opportunities which our new building vit will offer. Should we have a thousand W.

lockers and estimating the price at the minimum, which would be \$5 each, this would bring us \$5,000 and \$1,500 would bring \$7,500 a year. This would add more to our revenue than from store

rentals."
Mr. Poppleton said: "But you must take into consideration that when you get 1,000 men who use this gymnasium, you will have additional expenses and cannot make any large profit from this gymnasium. You will have to keep the baths in condition, you will have to keep one to repair them, and you will have to keep one to repair them, and you will have to have an instructor and furnish towels and water. I do not think that \$5 would e a great som for the privileges that are

afforded them."

Considerable time was taken up in discussing the various phases of the pro-posed building.

Mr. Himebaugh offered the following

Mr. Himchaugh offered the following resolution, which was adopted:
Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the architects go forward with plaus for a Y. M. C. A. building of the general character indicated by sketches before them, not to exceed in the aggregate, when ready for furnishing, \$60,000. Work thereon to be commenced when subscriptions aggregating not less than \$25,000, over and above cost of lot have been received. have been received.

have been received.

The following was also offered by Mr. Poppleton and adopted:
Resolved. That it is the sense of this meeting, including the advisory board, that the construction of the V. M. C. A. building should be commenced in the coming spring, if possible, and that, in the opinion of the advisory board, an institution of this kind is a necessity in this growing city, and subscriptions thereto will be worthilly bestowed.

## FIRE IN THE WITHNELL BLOCK. A Disastrous Conflagration Averted by Efficient Firemen.

A fire taat at one time promised to be as extensive and destructive as that which destroyed the Barker block, or that which badly damaged the B. & M. headquarters building, broke out in the Withnell block at 10 o'clock last night. When first discovered the flames were bursting from a fourth story window in the northeast corner of the building. An alarm was turned in to which bose companies Nos. 2 and 3 responded. When the fireman reached the fourth story of the building, the hallways were so fitted with smoke and heat that it was almost impossible to work. A stream of water cleared the way to the fire which was found to be burning the most in room No. 23, occupied as a real estate office by Lee, Nichol & Co. The flames had spread and connected with the studio of Miss Marray and Architect Sid-ney Smith's office. In a very few minutes, what promised to be a most stubbrrn blaze was under control and soon completely extinguished. The firemen, under the direction of Assistant firemen, under the direction of Assistant Chief Salter, deserve great credit for their very efficient work. The origin of the fire is a matter of speculation entirely. The rooms are all heated by steam and no lambs or gas jets were burning in any of them. The damage done by fire and water was to the rooms occupied by Lee, Nichol & Co., Sidney Smith, Mrs. Shultze and Miss Murray. The fire reached only the studio of Mrs. Shultze and that of Miss Murray. Shuttze and that of Miss Murray. A stream of water smashed in the glass door of N. J. Burnham's law office, but did no damage. In fighting the fire a stream of water that was thrown into the rom of Lee, Nicool & Co. broke a window and flooded a room in the annex across the alley. Owing to the careful work of the fire. work of the firemen but little water was thrown in the building outside of the rooms in which the fire was located, and by promptly sweeping the overflow out damge by water to the rooms below was averted. The entire loss will not exceed

ONE TOUGH LESS.

\$1,000 and is amply covered by insur-

Willie Morse and Something of His Past Record.

There has been one good result of Johnny McClellan's escapade at Fallon's road ranch on Tuesday night. Willie H. Morse, who was McClellan's partner in the breaking-up act, has skipped for parts unknown. The police hope that he will stay out of the city. He is a crook of the worst type, they claim, and yet they have been unable to get him punished. Morse has quite a record in Omaha. He was arrested here two years ago by Captain Cormick for tapping a till in Moore's harness shop and was sentenced to sixty days in the county jail. He appealed his case to the district court and for some reason or other escaped punishment, as the case was never called up. Last August he was arrested as a suspicious character by Captain Cormick and paid a tine in police court. A short time afterwards he was arrested by Al Sigwart on the charge of vagrancy. He demanded a jury trial, was convicted and sentenced to thirty days in the county jail and fined \$50. This case was also appealed to the district court but like the one first mentioned was never called to trial. In order to dodge the vagrancy act he opened up a 4x6 shooting gatlery in Me Cielfand's saloon on Fifteenth street, and under this cover has been allowed to stay in the town. Captain Cormick has se-cured possession of a number of letters that proved Morse's character beyond a shadow of doubt. The letters were writ. ten by Morse to his solid woman while h was in Monneapolis last fall. In one of them Morse tells her that he has sent a lot of silk handkerchiefs and cloth that he wants her to dispose of in Omaha or use as best she can. He also states that twenty new policemen have been added to the force and that "the boys" are finding it very difficult to "do any work" and will probably all have to leave the city. In a letter written by the woman to Morse she tells him of the burglary on Seventeenth street last fall in which Mr. Sussenback had a tussle with a burglar but assures him that the burglar was not

hurt. The letters are in Captain Cormick's possession and will be used in evidence in case Morse is arrested. The police congratulate themselves that there is one thug less to deal with. Claiming Big Damages.

Mrs. Minerva Shepperd began suit in the district court yesterday afternoon against the Chicago & Northwestern railroad for \$15,000. She claims that she was put off the Northwestern train between Chicago and Council Bluffs, after she had duly purchased her ticket, and made to stay all night at Turner Junction, about forty miles west of Chicago. She all but froze to death in the coid station and thinks she is damaged in the amount

named. Joseph Charvat brought suit yesterday gainst the Omaha nail works for \$15,000 lamages on account of an injured hand, which he sustained in operating one of the macaines of the company.

Licensed to Wed

Judge McCulloch issued marriage ticenses yesterday to the following par-

Name, Residence, Chas, A. Walker, Omata Fila Hauli, Omata Benj, F. Gardner, Omata Haftie Dyer, Omata William Fisher, Omata Mary Huttalmayer ... Omana

Masonic. Special communication of Excelsion lodge, No. 256, A. F. and A. W., this (Friday) evening, for work in first and second degrees. Visiting brethren cordially indoed; So'clock sharp. By order of the