CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

The Senate Passes the Hundred Thousand Appropriation For Omaha's Postoffice.

OTHER MEASURES CONSIDERED

The President's Message Vetoing the Dependent Pension Bill Listened to With General Attention in the House.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Mr. Manderson, from the committee on military affairs, reported the bill granting the Salt Lake & Fort Douglass railway company the right of way across Fort Douglass military reservation in Utah. Calendar.

The senate bill appropriating $100,000 for the improvement and enlargement of the court house and postoffice at Omaha was passed.

The senate then resumed the consideration of the Eads Tehuantepec bill, and Mr. Hoar concluded his argument in support of it. The bill was then laid aside temporarily.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill.

Mr. Plumb, the member of the committee on appropriations having charge of the bill, made an explanatory statement. With the exception of a single item, he said, the bill, so far as appropriations of money went, was just as it came from the house, and that was precisely according to the estimates of the department. The house bill was amended by inserting an item providing that no boxes for the collection of mail matter by carrier shall be placed inside of any building except a public building or building which is freely opened to the public during business hours or a railroad station.

The amendment as to the transportation of the South American mails was taken up for consideration, as it was expected to lead to debate, and the bill was laid aside till to-morrow.

The senate bill for the relief of Thomas A. Osborn, formerly United States marshal of Kansas (to repay him $8,701 public money lost by him in 1886 through the failure of a private bank), was passed.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—At 3:40 the president's private secretary was announced. He presented a message from the president transmitting without his approval the dependent pension bill. The reading of the message was followed with an attention more strict than is generally accorded to such documents.

At its conclusion Mr. Matson of Indiana moved that the bill and the accompanying message be referred to the committee on invalid pensions, promising that they would be reported back within the coming week. The motion was agreed to—137 to 37.

The house at its evening session passed thirty-five pension bills and adjourned.

RANDALL AND COAST DEFENSES.

Much Interest Taken in the Outcome of the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Much interest just now centers about Chairman Samuel J. Randall of the house committee on appropriations. To his committee have been committed the various measures for coast defenses and it lies within his power to have almost any of them smothered or passed. He can have any of them reported at any time, taken up or passed, or can prevent action in committee. There are conflicting statements as to what he intends doing. He refuses to talk upon the subject himself. The republican members of the committee say that he does not intend to permit any action at all and that his excuse is that this is but a republican trick to get the surplus out of the treasury. All of the republicans on the appropriations committee, and nearly all in the house, are for a liberal coast defense appropriation. One thing is learned from Mr. Randall, however, and that is that he believes the maximum appropriation for coast defenses, if one is made, should be $10,000,000; that he thinks it should be placed in the hands of a board selected by the secretary of war, but to be composed of no one from the ordnance departments, because nearly all of the ordnance men are interested in patents on guns, rams, shells, mortars, etc. An impression prevails among men of both parties that if Randall can so complicate the question as to defeat the final passage of the bill without showing his hostility to it he will do so.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

The president's message to the house in returning to that body the dependent pension bill was received late this afternoon. Its reading produced a decided sensation. The bill was passed by the house January 17 under suspension of the rules, the vote standing—ayes, 180; nays, 76. It was passed by the senate January 28 without a division. The large affirmative vote obtained for the bill in the house encourages its friends to hope that they can again pass it notwithstanding the president's objections. The chances for its passage in the senate over the veto are considered slim.

NEBRASKANS' CLAIMS REJECTED.

Secretary Lamar rendered decisions in Nebraska claim cases to-day as follows: Robert Williams & Co., of Lincoln county, amount, $20,970, in 1864, by the Cheyenne and Sioux Indians, finding the evidence not sufficient to establish the claim and the claim not presented within the limitation fixed by law; John A. Morrow, of Lincoln county, amount, $31,840, in 1864, by the Cheyenne and Sioux Indians, finding, no allowance recommended.

NEBRASKA AND IOWA PENSIONS.

Pensions granted to Nebraskans: Robert Paulley, Sutton; R. A. Waldo, Wilber; Jeremiah B. Robinson, Bartley; Thomas P. Boaz, Venus; James A. Harthence, Hartington; Hugh H. Hunter, Fort Calhoun.

Pensions granted Iowans: Nathaniel Lambert, Lorah; William Sears, Council Bluffs; Merriman Cox, Colfax; Peter Jackson, Keokuk; Richard Freeborn, Omaha; John Wade, Villiska; Al. J. Allen, Leon; Ezekiel McDowell, Anamosa; Andrew Johnson, Davenport; Elizabeth, widow of William Freeborn, Iowa Falls; Michael, father of Robert A. Kerrihard, Red Oak; Martin W. Smith, Belinda; Jacob Tutwiler, Centerville; Jeremiah J. Sparks, Lynnville; Fred Walter, St. Edward; Joel Carry, Red Oak; Harmon A. Jones, Sac City; Francis T. Wilson, Gilbert Station; William Freeborn, Iowa Falls; Silas W. Haven, Rockford.

THE ROCK ISLAND ROBBERY.

The Story of the Crime as Ferreted Out by the Pinkertons.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The indications are that the great Rock Island express robbery and murder mystery is being cleared up. Rumors are current here this morning that two and possibly three parties will be arrested here soon for the crime, if not now in custody. Two of these are said to be the men who actually committed the double crime, the murder being resorted to in order to avoid recognition. Henry Schwartz' connection with the affair was that of an accessory. The story as partially revealed is to the effect that Schwartz and three other railroad men conceived the idea of robbing the express car, their knowledge of the run and the messenger's habits making it comparatively safe for them. Murder was not contemplated, but as said before, was resorted to to save themselves. Two men, it is said, rode to Joliet in the smoker and got off there. When the train started they boarded it again between the express and baggage car. Schwartz was forward brakeman, and it was his duty to prevent this very thing, and he would doubtless have attended to it had the parties been other than they were. After the train started the men had ample time to carry out their plans as the next stopping place was twenty miles further on. What occurred in the car in the way of a desperate struggle as evidenced by signs is too well known to need repetition. It is asserted the confederates did not return to Chicago for several weeks and in the meantime Schwartz scrupulously abstained from touching the money secured. When the actual perpetrators of the crime finally reached the city a division of the spoils took place, Schwartz, it is said receiving between $6,000 and $8,000. This story is said to have been told by Mrs. Schwartz, alias May New, on the occasion of her visit to Morris a few days ago and wormed out of her by Pinkerton. At any rate since returning to the city she has disappeared and when Pinkerton was asked last night what had become of her, he said: "I can tell you positively that you could not find Mrs. Schwartz if you were to try all night and furthermore that if you did find her she would not tell you a word." It is also asserted that the story told by Mrs. Schwartz was corroborated by William J. Gallagher, the noted fine worker who was for some time Schwartz' cell mate in Cook county jail. Both men are from Philadelphia and are old acquaintances. It is said this story constitutes the largest part of the valuable service rendered the state by Gallagher, as mentioned by States Attorney Grinnell when the prisoner made a plea Wednesday and received his light sentence of one year for forging city warrants.

ANOTHER ARREST MADE.

Newton Watts, the baggage master of the robbed train, is under arrest for alleged complicity in the crime. He has been missing since Tuesday night, but not until this afternoon was it definitely known that he had been taken into custody. Wednesday he was conveyed to Morris by a detective. In company with the Joliet chief of police the two paid the brakeman, Henry Schwartz, a visit at the jail. They remained in the cell with Schwartz three hours, during which there was much stormy talk. Watts was extremely vigorous in his denial of certain statements said to have been made by Mrs. Mayhew, Schwartz's mistress, and corroborated by Schwartz. The baggagemaster paced the floor excitedly, and claimed the whole proceeding was an attempt to ruin him. Schwartz, the Mayhew woman, and the detective were repeatedly branded by him as falsifiers. The whole matter ended by Watts being returned to Chicago, where he is now closely confined. There is no longer any secret made that Mrs. Mayhew is also under arrest.

SHUMAN TALKS SHERMAN.

A Chicago Editor Pushes the Ohio Senator Forward.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Andrew Shuman, editor of the Chicago Journal, and who has always been in the inner councils of the republican party, writes a significant letter to his paper from Washington, in which he expresses the belief that John Sherman and Joseph Hawley will be the republican candidates for president and vice president in 1888. Mr. Shuman says: "There is much speculation here concerning the next presidency among men of both political parties, and the fact is recognized by all that the candidate who is most likely to carry New York will be the most likely to receive the nomination. While the republicans can not as yet agree upon any New Yorker to head the presidential ticket, the recent defeat of Warner Miller by Mr. Hiscock, assisted by Levi P. Morton's friends, for United States senator having added new elements of division and confusion to the situation in that state, yet it is claimed by some very clear headed men, both in and out of New York, that John Sherman would be more likely to carry the state than any other man who is not himself a favorite son of the state itself. They say that the financial and mercantile classes, men of commerce and finance, and those engaged in the industrial pursuits, would be virtually a unit for him, without respect to political party considerations. If this claim is correct, John Sherman will loom up as a candidate in the republican national convention next year and ought to. Pennsylvania would support him for election if not for the nomination, and the west could be or ought to be safely counted for him. I say this not as a special admirer of Sherman, but as one who is exceedingly desirous of republican success. One thing the republicans as well as all others might as well at once make up their minds to, namely: that Grover Cleveland will be the nominee of the democratic party next year for re-election. That may be set as a foregone conclusion, and we might as well face the fact; and, furthermore, it is needless to add we might as well at once face the probability that he will be a formidable candidate if nominated. I recognize the fact here as elsewhere that he is continually growing in popularity in his party."

END OF THE STRIKE.

The Knights Officially Declare the Great Struggle Over.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—It is now an open secret that the strike on the East river water front is practically at an end. One of the officers of union No. 2 to-night unhesitatingly confessed that more than half of their 2,400 members had declared their intention of resuming work to-morrow provided the managers of the companies would allow them.

The World says that the executive board of district assembly No. 49 has declared the great strike at an end. Its reasons for so doing are contained in a statement issued by the executive board, which is in effect that the Reading employes are threatening to strike if the terms are not made satisfactory to district assembly No. 49. The receiver of the coal company decided to open the Elizabethport works in a week, promising to pay the highest wages and agreeing to submit the differences to arbitrators chosen one by each side and a third to be called if they two disagree. A secret meeting of the Knights of Labor was held at which these terms were accepted and it was resolved that all coal handlers except those at Hoboken, Port Johnson, Weehawken, and Perth Amboy shall return to work.

Failed to Materialize.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The order calling on engineers employed on steamship and railroad piers to go on a strike so far as the piers of the river front are concerned, has proven a dead failure. A visit to the docks this morning failed to discover a single instance where a stationary engineer had quit work. A visit to the breweries showed all the employes at work, and the men stated that they had positively refused to obey the order to stop work and join the army of strikers.

Refuse to Take the Old Men Back.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The freight handlers formerly employed on the New York & Northern railway sent a delegate to the railway agent asking him to take them back in a body. He said they had struck without giving warning and could not come back, as the new men had been promised permanent places. At the Mallory steamship dock the old men were refused work. At the railroad and steamship docks work is proceeding as before.

Boston's Street Cars Running.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 11.—At 9 o'clock this morning the South Boston Horse Railway company started out the first car that has been run over the road since the strike began. Every car had four, and some of them six policemen aboard. Crowds of hoodlums along the route greeted each car with yells and hurled sticks, stones and mud at the windows. Serious trouble is expected in South Boston if cars are run to-night.

Railway Strikers Win.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—A Connellsville (Pa.) special says: The strike of the yardmen of the Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiogheny railroad has been settled, the company conceding the increase in wages demanded. Trains are running as usual to-day.

Arrested For Bowman's Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—George W. Voice, a member of the East St. Louis police force, was arrested to-day, charged with the murder of ex-Mayor John B. Bowman in 1885. Voice was arrested on the statement of Christian Smidt and William Bank, two tough citizens of East St. Louis, who said they saw him shoot Bowman. Voice was rigidly examined and sent to Belleville, Ill., to-night and lodged in jail on a warrant sworn out by a son of the murdered man. Voice has for several years been known as a pretty tough citizen, and killed a man five years ago.

A Woman Declared Innocent.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Mrs. Rebecca Hall was acquitted on the charge of having murdered her husband. At the conclusion of the testimony for the state this morning the judge directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats, which was done.

After the Bomb Throwers.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The police of Lyons have secured evidence which they believe will lead to the arrest of the persons who threw the bombs at the police station in that city and Stettiene last Wednesday.

ANOTHER BRIDGE WRECK.

The Passengers on the Train Miraculously Escape Injury.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 11.—The Cleveland & Pittsburg express which left here at 12:45 this morning, ran through a bridge about six miles from the city. The engine and baggage and express cars ran across all right but the smoker containing four passengers went down with the bridge. The engine and express cars ran off the track after passing over the bridge and turned over. The first coach went over the bridge and turned over. The second day coach went over partially into the stream but was held back by the sleepers, which remained on the track. The passengers in the smoker miraculously escaped injury.

The fireman had a leg broken. The high waters under undermined the abutments of the bridge and caused the accident.

The Chicago Flood.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The local floods this morning are about in the same condition as yesterday. In the southwest district the river was rising slowly and the surrounding territory was heavily inundated. Considerable damage to property is reported on Blue Island avenue, from Eighteenth street to Western avenue, and on the cross streets adjacent to the river. The overflow at the docks of the McCormick factory at 8 this morning measured a little over three feet, but did not prevent the running of the factory. The situation in the northwest section was more hopeful. The rain was less general there and the river was falling. Still there were large areas covered by water. The rain which had been falling in this city yesterday turned into a driving sleet and snow storm last evening, and continued to prevail all last night. This morning the temperature was 30 degrees above zero with a strong wind prevailing. The telegraph wires are working badly in all directions and local telephone service is entirely crippled over certain portions of the city. The telegraph service is such that only a few wires are working either to the east or northwest.

In Michigan.

DETROIT, Feb. 11.—The Evening Journal's special from Lyons says: The flood here is simply terrible. A panic has seized most of the people, and it is impossible to get an estimate of the losses. The water is four feet deep in many residences, and the same state of affairs prevails in stores. Everybody is moving or preparing to move. Last night was the most exciting the village ever had. Up to last night three buildings had been washed away and demolished and many others badly damaged. A family named McFarland are sick and are cut off from assistance. The Herald office has been boated to higher quarters. At Luir the same serious condition prevails and merchants have abandoned their stores.

A slight abatement of the flood was noticed last night, but it burst forth again in all its fury this morning. The rain fell in torrents about midnight, when it changed to where it is now, and by daylight fully eight inches had fallen. There is a regular northeaster, with a twenty-mile wind. The water has risen two feet in the last four hours and is still rising. The people are working night and day to save their property. Maple and Grand rivers both unite here and both are raging. At 11:30 it is impossible to give an estimate of the damage done. Should the Lansing ice reach here before the gorge gives way all business places on the north side of Main street will be washed away. A rough estimate of the damages makes it aggregate between $75,000 and $100,000.

Specials to the Evening Journal from other points are to the same effect. Fred Winters, of Charlotte, was drowned while crossing Ephorn Apple river. Three Rivers is surrounded by water. All the shops have been closed at that point. The immense lumber sites of Roberts, Thorpe & Co., and those belonging to Vosburg are afloat. The Lake Shore railroad track is in great danger of being washed away. At Owosso six inches of snow fell last night and the river is still rising.

The Journal's Monroe special says: The river has been slowly rising for the last twenty-four hours, but the ice was broken, giving a free passage to the lake. The banks of the river are lined with immense walls of ice and snow, rising eight or ten feet above the present high water mark, and great fields of ice of the same thickness fill all the streets adjacent to the river.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Feb. 11.—The water in Battle creek and Kalamazoo river continues to rise and the lower portion of the city is submerged. The water was never known so high before. Some houses and bridges are in danger and some mills and manufactories have already suffered considerable loss.

In Indiana.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—A Fort Wayne, Ind., special to the News says: The Maumee and St. Mary's rivers raised five feet last night, and the flood now threatens to surpass the one of four years ago. Many families have removed to the upper stories of their residences or abandoned them altogether. Great distress exists among families in the flooded portions between Toledo and Fort Wayne. The water is rising six inches per hour, and the city must shortly be cut off from wagon communication from the north.

Wild Winds in Ohio.

CANTON, O., Feb. 11.—One of the most severe wind and rain storms that ever visited Canton struck the city about 8 o'clock this morning and lasted half an hour before it passed off. No serious damage was done here, but at Louisville, five miles east, a cyclone struck the town with terrific force and did considerable damage. Fences and trees were mowed down like reeds, houses unroofed, shutters and gates torn from their hinges, window glass broken and chimneys blown down. The slate roof of the large Catholic church was badly shattered and the roof of the convent school adjoining was lifted off in an instant. The damage done the town will amount to between $7,000 and $8,000.

SOME ONE HAS LIED.

Iowa Weaver Makes a Statement Which is Denied.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Representative Weaver, of Iowa, states that he has to-day received word from the president that he had directed Secretary Manning to obey the law concerning one and two dollar United States notes and to issue the same; that the order was emphatic and given to Manning orally, but would be reduced to writing and delivered to the secretary to-day. Weaver also states that some days ago, at his request, a consultation concerning this matter was held, at which Speaker Carlisle, Morrison, Weaver, Warner, Mills and Wilkins were present. Payson of Illinois and Brumm of Pennsylvania were also consulted by Weaver, as were also several other members of congress. The opinion seemed to be unanimous that the law had been violated and Carlisle was requested to bring the matter to the attention of the president. One of these gentlemen is authority for the statement that when the president's attention was called to the matter he very promptly declared that the treasury department was wrong, and hence his order as above stated.

At the white house no information in regard to the foregoing is obtainable except that the president has "written no such letter to the secretary." Beyond this statement the president remarked that he did not care to say anything on the subject.

Treasurer Jordan said that no instructions to change the present practice in the redemption and issuance of United States notes had reached his office.

Secretary Manning said to an Associated press reporter this evening that nothing had been said or sent to him by the president on the above mentioned subject.

Anti-Polygamy Conferees Agree.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—After a long session the conferees on the anti-polygamy bill reached a complete agreement on the points of difference between the two houses. Another meeting will be held to perfect the phraseology of the bill, which is expected to be reported to the senate Monday. The exact provisions of the measure cannot as yet be obtained. It includes, however, what is regarded by the conferees the best features of the house and senate bills. The section of the senate bill which provides for the appointment of a board of trustees to administer on the property of the Mormon church is omitted. The bill repeals the charter of the Mormon church and instructs the attorney general to institute proceedings to recover all property of the corporation not acquired in accordance to the laws of the United States. Churches, grounds, church yards, property used for purposes of worship are not interfered with. It also revokes the charter of the Mormon immigration society, devotes the property of both corporations to public school purposes, leaves the election law as at present, except that it invests in the president the power to appoint probate judges, subject to confirmation by the senate. The provision of the house bill authorizing the administration of the oath to a local wife to sustain the charge of polygamy is included. The provision of the house bill eliminating polygamists from the registration list is also included as agreed upon in conference.

The Northwest's Lumber Statistics.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Northwestern Lumberman, in its issue of to-morrow, will print statistics as to the lumber trade of the far northwest for 1886, with comparisons with the product of former years. The grand total of the white pine lumber product of the northwest for 1886 was 7,425,368,000 feet. This is 370,000,000 in excess of the preceding years and only slightly short of the total in the years 1882-3-4. The greatest gains were in the Alder milling districts. The grand total of the shingle product of the northwest was 4,577,531,000 shingles, which is a larger showing than in any preceding year. The figures are cited as showing that the maximum annual lumber product of the white pine districts has probably not as yet been reached. The stock of lumber on hand at the mills at the close of the year is placed at 3,068,093,000 feet, or 170,000,000 feet less than at the close of 1885, and 450,000,000 feet less than in 1884. The stocks of shingles were 35,000,000 more than in 1885 and 200,000,000 less than in 1884.

A Lively Telephone Fight.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There is a prospect of a lively telphone fight in Chicago such as occurred in Indiana some months ago unless the rate bills in the legislature are shelved in the near future. The telephone company is buckling on the armor preparatory to fight against the measure which its officers claim will destroy it. This is Senator Cantwell's bill limiting the charge of telephone companies to $4 per month where one instrument is used, and $3 each where there are two or more. The telephone people claim that they are doing the work now as cheaply as it can be done, and that a reduction, especially one so sweeping as that contemplated by Senator Cantwell, would compel them to go out of business just as the Central Union company of Indiana did. One of the officers said the bill would absolutely destroy the telephone service here, and that the company would be compelled to fight for self preservation as it did two years ago when somewhat similar bills were introduced.

Valuable Trotters Burned to Death.

DETROIT, Feb. 11.—At 7 o'clock this evening a barn on Meldrum avenue burned, and in it perished three valuable trotters. They were Flora B., record 2:24¼, value $2,000; Joe Hooker, record 2:19¾, value $1,700, and a three-year-old filly valued at $500. They were owned by Tom Wood and James Hallhan. The horses were insured for $1,900.

The Money Markets.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Consols closed at 100⅛ for money money and account. The Vienna and Paris bourses are quiet.

WHERE IS JNO. Q. CANNON?

Circumstances Point to the Temple at Logan as His Hiding Place.

On board the eastbound Union Pacific train from Ogden yesterday morning was a business man named C. S. Wilcox, connected with one of the largest jobbing houses of Chicago. He had been out to Utah and had traveled that territory from the middle to all its boundaries. He had a great deal to say concerning the relative attitude of the Gentiles and Mormons, some of which were decidedly novel and interesting. Not the least novel was the theory advanced as to the whereabouts of John Q. Cannon, the Mormon leader. This man, as is well known, is an able and fearless expounder of and believer in the doctrines and practices of Mormonism. He is in reality the leader of the Mormon church, because the age and infirmity of Taylor, the president, incapacitate him for the arduous nature of the work of leadership of the church under existing circumstances. It will be remembered that early in the summer of last year, when the prosecution of polygamists was being carried on by the federal authorities, an indictment for polygamy was found against Cannon. Before he could be arraigned he fled the country, and was subsequently arrested in Nevada by the United States marshal. When on his way to Salt Lake, and between Corinne and Ogden, he jumped from the car and attempted to make his escape. He was pursued and retaken, and tried to make it appear when captured that he had fallen from the cars. At Ogden he was met by a force of United States troops, who were detailed to do escort duty, lest the Mormon populace should attempt violence upon the federal officers. Cannon was brought to Salt Lake, and pending trial gave bonds for $40,000 for his appearance at the ensuing term of the United States court. Cannon remained around for some time, but when he was summoned to court could not be found. His bond was forfeited. About the same time President Taylor disappeared, and since then the whereabouts of neither the latter nor Cannon have been discovered. Detectives have been engaged upon the case, but without being able to dispel the mystery which seems well nigh impenetrable. There are a number of theories of late, however, concerning this disappearance, and that which Mr. Wilcox says obtains among many Gentiles in Salt Lake City, is that Cannon is concealed in the basement of the magnificent granite temple in Logan, Utah. There are good reasons for this belief. This place is constantly watched, and of late the rules with regard to visitors are more rigid than before. Even the faithful are not allowed to enter the lower floor, the purposes for which it was originally intended being subserved in the other stories. It is also known that certain of the apartments originally intended for religious purposes have been furnished and decorated with all the richness and beauty which unlimited means can command. It is also thought because of certain artificial terraces which have lately been made upon the grounds of the temple with earth, which it was known had not been drawn from any of the pits, that a tunnel is secretly been dug to a ravine which runs behind the temple and, eventually leads into one of the canyons of the adjacent ranges. The length of the tunnel would not be great and might easily have long since been excavated by means of a few trusty followers. By means of this exit a ready road to escape could be had in the event of an attempt at arrest. Mr. Wilcox says he knows the temple is now attracting the attention of the United States officials in Utah. Perhaps before long some interesting facts may be developed.

Coughs.—Use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" They possess real merit. *Sold only in boxes.*

Buffalo Bill's Bonanza.

On the night of Washington's birthday the closing performance of Buffalo Bill's Wild West in Madison Square garden, New York, will be given, and then the Indians, cowboys, and all others take their way to Erastina, S. I., where they will camp until it is time for the departure for England. On last Wednesday evening the one hundredth performance was given, and the event, a remarkable one for so tremendous an enterprise, was celebrated by the presentation to every lady attending of a handsome souvenir in the form of a medallion plaque of Buffalo Bill, the scout.

For Sale.

Two spans large mules; one high bred trotting stallion. See Solomon's advertisement.

The bank clearances yesterday amounted to $702,046.74.

ANOTHER LIE EXPLODED.

The Typographical Union Committee Makes a Statement.

Messrs. W. C. Boyer and J. R. Lewis, a committee of Omaha Typographical Union No. 190, have returned to the city. They pronounce the editorial statement in the World that they went to Lincoln to take any interest for or against the new charter as false in each and every particular. These gentlemen were there on business of an entirely different character. The following speaks for itself and explodes another malicious lie:

To the Editor of the BEE: The delegation from the Omaha Typographical union was not sent to Lincoln for the purpose of expressing opinions or signifying any desires for or against the city charter bill. We had nothing whatever to do with the city charter's proviso in regard to the city printing; nor in fact concerning any other part or parcel of the said charter.

W. C. BOYER,
J. R. LEWIS,
Committee Omaha Typographical Union, No. 190.

TWELVE STUBBORN ROUNDS.

Local Light Weights Settle a Difficulty in the Prize Ring.

At 9 o'clock last night over a hundred local patrons of the manly art were crowded around an orthodox ring in a small room on one of the principal streets. The attraction was a twelve-round glove contest between Sam Stevenson and Jimmy Lindsey, two well known local light weights. The occasion of the meet grew out of an affair over a girl. Stevenson, it appears, took his best girl to a dance, and, after a lovers' quarrel, went home, leaving the girl alone. Lindsey came to the rescue and escorted the girl home. This caused a quarrel, which the two adepts agreed to settle in a "friendly bout" with four-ounce gloves. The meet was accordingly arranged. At 9:30 o'clock the men appeared in the ring. Stevenson was seconded by Jack Hanley, while Paddy Norton supported Lindsey. Both men were stripped to the waist. Stevenson wore white trunks without hose. Lindsey wore dark blue trunks with black hose. At the first glance Lindsey appeared to have the best of the match in the point of physique. He, at 135 pounds, outscales Stevenson by 5 pounds, and is heavier chested. He has had little or no training, however, and was soft and easily winded. Stevenson, who is an old hand at the business, made up for his lack of weight in hardened muscle.

After the usual delay, Charles Moth, the wrestler, was chosen referee, and J. Roach and Johnny Lamountain timekeepers. Although the attendance was large, the best of order was maintained and no disturbance whatever was created by the match, which is given by rounds as follows:

First Round—At the call of time both men were on their feet and sparring for an opening. Lindsey appeared slightly rattled and frequently in this round, as in those following, turned his eyes from his antagonist to the audience in a half frightened manner. After a good deal of cautious work Stevenson opened with a body blow and got a clean clip on the jaw in return. The men then got together and did some give and take blows, Stevenson forcing the fighting and closing the round in his favor.

Second Round—Stevenson bobbed up with a cold-blooded look in his eye to meet Lindsey, who was flushed and excited. Lindsey forced the fighting in this round by rushing at his antagonist with head ducked. Each rush ended in a clinch, in which Lindsey, by reason of superior weight, had the advantage. Stevenson met Lindsey's third rush by giving him a terrific left-hander in the jaw. The blow staggered Lindsey, but Stevenson was too badly winded to follow his advantage and the round ended in a clinch, in which Stevenson's forehead was skinned, showing the first blood of the match.

Third Round—Both men come up puffing, Stevenson having the advantage of being cool-headed. After a walk around, in which both men left their guards drawn, they rushed together and were separated, as time was called.

Fourth Round—The fighters worked for wind in this round, exchanged a few pleasing epithets, and closed the round with a hugging matinee.

Fifth Round—Both men had recovered their wind and came up smiling. Lindsey opened with a rush and delivered a ringing left-hander on Stevenson's neck and dodged the return. He followed up his lead and had the best of the round for a second. He, however, made a rush at Stevenson and, ducking, caught him by the legs. Before the referee could reach the men Stevenson gave Lindsey an upper cut in the jaw that loosened his hold and started the claret. The round ended with hard hitting.

Sixth Round—Lindsey again forced the fighting and in a rush caught Stevenson by the legs. At the referee's command to break, Lindsey sprang up and gave Stevenson two blows, one in the face and one on the neck. He attempted to press his advantage, but was stopped by a full straight arm in the face that staggered him and covered the floor with gore. The round closed with some heavy hitting and left both men covered with blood and exhausted.

Seventh Round—Lindsey recovered in the best shape and opened the round with a neck blow and dodged Stevenson's return. He repeated the dose and started to follow his lead, but was staggered by one of Stevenson's left handed jaw breakers.

Eighth Round—Both men looked groggy and came up reluctantly. Stevenson got his wind first and forced the fighting, which was as lively as two exhausted men could make it. Stevenson finally made a rush and by some nifty work succeeded in getting a knock-down in his favor, felling Lindsey with a left hander. Lindsey recovered quickly and was saved further punishment by the call of time.

Ninth Round—The men almost crawled into position for this bout and were able to but little more than push each other around the ring. Lindsey got in a blow that sent Stevenson to his knees. He recovered as time was called.

Tenth Round—Stevenson opened this round with a rush and did most of the fighting, driving Lindsey all around the ring and knocking him against the ropes several times. Had he commenced his work earlier in the round he would have won the fight, as he had Lindsey knocked out, to all intents, when the round ended.

The fighting ended with this round. Both men came up exhausted for the eleventh round. Lindsey made a rush which was dodged, and the round closed without a blow. The men refused to come together during the twelfth round and the match was declared a draw.

DAN'S DISCIPLES.

The Last Debate of the Webster Society of Creighton College.

In the last election of officers the Daniel Webster society chose J. McCarville, vice president; J. Furay, secretary; G. W. Mercer, treasurer; P. Burke and E. Noon, censors; James O'Gorman, E. Furay, H. Cotter, H. Town, committee on debates; Mr. J. O'Gorman, sergeant-at-arms. The president is not elected.

Another debate on a historical question passed off with considerable spirit in the meeting of the juvenile orators of Creighton college. Harry Cotter showed that Waterloo was a small fight compared in numbers slain with the battle of Tamerlane, the Great Mogul (A. D. 1402), in which 340,000 Turks and Tartars bit the dust. Mr. Cotter has a powerful voice and piercing tones adopted for harangue; he spoke with the inflections of a born orator. Harry Town ridiculed the idea that 340,000 gory corpses make the greatness of a battle; and he thrust a brawny hand on the table with a fixed gaze, as if clutching that host of corpses determined to shake all the argument out of them. The object of the battle, he said, makes a battle great; and at Waterloo, a nation was overthrown, and the destiny of all civilized nations was trembling in the balance. M. Town is remarkably cool and full of good humor, his ridicule is seasoned with a bland gracious smile, and he makes the most of an argument. Robert Shannon declared that greater destinies were at stake in the battle of Hastings (A. D. 1066) and at Tours (A. D. 732) when Charles Martel saved Europe from the Saracen invasion and the yoke of Mahometan barbarism.

He described his favorite battles in elegant and telling sentences; his clear, silvery tones attract attention to his argument, but need more combativeness and vivacity for success at the bar, unless he shapes his course to become a very learned judge. Benjamin Hollo grappled the question in its pith from the beginning. Never were the generals and the armies so well matched in skill and fame and experience and bravery, as well as in numbers and determination to crush one another; this was Waterloo—victory poised in mid-air for nine hours over the toughest battle, while eye and nerve of every soldier bore one continued strain, charging and resisting, marching and falling back, breaking and forming line; till, in one favorable moment, Wellington caught the eye of the winged goddess, and with a breath of command hurled back the imperial guard in overwhelming confusion between the English cavalry and Prussian guns. And the invincible guards were conquered; and the conqueror of Europe was a fugitive; and the horrors of French revolution, that like a swollen river threatened to rage over the civilized world, fell back and shrank cowering within their native barriers.

The debaters are learning to keep their best strokes in reserve for the second attack. This is favorable to extempore speaking, when all parties are excited to warmth by the first speeches and irritated a little by retort. It was noticeable that the members are not quite up in parliamentary practice.

An embarrassment was caused over a committee report that was moved to be recommitted. In voting, the motion to recommit was lost, and yet the adoption of the report was also lost, and so the matter stood. It seems that some of the members present failed to vote. The chairman remarked on this fact at the close of the debate and reminded the members of the rule for voting. A few other trifling circumstances were out of order, but, as trifles that may happen in any society, they are noticed only in a friendly spirit, to encourage the young men to learn the parliamentary rules, that ere so serviceable in all meetings for deliberation, that a knowledge of them is enough to bring a man to the front.

George Mercer read an essay on "The Battle of Waterloo."

John Furay acted as secretary, Edward Furay, as chairman of the committee, read subjects for the next debate. "Resolved, that the land divided among all and owned in common is prejudicial to society," was chosen for the next debate. Some of the best speakers are expected to take part in this burning question about the ownership of land, on Wednesday, February 23, at Creighton College, Rev. J. O'Meara chairman.

HER EX-HUSBAND.

A Trusting Woman Deceived By Her Former Liege Lord.

Another tale of domestic woe was poured into Judge Stenberg's ear yesterday afternoon. This time the complainant was Mrs. R. C. Bloom, a good looking woman under middle age, who came here from Chicago a few days ago to visit her whilom husband. Her story is to the effect that about a year ago she was divorced from her husband in Chicago, the court decreeing that Bloom should give a part of his earnings each month to the support of his child, of which the woman was to retain the possession. In August last Bloom came to Omaha and entered into the employ of a well known retail dry goods store. Since that time the remittances for the benefit of his baby have been irregular and Mrs. Bloom has been put to some trouble to secure the allowance ordered by the court. She says that last week Bloom, in answer to her repeated requests for money, wrote to her that if she would come to Omaha he would fix the financial matter all right. Supposing that she would be better cared for in Omaha, she came to this city at once. She arrived here on Saturday and went with her husband to the Paxton house, where they remained until yesterday morning, when the pair came to an understanding. Her divorced husband, so she said, picked up his grip yesterday morning after breakfast and, in a manner that left no doubt of his earnestness, told her that she would have to hustle for herself, as he was going to leave the city. She at once commenced an investigation, which proved that he had kept his word. Several lots which he had acquired since he came to Omaha had been disposed of at a sacrifice. Bloom had also resigned his position with his firm and had disappeared. The woman will return to her home in Chicago to-day.

Personal Paragraphs.

F. Zan, of Zan Bros., Portland Oregon, is in the city.

Chat Morgan, banker and lawyer of Sidney, Neb., and always popular in Omaha, arrived in the city yesterday on a business trip.

Mrs. M. A. Rickert, sister of the late General O'Brien, who was called to the latter's bedside shortly before his death, returned yesterday, with her son Francis, to her home in Milwaukee.

Beware of Scrofula

Scrofula is probably more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pustular eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood, leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Me., had scrofulous sores for seven years, spring and fall. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him.

Salt Rheum

Is one of the most disagreeable diseases caused by impure blood. It is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

William Spies, Elyria, O., suffered greatly from erysipelas and salt rheum, caused by handling tobacco. At times his hands would crack open and bleed. He tried various preparations without aid; finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now says: "I am entirely well."

"My son had salt rheum on his hands and on the calves of his legs. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. Stanton, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

IT IS WONDERFUL

how easily rheumatism begins and how insidiously it grows in the system, until one is startled to find himself the victim in either the acute or chronic form. He then learns the fearful tenacity of its grip and the utter powerlessness of the ordinary remedies to give relief.

Probably to no disease have physicians given more study, and none has more completely baffled their efforts to provide a specific; and until Athlophoros was discovered there was no medicine that would surely cure rheumatism, neuralgia and nervous sick headache. Thousands of testimonials like the following prove beyond question that Athlophoros is the only reliable remedy, and that it will do all that is claimed for it.

Englewood, Kansas.

Athlophoros has done me more good than all other medicine put together, for I was a great sufferer from rheumatism and neuralgia, and can say today, I am free from both complaints.

MRS MARIA STONE.

W.