CANNOT PASS OVER THE VETO

The Dependent Parents' Pension Bill Practically Killed.

OPINION OF LEADING BOURBONS.

No Prospects For Any More Public Building Measures to Go Through —Officers of the Next Congress.

The Measure Considered Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There is no prospect of the passage over the president's veto of the dependent parents' bill, which is generally understood that it will not emerge from the house committee on invalid pensions. The rush of business before both branches of congress and the fact that but seventeen working days remain of the session, when coupled with the further fact that the great bulk of democrats are adverse to voting against the president's vetoes, make propositions to pass this measure by a two-thirds vote almost out of the question. The southern members of course approve of the veto, while many northern democrats endorse it, enough to defeat its passage. Mr. Warner, of Ohio, says that the principle of the bill as a whole was vicious and it cannot be passed through the house over the veto. A bill making provision for dependent mothers of soldiers who fell in battle, such as is contained in the first part of the bill, he thinks, could pass and ought to be and would be signed. He says that the Mexican pension bill, however, contained much of the same principle, and the president's position would be stronger had he vetoed both. Mr. Murphy, of Iowa, says the president may be right; he don't quite know yet. He is inclined to think that probably there is no better way of distributing the surplus among the people than by giving it to the old soldiers. He is in doubt as to how he would vote again upon the bill. Mr. Anderson, of Ohio, says he thinks the president's position is strong. He is inclined to think that the form of the bill was vicious and that it did not do what it was designed to do. He thinks the people are always glad to provide for their brave soldiers, but do not want to include the skulkers, cowards and camp followers and men who enlisted and caused off in the field near home. Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, says he guesses the president is right about it. Thus it will be seen that the democratic members of the house are endorsing the president's course and there is very little, if any doubt, that the bill is quite dead.

A PROBABLE FIGHT FOR OFFICE.

"There is going to be one of the prettiest fights over the offices of the next congress you ever witnessed here," said a western democratic member this morning. "The fact is, we do not want to re-elect any of these officers, and they are all going to try to stampede the thing. It is customary to give an officer two terms, where he is efficient and pleases the majority. These men have all had two terms except the doorkeeper, and one term is quite too much of him. He has made a fist of the distribution of offices and has pleased no one in the general discharge of his duties.

"Leedom, of Ohio, cannot get a re-election as sergeant-at-arms, because he is not popular and because his friends promised the last time that he would not ask for a third term. He got it the last time by a scratch. Clerk Clark, of Missouri, cannot get his own delegation, and if he could he would not be re-elected. He is fixed upon for decapitation by succession. The only one of the four principal officers who has the ghost of a chance for being re-elected is Postmaster Dalton, of Indiana. His duties are manifold and complicated. He has made the most acceptable officer we have had here during my stay of twelve years. He is efficient and has done the best that a man could do in the distribution of his patronage. There is an excuse for him staying, and he may be kept. But the other officers must and will go, because they have served out their time and have not given general satisfaction. There will be a general scramble and a good chance for dark horses to plunge in. Of course the men who enter the field first get the pole in these races."

WEATHER BUREAU GOSSIP.

There continues to be a great deal of agitation of the proposition to remove the signal service to a civil branch of the government, thus relieving the war department, and it is believed it will succeed. While it is known that a great many army officers are eager to succeed General Hazen as chief signal officer, very few formal applications have been filed at the war department. It is thought, however that a number are bringing their influence to bear upon the president direct, while many more, realizing the uselessness of making a move during the present unsettled condition of affairs in the signal service, are quietly watching events. Should congress fail to transfer the service to a civil branch of the government the applicants will make a siege upon the white house and war department.

PENSIONS FOR IOWANS AND NEBRASKANS.

The following pensions in Nebraska have been rated for increase: Isaac De Gran, Cedar Rapids; Daniel W. Camp, Lincoln; William Baxter, Lake Mills; William B. Phillips, Marion; William J. Ball, Decatur City; William Benson, Cresco; David Spencer, Mason City; William Edgington, Macksburg; Asbury Sutton, Osceola; Riley Calkins, Wyoming; Samuel Warner, Onawa.

Iowa pensions granted: Frederick Gump, Seymour; Frederick C. Asechtig, Fort Madison. Increase: David M. Johnson, Ormanville; Perry M. Bird, Oskaloosa; George Smith, West Liberty; Henry A. Rath, Manley Junction; William Parkhurst, Cedar Rapids; John W. Rankin, Promise City; George W. Keyes, Cedar Rapids; Ambrose Warren Reissue, Chillicothe.

PUBLIC BUILDING SCHEMES DEAD.

Owing to the fact that the house committee on rules has before it the Blair educational bill which may be called up as an amendment to some measure, it has concluded to not give a day to the committee on public building and grounds as the educational bill would be surely offered as an amendment to one of the measures which would then be considered. This makes it impossible to pass any public building bill except by unanimous consent, when one objection would defeat it. Thus consideration of bills providing for public buildings at Fremont and Hastings are the same as dead.

ARMY MATTERS.

William P. Chambliss having been reappointed a major of cavalry, is placed on the retired list with that rank from December 21, 1886.

The order of First Lieutenant Lewis H. Strother, First infantry, to duty at the Virginia agricultural and mechanical college, is revoked.

The leave of First Lieutenant Robert H. Young, Fourth infantry, is extended eight months for sickness.

The leave of Post Chaplain O. J. Nave has been extended six months for disability.

Captain George McCreery, assistant surgeon, is granted one month's leave, with permission to apply for a month's extension.

Private William McBeth, Second artillery, is retired.

Second Lieutenant John C. Walsh, of the signal corps, who was recently court martialed at Washington barracks, on a charge preferred by Captain Greely of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in making a false report with regard to storm warnings, was found not guilty by the court. The findings of the court have been approved by General Sheridan, and Lieutenant Walsh has been restored to duty.

Another case of alleged duplication of pay accounts by an army officer has been discovered by the war department. The offender is said to be Second Lieutenant John J. Shaw, Sixth infantry, who was promoted from the ranks in 1885. When last heard from Lieutenant Shaw was at Hot Springs, Ark., but where he went from there is unknown.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The following Iowa postmasters were appointed to-day: Henry L. Ogden, Batavia, Jefferson county, vice Margaret H. Greenland, removed; Miss M. R. Binson, Gravity, Taylor county, vice Samuel Robinson, resigned; Theodore Koester, Mederville, Clayton county, vice Peter Schmitz, resigned.

The postoffice at McKnight, Humboldt county, Ia., was discontinued to-day.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Muscatine, Ia., has applied for free mail delivery under the new law and a special agent of the postoffice department has been detailed to visit that city and investigate her claims for the service.

W. Scott, of Nebraska, is here.

This evening's Star says: "Mrs. Van Wyck, wife of the senator from Nebraska, held a very enjoyable reception this afternoon, assisted by her sister, Mrs. Broadhead, and Miss Conkling, of New York City. Mrs. Van Wyck will receive next Tuesday, assisted by several young ladies.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Light Trading and a Feverish Feeling Pervade Dealings.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—London quotations for American securities were all lower and the political situation was said to be getting squally again. English consols and French rentes were also lower, and it was anticipated that the stock market would reflect the depression to a certain extent. The settlement of the strikes at New York and vicinity counteracted any effect which the foreign situation might have had, and opened the market with an advance in all active securities. The coal stocks, in particular, felt the favorable effects of the settlement. Lackawanna and Reading made fractional gains, but the continued interruption of telegraphic communication prevented the execution of a good many orders and served to increase the dullness of the general market. Susquehanna & Western attracted more attention than anything else. Preferred stock advanced 2 per cent, and buying was said to be for the account of the pool which had been formed a few days ago. The talk was that it would be put to 40 within a week. St. Paul, Pacific Mail and other cliquest stocks were inactive and inclined to sell lower. Altogether trading was light and the feeling rather feverish. The market rallied a fraction during the closing hours. The bank statement, showing a loss in reserve of nearly $2,000,000, was regarded as an unfavorable feature, but traders claimed that there was no stocks for sale. Erie was notably strong, closing at top prices. The total sales were about 300,000 shares.

Strikers Rushing For Work.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12. — Following the declaration of district assembly No. 49, that the strike was off, there was a general rush of longshoremen and freight handlers along the river front this morning to get back to work. At some piers along East river the strikers had not even waited for orders from headquarters, but had gone back to work on the best terms they could make. As early as 6 o'clock gangs of strikers were seen around the piers waiting to catch the foremen and superintendents. As they came to their respective places at the Maine Steamship company's piers, all old hands had returned. At the Clyde, Mallory and Ward piers also many old hands had found their way back, but in no instance were they recognized as union members. By Monday it is expected the business of the companies will have resumed normal shape.

The strikers on the Lehigh Valley railroad pier went to work this morning. A large number went in on the Jersey Central pier. At No. 4, of the Pennsylvania, a score of strikers asked to be put to work, but were refused, Agent Boden stating that they could not come back under any circumstances. At the other piers the old hands are being taken back. The big piles of freight are fast disappearing.

The members of district assembly 49 met to-night and heard the reports of the various delegates. These were to the effect that the old hands could return to work on the piers at the old scale of wages. It was unanimously voted that no member of district 49 return to work until their demands for an increased scale had been conceded.

HONORING LINCOLN.

His Birthday Anniversary Fittingly Celebrated in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The first annual dinner of the republican club of New York on the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, was held at Delmonico's to-night with about 275 more or less well known republicans, including Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, Governor Foraker of Ohio, Governor Lounsbury of Connecticut, and ex-Governor Foster of Ohio. The list of toasts was as follows: "The Republican Club of the City of New York"—the president, James Foster. "Abraham Lincoln"—Joseph R. Hawley. "The Empire State"—Senator-elect Hiscock. "The Republican Party"—Governor Foraker. "Reform of the Party Within the Party"—Senator Harrison. "Young Men in Politics"—Chauncey M. Depew. "War Governors"—Governor Oglesby. "Republican Clubs as Agencies of Party Organizations"—E. T. Bartlett. "A Tariff for Protection"—Galusha A. Grow. "Civil Service Reform"—Henry Cabot Lodge. "Our Legislators"—Speaker Husted.

Blaine had been expected to respond to the toast of Abraham Lincoln, but at the last moment he sent a letter of regret. The speaking continued until a late hour.

Blaine, in his letter of regret, said, after referring to the anniversary and paying a tribute to Washington and Lincoln as the two immortal names in American history: "Your club meets to do honor to Lincoln as a republican. It was the republican party that gave Lincoln to the nation and sustained him step by step throughout his extraordinary career. The celebration of Lincoln's name is the celebration of the republican party. To that party he was sincerely attached, its principles he was entirely devoted, in its success he found the victorious issue of every great policy of which he was himself the personal exponent. The republican party makes no attempt to narrow the possession of fame that is recognized on all continents, that will last through all centuries, that belongs to humanity. But the political organization which supported Lincoln has the right to claim the prestige of his name as it continues to labor in the great field where he wrought until all the harvests of his planting shall be gathered and garnered."

Senator John Sherman wrote that pressing business in the senate prevented his presence at the banquet. In the course of his letter, Sherman said: "We have tried a change, and what has been the result? A discordant party, unable to agree upon a line of foreign and domestic policy, divided upon the tariff, hopelessly at sea on all financial questions, obsequious in its foreign relations, distinguished only for the prominence it has given to confederate soldiers in foreign courts. And now with its term of office half spent, the house of representatives, democratic by a large majority, is unable to formulate a single measure of political importance upon which it can agree with a democratic president. Surely the time has arrived when the republican party should assume again its great mission. The time is opportune. Under the operation of laws placed upon the statute books by republican administrations the taxes are so levied as to produce an overflowing revenue without serious burden upon the people. We are at liberty to choose between reducing our revenues or expending our surplus in great and beneficient objects of national desire. We can combine the two lines of public policy. We could readily reduce the tax on sugar, while giving encouragment to domestic products in the form of a bounty. We could repeal or reduce all taxes that do not tend to encourage and protect domestic production. We could commence and establish a system of coast defenses that will guard the great arteries of our commerce. We could place our navy again in a condition to be respected, and renew our participation in foreign commerce. We could make suitable commercial arrangements with our neighbors, the Dominion of Canada, and thus avoid all future controversies about the rights of our people to fish in American waters, and in this way, by gradual measures, knit and mould the interests and desires of our neighbors with our own."

Letters of regret were also read from General Sherman, General Sheridan, Robert T. Lincoln, Hannibal Hamlin, and Senator Evarts and Warner Miller.

A Liquor Man's Legal Luck.

KEOKUK, Ia., Feb. 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—In the district court to-day Judge Casey made an important decision in two cases under the prohibitory law. In both cases Jacob Okler was indicted by the grand jury in this city for violation of the prohibitory law and on trial before a justice he was found guilty and fined $400. He appealed to the district court and set up want of jurisdiction under a provision of the old act of the first general assembly which divided the criminal jurisdiction of Lee county. His offenses were committed in the township which should report to Fort Madison, but instead he was convicted in Keokuk. Judge Casey, after hearing the argument, dismissed the cases and set the convicted man free.

The Car Drivers' Strike.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The Cambridge Horse Car company started a car for Boston, and it is expected others will run to-day. There is no interference with the progress other than the usual hooting by hoodlums. On the South Boston road the cars were started this morning, at intervals of eight minutes. A large force of police is scattered along the route. The South Boston company propose to run cars to-night if police protection is assured.

HIS CHILD'S LIFE AND HIS OWN

Jacob C. Jacobsen Sacrifices Both in a Fit of Insane Despondency.

AN AWFUL DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

The Mad Father Strangles a Helpless Infant and Then Hangs Himself—Details of the Affair —The Inquest.

A Double Tragedy.

"Oh, my God, I can't believe it! I won't believe it! My poor husband! My poor baby!"

These words, the moaning utterance of a half-broken heart, were spoken by Mrs. Christina Jacobsen, of 810 South Nineteenth street, last night. She had just been informed upon returning from a trip down town that her husband had killed himself, by hanging, after strangling their four-months-old boy-baby, which she had left peacefully slumbering in its cradle.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A reporter for the BEE was summoned, with Coroner Drexel, to the scene of the double tragedy, about 7 o'clock last night. The house in which the Jacobsen family lives is a small one-story cottage on South Nineteenth street, resting high on an embankment. Its interior is plainly, though cheerily and tastily furnished. A neighbor who was there at the time led the newspaper man to the dead body of the suicide and murderer, Jacob C. Jacobsen. It was lying on the cellar floor, white and rigid. A rope which had been cut from a rafter, lay near at hand, and told its story only too plainly. The man had strangled his baby and then hung himself. There was a singularly peaceful look on his face. The eyes were slightly uplifted, the eyelids a trifle raised. A sharp bruise on his neck showed how the tightening rope had done its deadly work. There was a bruise on the forehead, which had been caused in some mysterious way.

The infant victim of the terrible tragedy lay in the cradle. By the uncertain light of the lamp one could not have told but that it was still slumbering, as in its mother's arms, so placid and natural was the expression on its face. The eyes were closed, the little lips parted, the tiny hands thrown carelessly over the cradle robes. The bruise which had been caused by the strangling cord was all but concealed by the dainty ruffle which encircled the little one's throat. Altogether the picture was one of peaceful sleep rather than one of death.

DUE TO DESPONDENCY.

For some time past, ever since Christmas in fact, Jacobsen, who was a man about fifty years of age, had been suffering from an ulcer of one of the varicose veins in his leg. This had kept him closely confined, so much so that he rarely went out of the house. He felt gloomy over the matter and at times was extremely despondent, saying that he did not believe the ulcer would ever heal up. Of late, however, he had been getting better, and was in a somewhat more cheerful frame of mind.

Yesterday he had been a trifle despondent—though not especially so—and remarked several times that he wished he could be at his work again. About 5 o'clock in the evening Mrs. Jacobsen, having arranged everything comfortably for her husband, leaving the baby quietly asleep in the cradle, went down town to do some shopping. Scarcely had she left the house, when Jacobsen turned to his little eight-year-old daughter, Christina, and said: "You can go out in the yard and slide down hill if you want to. Don't be out too long." The little one who had been in the house all day, was delighted with the prospect of a half hour's play, and went out doors, little dreaming as she left her father that she would never see him alive again.

About 6 o'clock, Christina, having coasted to her heart's content, returned to her home. She went in the back way, but when she came to the door which leads into the sitting room were she had left her father, she found it locked. She knocked and pounded and shouted, but to no avail. There was no reply.

Discouraged and frightened the little girl wandered about the house, trying to find some way of entrance. Just at that time Dr. Peabody appeared, having come to visit Jacobsen, who had been under his care. Christina told him of her trouble and asked him to force his way in. The doctor happened to have a key which fitted the locked door, and using it, he stepped into the sitting room, Christina following him. A few moments investigation laid bare the tragedy in all its ghastliness, and then the little one almost fainting with fear and horror fled shrieking from the house. The doctor, more composed, though but little less horrified, gave the alarm to the neighbors, which was quickly communicated to the coroner.

Coroner Drexel arrived on the scene about the hour that Mrs. Jacobsen returned from down town. When she entered the house and saw the strange faces, she cried, as though a horrible premonition had seized her, "Oh, my God, what has happened?" As gently as he could the coroner broke the awful news to her. At first she would not believe him, and declared that he must be crazy—out of his senses—to tell her such a thing. "My husband was a good, kind man," she moaned, "he would never kill the poor little helpless baby. On, you must be mistaken! You must be mistaken!" At first her grief was of that tearless, awful sort, which, it is said, if not relieved, must result in insanity. But fortunately, after the first paroxysms of agony were past, tears came to her relief and she sobbed like a child. She was taken to the home of her next door neighbor, Mrs. Cook, where everything possible was done to relieve her suffering.

THE INQUEST.

After the news had been broken to the bereaved wife and mother, Coroner Drexel at once empanelled a jury and set to work to investigate the case. The jury was composed of the following named: P. P. Pomeroy, A. J. Kendrick, C. W. Baker, R. Engleman, A. H. Waite and C. Prosbtle.

The first witness examined was little Christina, the eight-year-old child of the deceased. She testified to the facts as stated above in a voice which was broken by sobbing. "Just after mama went away," she said, "papa asked me if I didn't want to go out in the yard and play. I said 'yes' and went out to slide down hill. Papa did not say one word about killing himself when I left him. Pretty soon I got cold and went inside. I found the sitting room door locked, and knocked and knocked, trying to make papa hear, you know. He did not answer me and then I got scared. I went out doors and met the doctor and asked him to break in the door. He opened it with a key and then we went inside—and then—"

Here the child broke down completely and gave way to passionate sobbing, crying "Oh, what made papa do that thing!"

The coroner assured her soothingly and she continued:

"Then we began to look about for papa. At first we could not find him. After a while, the doctor and I went down cellar and there we saw papa hanging by a rope. Then we went up stairs and found our little baby dead in its cradle."

"Did your papa say that he felt bad, this afternoon?" asked one of the jurors.

"No, sir," replied the child.

"He did not say anything about wanting to die?"

"Not one word."

"Did he seem to be happy when you left him?"

"Yes, sir, he did."

"How long had you been playing before you went back to the house?"

"I don't know. Maybe half an hour."

Here the child broke down again. Considering the excitement which she was laboring under, her story was remarkably well told. She is a blue-eyed golden-haired creature, of remarkable beauty and more than ordinary intelligence. As she finished her story, Mrs. Jacobsen who was near by broke into a fresh fit of sobbing. The little one ran up to her mother and throwing her arms about her moaned, "Oh, mamma, please don't cry. Please don't. It hurts me."

THE DOCTOR'S STATEMENT.

The child's statement had been taken in the house of Mr. Cook. The jury then removed to the house in which the murder and suicide had been committed. After the dead bodies of the father and infant had been viewed, the testimony of Dr. Peabody was taken. He said: "I was called in to attend Mr. Jacobsen on Sunday last. I found him laid up with an ulcer on the leg, which, however, I did not consider at all dangerous. He seemed gloomy. I told him that such sores were bound to heal up in time. I saw him again on Wednesday. He was better and less despondent. I told him that there was every chance that he would soon be on his feet again. I left him, promising to call again to-day. This evening about 6 o'clock I came to the house and rang the door bell three or four times. There was no response. Then the little girl came around and told me the house was locked and asked me to break the door in. I went into the kitchen and finally managed to open the door into the sitting room with a key which I happened to have with me. I went in and found no one in the sitting room except the baby, which, in the dark, appeared to be quietly asleep in the cradle. I saw nothing of the father and suggested to Christina that perhaps he had gone down town with her mother. 'No,' she replied; 'he hasn't, I know he hasn't. Look down in the cellar, maybe he's killed himself.' What put that thought into the child's head, I am sure I don't know. She must have had a premonition of some sort. At any rate I went down cellar and sure enough there was the dead body of Jacobsen hanging to the rafters. I cut it down, and as there was some air in the lungs, tried every means of resuscitation but unsuccessfully. After working five or six minutes I gave it up. When I cut him down the dead man was hanging with his knees almost on the ground. The rope was short and it is evident that he could not have been strangled by the sheer weight of his body. He must have adjusted the rope about his neck and then, raising his knees from the ground, actually

JERKED HIMSELF TO DEATH.

"How in the world he could have summoned up courage for such a terrible death, I do not know. He must have been temporarily insane.

"After satisfying myself that the man was actually dead I went up stairs. I was startled to hear Mrs. Rasmussen, a neighbor who was called in, exclaim: 'Oh, my God! He's killed the baby, too.' Sure enough, the infant was lying in its cradle, dead. A piece of clothes line, twice knotted and tightly drawn, had choked it to death. The body was still warm when I untied the rope, but life was extinct."

"I saw no reason for Jacobsen's despondency. He was doing well and eventually would have recovered."

This was all the evidence and the jury made up the following verdict:

"At an inquisition holden at Omaha, Douglas county, on the 12th day of February, 1887, before me, John C. Drexel, coroner of Douglas county, upon the body of Baby Jacobsen, lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed, the said jurors, upon their oath, so say that to the best of their knowledge and belief, based upon view of the body, the premises and the evidence of witnesses examined, said Infant Jacobsen came to its death by strangulation at the hands of its father, Jacob Jacobsen.

"In testimony whereof, the said jurors have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid."

(Signed) P. P. POMEROY,
A. J. KENDRICK,
R. ENGLEMANN,
C. PROBSTLE,
A. WITTE,
C. W. BAKER."

In the second verdict the jurors set forth, that, "to the best of their knowledge and belief, based upon the testimony heard, said Jacob Jacobsen died by his own hand, having wanged himself with suicidal intent."

The fact that this little girl, Christina, told the doctor that perhaps her father had killed himself, suggested the thought that the child might be keeping something back. Being questioned, however, she positively denied that her father had spoken to her about killing himself, or that she had seen his body in the cellar, through a window on the south side, which might have afforded her such a sight, before she entered the house.

MRS. JACOBSEN.

The wife of the dead man was too much agitated to speak at length about the matter.

"Oh! I cannot see why he should have done such a thing," she moaned, "and to have killed the baby, too. My husband was cheerful to-day—he did not hint at such a thing as killing himself. He was so good and kind! Oh, why did he kill himself!"

Mrs. Jacobsen was particularly grieved because the baby had died unnamed and unchristened, according to the rites of the church. She shudderingly declared that she knew this circumstance would imperil the salvation of the infant's soul.

THE MOTIVE.

There is no doubt but that long brooding over his sickness, with its attendant annoyance and expense, drove Jacobson to a temporary fit of insanity, during which he committed the awful deed. His friends all agree that he has been very despondent, though none of them anticipated such an affair as occurred last night.

THE DEAD MAN.

Jacob Jacobsen was fifty years of age at the time of his death, and leaves a wife and two children, the latter aged eight and six years. For twenty years he has resided in Omaha, and for sixteen years has been foreman for G. H. & J. S. Collins. He was hard-working and frugal, and was worth $15,000. About ten years ago he went to Copenhagen, Denmark, the place of his birth, and married the lady, who is now his widow. The Danish association, of which he was a member, will take charge of his funeral.

Killed a Wildcat.

ELDORA, Ia., Feb. 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Wednesday evening just at dark as Mr. John Graham, who lives about five miles southeast of Eldora, was going home, a huge wildcat crossed the road just ahead of him but a short distance from home. The animal was not inclined to run, but stood and looked at Mr. Graham. He went to Mrs. Walker's and W. W. Walker took his dog and started out for fun. The dog soon encountered the beast in the hazel brush and Walker came within about three rods and fired a charge of shot that laid the animal out. He brought it to town. It is about three feet long, eighteen inches high and weighs about forty pounds.

A Benefit For Veterans.

ONAWA, Ia., Feb. 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The supper and ball by Hanscom Post, G. A. R., the social event of the season, was largely attended last night, nothing occurring to mar the harmony and pleasure. The receipts were about $400, which will net upwards of $200, which is for the relief fund for the benefit of needy and deserving comrades.

LOTTERIES AND LOBBYING.

Washington Work Both Inside and Outside the Government Buildings.

CONCERNING "CACTI-COUSINS."

How a "Bill" is Born, Nursed and Generally Killed—Old Time Talk of Veterans—Congressional Hang-Day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—A contracting builder tells me that half of the magnificent residences and business blocks under course of construction in this city and which have been built during the past two years have a bonded indebtedness on them, and that it has become very popular to bond a block even before it is constructed. He says that much of the real estate held by the wealthiest men in Washington is bonded. The property is generally bonded for from one-half to two-thirds its real value and the bonds, drawing from five to six per cent, are sold at par. More than half the churches in the city have a bonded indebtedness. Real estate pays on the average twelve to fifteen per cent, and it can be seen that it pays even wealthy men to bond their property.

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There is a practice in vogue at the departments and in the principal bureaus which is going to lead to trouble. It is an old practice, but has grown so bold and aggressive that it is about to strangle itself. It is that of having from one to four men employed to lobby congress for appropriations, etc. These men occupy positions as assistants, and draw good salaries, yet they seldom have any other assignment at the hands of their superiors other than that of "attending to matters up at congress," and their faces have become quite as familiar in the lobbies of the capitol as those of professional lobbyists. In nearly every department are now from one to four ex-members of congress who hold positions as assistants. Many of the bureaus have them. If they are not ex-members and have the privileges of the floor of the house they are men who "stand in with the boys," and are fitted for their work.

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There is a law in this district intended to prohibit the sale of lottery tickets here, but it is not effective. One day this week, as the time for the monthly drawing of the principal lotteries was near approaching, I saw a long line of carriages, owned by the most fashionable families in the city, drawn up against the curbstone in front of a broker's office prominent on F street, one of the most frequented thoroughfares. Pedestrians, who cross the streets here ad libitum and never think of going to a crossing proper, as in other cities, were compelled to walk almost a square out of the way to find an opening through which to pass from one sidewalk to the other. I was unable to understand the cause of the great jam of carriages, and inquired it of a policeman. He explained that the man who had the exclusive sale of lottery tickets here, and who used to be located up the avenue, had just removed his office, and the people were "fixing themselves" for the drawing on the morrow.

On the inside of the office I found the "dealer" at a desk handing out the tickets and taking in the bills with such rapidity that a lady's services were required to pack up in piles and keep in order the latter. A great stream of people poured out and in, and the utmost publicity was given to the transaction. A man who haunts the place and spends his surplus earnings monthly, said that the sales of lottery tickets here aggregated more than forty thousand dollars a month. He volunteered the further information that the companies gave the seller 40 per cent of the gross receipts; that the advertising and other expenses of the company amounted to more than 20 per cent additional, and that it was an open secret that only 20 per cent of the money paid in went out to the ticket holders again. Yet that man has infallible faith in the investments he makes monthly.

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"If the United States ever annexes Mexico she will have to do it by conquest," said a southern senator this morning. "I lived in Mexico two years and made a close study of the habits and ambitions of the people of that republic. I never saw a people, unless we except the French and Spaniards, who are so jealous of their territory. The Mexicans believe that their country is the mecca of the universe, and that their laws and rules and habits are the best under the sun. I have frequently talked with their leaders about annexation and they always pooh-poohed the idea, and declared that they could never live under American government.

"There is something about their wild and weird government and life which is as thoroughly Mexican as is Mexican blood. They believe in dynasty and their tyranny of their laws and customs and would not part with the mild from of inquisition which is a part of their code. Of course, as soon as we would secure that republic we would begin a system of purging which would amount to a revolution, and this would be resisted to the bitter end. We would succeed in the execution of what we began, but it would cost a great deal of blood and money. It is true that the states of Mexico contiguous to our southern border contain a large element in favor of annexation, but it is made up of that revolutionary people who are little less than pirates upon the more stable element. The monied men and the men of influence there want to retain intact the whole of their republic. They have achieved a degree of affluence, and they believe that this would leave them the moment their form of government was taken from them. They are superstitious, and enjoy the excitement which overspreads the country every time they elect a president. There is something more barbarous in the ideas of those people about running a government than there is in the notion of our Indians concerning the encroachments of the white man. They will fight to maintain their dirty old palaces, brutal laws and unjustifiable acts toward other nations. But the Mexican republic will not stand as she does to-day through another generation. There is something about her very constitution which will compel her in time to fall of her own weight."

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People on the Pacific slope and in the extreme northwest contend that the effect of the inter-state commerce law will be beneficial to the Canadian Pacific railroad. This great railway corporation was constructed through the aid of the Canadian government by means of a bonded indebtedness on the same basis on which the Pacifics of the United States were constructed. It runs the entire length of the British possessions and has an outlet on the Pacific ocean or the Sound, thus giving the British government a swift and economical carriage all around the United States, as British vessels connect with the railroad at its western terminl. True, the inter-state commerce law would control rate cutting on this road the same as on American roads, but could not affect it after it reaches British possessions.

It is stated that the British government designs the encouragement of extensions of the Canadian Pacific all along the Pacific coast, and more elaborate connections by water down to San Francisco. The connections in the United States can charge full rates to the trunk line, whence traffic may be carried through to the end of the line and to the point of destination on our northeastern border free of cost, it need be, to make the long haul or total tariff so much cheaper than that which must be charged by lines in this country with which our roads cannot compete. This evasion of our newly enacted law cannot be brought about by rebilling the goods in transit after they reach the Canadian Pacific, and then again after they reach the border of the United States at the other end of the line. An experienced traffic manager tells your correspondent that unless something is done to stop transportation of goods from the Pacific slope to the Atlantic via the Canadian Pacific, we are guilty of playing into the hands of a British corporation in an effort to maintain the advantages of American institutions. The suggestion may be worth a future inquiry by congress.

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It is an interesting thing to trace the course of a bill in congress from the time it is first introduced until it becomes a law and is placed on the statute book.

The first thing in order is to secure some senator or representative who is sufficiently interested in it to introduce it. In the senate this is a comparatively easy matter for the senator takes it in hand, as he has no trouble in obtaining the floor for that purpose. In the house he has a hard struggle to "catch the speaker's eye," and when that is done he sends to the clerk's desk and has read the title of the proposed bill. The speaker quickly catches the gruport of the bill, and refers it to the committee in charge of that branch of legislation. Then it is docketed on the books of the committee, and in due course of time the committee takes it up and, if, in their judgment it is meritorious, it is ordered reported favorably to the house and it is placed on the calendar. In all probability there are several hundred bills ahead of it on the calendar, and it has to wait its turn, without the member who introduced it has sufficient influence and knowledge of parliamentary affairs, to have it given precedence in some of the many ways known to the older and more experienced ones. Then comes the tug of war in the house, and if he succeeds in getting it considered and it is passed, it is sent to the senate, where, after being read by its title, as in the house, it is referred to its appropriate committee, and in due course of time finds its way to the senate calendar. There it sticks until some day a motion is made to take up the house bills and clear the calendar. If it is successful in passing the senate it is then signed by the presiding officer, and the house notified of its passage and signature. The bill after being handsomely engrossed on parchment goes to the president for his approval or disapproval. He refers it to the department affected by it, where it is examined and reported upon. If favorably considered, and there appears to be no objection on the part of the executive, the president signs it and notifies the house where it originated. The parchment copy is then sent to the state department where it goes into the record division. There it is codified, and a certified copy, which of course has been very carefully compared with the original, goes to the government printing office, where a sufficient number of copies are printed and circulated among the persons concerned. The parchment copies are kept on file in the state department for reference, and even after all the care that has been taken, many errors are discovered and corrected in the various hands through which the law passes in the state department before the law takes its place on the statute book and becomes a part of the law of the land.

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One of the characters which has figured in the lobby here for over two scores of years is Colonel John Harmon, who was mayor of Detroit when that now flourishing city was a trading point for Indians and the principal commodity furs. Colonel Harmon is probably as much Indian as American in blood, is nearly four scores of years in age, stands six feet two in his shoes, has long raven black hair, and a eye which in brightness and piercing resembles the eagle's. During an investigation in the Forty-seventh congress Colonel Harmon was a witness, and the question under inquiry related to expenditures by a local corporation for influence in congress to procure desirable legislation and prevent that which was not desired. The witness stated that he had long been retained in this work, but refused to say what his salary was. It was probably the first instance on record where a lobbyist acknowledged his business under oath. Col. Harmon said afterward that he did not so much object to stating what his remuneration was for work, in contact with legislators, as it was respectably large but he did object to the principle of congressional committees inquiring into a man's private affairs so much for one who has attracted much interest in Washington and who is regarded as a landmark in the corridors of the capitol.

Colonel Harmon the other day met Mr. Edgerton, president of the civil service commission, and the two began to recite reminiscences of the thirties and forties.

"Do you remember?" said Colonel Harmon, "what you said to me when we were passing Harper's Ferry on our return from the Baltimore convention, which nominated Polk for president in '44?"

Mr. Edgerton studied a moment, and replied that he could not recall the observation.

"Your memory is very defective," continued the colonel. "The man who cannot brush up his memory to the incidents or that time is behindhand for a civil service commissioner. Why, you remarked to me as we were going over the ferry that you sincerely hoped that we would make Polk president, for we wouldn't 'turn the rascals out' with him in the white house. That has been more than forty years ago. It seems to me but yesterday. I believe that you, Mr. Edgerton, originated this trite expression. To this moment, however, the rascals have not been turned out. Do you remember now what you said?"

Mr. Edgerton, who is one of the brightest old gentlemen in Washington, hung his head and looked hard on the tiling under his feet, then replied:

"I do remember that observation of mine, and I agree with you that the rascals are yet behind the fortifications. We were then engaged trying to turn them out, and I expect when we both go to the grave we will be at the same laudable occupation, with quite as little to show as results as at the present."

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The rules of the house set apart Friday of each week for the consideration of the bills on the private calendar, but this rule accomplishes very little as the private calendar is the object of attack of every member who is anxious to secure consideration for some measure in which he is more directly interested than he is in the claims which so many people have against the government. The private calendar is the object of universal sneers from the press, and men who come to congress with claims are looked upon as frauds to be avoided. But congress is the only court to which appeals for justice can be made by those who have been defrauded of their right by the government, and yet there is less justice dealt out in the halls of congress than in the most corrupt municipal court in the world. There are accounts unsettled between the United States and individuals to which the United States is the debtor, which have been running almost since the time the government was organized. These unsettled accounts are from millions down to very insignificant sums, but they are all treated alike. There is in fact one bill which has been constantly introduced in every congress since the first, its merit is indisputable; time after time one house or the other has passed upon it and still final action is lacking. The cost of printing the papers in this case would probably go a long way towards liquidating the indebtedness of the government. But congress would rather spend a million in delaying a settlement than a thousand in bringing one about.

Constant efforts have been made to secure some general legislation which shall relieve congress from the necessity of examining into and passing upon the merits of these private claims. If competent jurisdiction should be given to some court the saving of the government would be enormous and the relief of the pressure on the legislative branch would in itself be compensation enough even if every claim filed should be decided in favor of the claimant.

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An instance of the injustice of the United States to its creditors is seen in the case of Mr. Ginesi. This gentleman was an Italian officer on the staff of Garibaldi, who met a young American girl in Europe, back in the sixties, wooed, won and married her. He resigned his commission and emigrated to the United States. He took up his residence in Savannah, Ga., just at the close of the war. Here he represented his father-in-law who was a merchant in New York, having large southern interests. Ginesi concluded to go into business for himself, and with this idea directed his representatives in Italy to dispose of his estate. With the proceeds he purchased $13,000 worth of claret, brandy, olives and such goods and ordered them shipped to Savannah. They were sent via New York and were placed in the bonded warehouse and there kept for six months before Genesi was notified to pay the duty upon them, or to withdraw them for export. He at once wrote Collector Arthur that the destination of the goods was Savannah, and not New York, and requested that they be shipped to their last destination, which was done. On the arrival of the goods in Savannah they were re-guaged and found to contain 110 gallons less brandy out of twenty casks than the guage in New York called for. Of the consignment of the claret, forty-one cases were found to have been tampered with. He offered payment for the amount of duty upon the actual number of gallons and cases of wine received as shown by the gauger at Savannah, but the collector there refused to take less than the duty assessed by the collectors at New York. Genesi withdrew all his brandy and wine which was intact and refused to pay duty on the 110 gallons of brandy which had been abstracted from the twenty casks which were tampered with. He tried for two or three years to secure redress from the treasury department. Finally three years after the original receipt of the goods in Savannah they were sold at auction for the amount of customs charged against them. That was nearly fifteen years ago. The government realized besides the duty some $4,000 from the sale of that consignment. For fifteen years this gentleman has been trying to get the United States to pay him the money received from the sale of his goods in excess of the charges. Of course he has been unsuccessful. When he first purchased them he was a citizen of Italy, although a resident of the United States; since that time he has become a citizen of this glorious land of the free, which, perhaps, accounts for his failure to sec