CHIVALRY OF THE SOUTH

Southern Military Companies Refuse to Participate in the National Drill.

A SHERMAN-BLAINE COMBINE.

Much Impatience Over Secretary Whitney's Delay in Organizing

the Washington Navy Yard Gun Factory.

A Question of Color.

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. !- Considerable importance is attached to the announcement received last night from Montgomery, Ala., that all the military companies in the south entered for participation in the national drill to be held here in May had determined so withdraw on account of two companies of colored men having been permitted to enter as competitors. Those most interested and who know most about it say that it will result almost disastrously to the exposition unless some compromise can be effected, and this they fear is beyond reach. To ask the colored companies to withdraw would likely result in keeping away northern companies, while to permit them to come will keep out southern companies, and great expectations have rested with the south, which has manifested more interest in the drill than any other section of the country. Not a great amount of surprise is excressed at the affair, since the action of whites in boycotting some of the hotels at Richmond, Va., last September because the landlords at first said they would not entertain colored delegates to the Knights of Labor convention, and later, the refusal by all hotel proprietors to entertain even delegates who associated with colored delegates; and the late action of a landlord at Birmingham, Ala., in refusing Senator Sherman the privilege to receive colored callers at the hotel where he stopped. It is believed that the same crowd that stood behind the landlord at Birmingham, has worked up this opposition to the drill. In any light it is viewed this affair is a very se-

rious one to the managers of the drill.
PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN GOSSIP. Gossip about the presidential campaign is heard everywhere in Washington to-night. The Bre correspondent has been informed by influential politicians to-day that negotiations are pending between the Blaine and Sherman factions for a compromise, or an understanding by which the campaigns for nomination are to be conducted with the most perfect harmony, so that the man nominated by the republicans will receive the hearty support of the factions opposing him in the convention. There is to be no ground hearty support of the factions opposing him in the convention. There is to be no ground left for the mugwumps to stand on and the nominee is to be elected. To-day's Herald, of this city (democrat), has a column of gossip on the subject of Blaine and Sherman, from which the following, showing among other things Senator Sherman's wealth, is taken:

from which the following, showing among other things Senator Sherman's wealth, is taken:

The writer has talked with very many Ohioans who are republicans and they are practically unanimous in expressing their belief that Sherman will get the nomination of his party. "You ask why I believe this? Well, I will tell you," said a gentleman who was collector of internal tevenue for the wealthiest district in Ohio under Grant, and part of Hayes' term, and is one of the managers for the republicans in Ohio, "The business interest wants Sherman. The national banks in this country are a power. There are about 2, 0) of them and they have \$350,-000,000 in the people's hands. So earnest are they in his favor that I believe they would stand an assessment of ¼ of 1 per cent to elect him. That would be almost \$900,000. Then the great railroads are favorably disposed toward him. He is a director in the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago. Its stock is 50 per cent above par. That is, 100 snares of \$100 par value are worth \$15,000. At the last election for directors Mr. Sherman was eredited on the stock books of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago company with the ownership of 2,800 shares, worth \$420,000. The dividend is 8 per cent, which gives him \$33,600 per annum from this source alone,"

"What is Senator Sherman worth?" was asked.

"I don't know. No one knows but he him-

asked. "I don't know. No one knows but he him "I don't know. No one knows but he himself, and perhaps another person. I know something about his investments, though, Besides the railway stock I spoke of he has 1,000 shares in the First National bank in New York. They were quoted last Saturday at \$1,500." "What," said the writer, "\$1,500 for one?" "That's about the size of it," calmiy responded the speaker. "They are worth \$1,500,000, and could be converted into cash in an hour's time, as could the railroad stock.

sponded the speaker. "They are worth \$1,500,000, and could be converted into cash in an hour's time, as could the railroad stock. This makes almost \$2,000,000. Then he owns bonds of the Union Pacific 6s—how many I cannot say—but 2,000 or 3,000, besides stock in the bank at Mansfield and a large amount of real estate there. As you know, his holding in real estate in this city is enormous. Why, he has between fifty and and sixty houses, besides valuable lots, etc. Sherman's income from his investments, and he hasn't a single bad one, is not less than \$20,000 a month. The only man except himself who really knows just what John Sherman is worth is Colonel C. W. Moulton, his brotherin-law and confidential legal adviser and friend. Moulton has an enormous law business, so large that he requires two partners. He has his offices in Cincinnati and New York, and at both places they are overrun with business. But to return to Sherman. He would get the old Grant following solid in the convention. He is the only man I know whom Blaine would really help. You see the Sherman supported him loyally in 1884. While Sherman is somewhat close about money generally, he uses it with great liberality when there is really any great end to be attained by doing so, and would spend a million willingly to be elected. I don't mean by that that he is corrupt, but he recognizes the botent truth that money is a mighty factor now-ahe is corrupt, but he recognizes the poten truth that money is a mighty factor now-a days in politics. It oughtn't to be so, but i is, and therefore it is important to have it in a general election. Summing up, Sherman would have the railroad interest, money in would have the railroad interest, money in-terest, the old Grant following; he would be the residuary legatee of Blaine; he would get the Pennsylvania interest through Senator J. Donald Cameron, whose wife is one of Sherman's favorite niece, and report says will be one of his principal heirs. In fact, i don't know of any serious opposition he would have. Now I've told you what I think and why I think it. If there is any weak-ness in the logic of my opinions, point it out, will you?" will you?"
And with that he took a cab and started on

his way to his Ohio home.

THE GUN FOUNDRY QUESTION. Intense interest is evidenced by army and navy circles here and in the east, and in congressional circles throughout the country, in the conversion of the Washington navy yard into the great gun foundry which it is to be. Much impatience is being expressed to the BEE correspondent, however, at the deliberate and slow manner in which this conversion is going on. Months ago, for instance, Secretary Whitney announced that he would receive the names of applicants for the resistion of forewards. stance. Secretary Whitney announced that he would receive the names of applicants for the position of foreman of the gun foundry and inspector of ordnance. At first names came in slowly, as the position was considered a technical one. Three weeks ago about a score of good machinists and practical gun founders were recommended for the place. Now the list is greatly augmented, and yet Secretary Whitney does not act and gives no reason for inaction. It is presumed that he is casting about to make a political appointment. A number of applicants are apprehensive that they will become too old for active duty it Secretary Whitney does not show a little more activity in getting beyond the "consideration" stage of the question. Every week the announcement is made that the secretary "is about to do" this or that; that he "will soon actively enter upon the work of reorganizing the ordnance yard;" that he "is considering the question of the foremanship," and so on. It would seem about time for action of some sort if this administration is to do anything but talk. It is the purpose of the department to establish a foundry capable of turning out about forty completed large caliber guns every year, with their carriages and all accessories, and at the same

time keep up the supply of all ordnance stores for vessels in commission. This will involve, it is estimated, the employment of from soo to 1,000 men with a pay roll amounting to more than \$50,000 per CARPENTERS TO GO OUT TO-DAY

pay roll amounting to more than \$50,000 per monts. At the time the yard was changed from a general navy yard into a gun foundry, large numbers of men employed under other bureaus were discharged. As a rule these men were very competent, skilled workmen, and when work is finally commenced on a larger scale in the gun foundry most of those who desire employment in the yard will be taken back. The secretary of the navy told them at the time of their discharge that as soon as work was connected. the navy told them at the time of their dis-charge that as soon as work was commenced, other things being equal, they would be em-ployed in preference to new men. At pres-ent the limited force employed in the yard is engaged in linishing up the guns now under way and in keeping up the regular supply of ordnance material, and it is probable that the force will be gradually reduced still further until the delivery of steel under the new con-tracts begins. Some very large guns are to be begun soon.

be begun soon.

DISSATISFIED WITH THE LAW.
Without doubt a strong effort will be made in the next congress to either repeal or at least modify the new inter-state commerce law. The very classes who were most clamorous for its passage are among the first to make complaint of the harshness of its provisions. Already the communications asking for an interpretation of certain phrases in the law, the writers being desirous of knowing if the same will not bear this and that construction as will suit their own convenience. be begun soon. struction as will suit their own convenience. The folly of trying to make iron-clad rules for the government of commerce is at once apparent, and yet the law does not go into effect until to-morrow. The railways in every direction have been compelled to make changes in their rates in anticipation of the carrying out of the statute, which make the burdens to be borne by the reaches it the greater and even the statute, which make the burdens to be borne by the people all the greater, and even for short distances prices of tickets for carrying passengers have advanced 25 per cent. In a few weeks there is to be a great national drill in Washington, and during May also some centennial observances are to take place in Baltimore, to which it was expected that large crowds from other cities would be attracted. But the railway people cannot hold out any encouragement that a reduction of rates can be made until the commission gives its interpretation of the different provisions of the law, and it may be that no relief can be granted.

be granted.

GROVER'S SECLET ADVISER.

The president has not yet made up his mind as to the commission to investigate the Pacific roads. He has determined upon the class of men he wants, but his state has been smashed every time he thought he had determined upon three persons to appoint. It has long been a mooted question who are the secret advisers of President Cleveland. His cabinet seems to have no influence with him, nor have the democratic senators. It has be granted. nor have the democratic senators. It has lately been talked in political circles that a Californian is one of the president's chief advisers. During the past week it is said that this Californian has been at the white house every day and at hours when senators and all other people are excluded. Inquiry as to who he is from one of the president's household, brougst out the reply: "I cannot give you his name, that is kept secret; but the president believes he has more informa-tion, better judgment, and is a truer friend to him than almost any man in Washing-

It is also said that this gentleman does not pay much attention to California matters, as he fears he is prejudiced, but that his force is in national politics and in the political affairs of states where he has no personal interest.

of states where he has no personal interest,
HE WOULD DISCOVER IGNORANCE.
It is thought that if Senator Cochrell, chairman of the senate committee on investigating the business of the executive department, instead of sending out a circular, should personally visit the bureaus of the departments and catechise the chiefs as to the business thereof, he would be edified at the amount of ignorance which would be displayed by some of them.

THE RAILROADS WILL WIN.
One of the best things about the inter-state commerce commission comes from Senator Pugh, of Alabama. He said the other day: "The real question is whether the commissioners will own the rallroads or the railroads will own the commission. It's a pretty safe bottless of the railroads of the bet that the railroads will win in the end.

bet that the railroads will win in the end."

POSTAL CHANGES.

The following Nebraska postoffices were discontinued yesterday: Cloverton, Webster county; Christena, Kearney county; Crane, Loup county: Eden. Fillmore county; Freewater, Harlan county; Kalamazoo, Mad, son county; Kendall, Dawes county; Lake Phelps county; Lydia, Custer county; Mornence, Fillmore county; Rockton, Furnas county; Sacramento, Phelps county; St. Stephen, Nuckolls county; Sazon, Saline county; Sportville, Adams county.

Also the following in Iowa: Lester, Blackhawk county; Orleans, Appanoose county.

The postmasters at Loup City, Neb., and Eagle Grove, Ia., where the offices have been made presidential, were yesteday reappointed Other postmasters appointed were H. P. Other postmasters appointed were H. I Farmer, Uxbridge, Neb., and Marckus Kane

BOOKMAKERS BILKED.

Crooked Telegraph Work Causes Chi cago Gamblers to Lose.

CHICAGO, April 3 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The bookmakers doing business in this city have been victimized three or four times on the New Orleans races this winter and yesterday were caught again on the last race. They are about to institute a rigid investigation. They think the losses they have sustained are small compared with what they might have suffered had they not discovered the attempt being made to "do' them. Yesterday afternoon, among the starters in the last race, were Hibernia and Telegraph. Odds of two to one were offered against Hibernia to win, and even money against Telegraph for place, There wa no betting of any account until after 5:30. Then parties who had not been betting over \$5 at a time for a month visited four shops and backed Hibernia to win and Telegraph for place. At 5:46 "Horses at the post," was received over the wires from New Orleans, and a few minutes later came "Hibernia first, Telegraph second." On the transactions that occurred at the different betting establishments almost at the same time the bookmakers lost upwards \$2,000. The interval between the report the race and the report of the preceding on a the race and the report of the preceding one was unusually long. The peculiar betting long wait, and the fact that they booked losings, made the bookmakers all around conclude there was something unnatural about the race, and they began investivating. One firm telegraphed their correspondent at New Orleans asking what time he filed the "horses at the post." The answer came back, "At 5:26." Usually a message filed at the track at New Orleans reaches the bookmakers by direct wires in two minutes. Another by direct wires in two minutes. Another inquiry elicited the information that the wires between here and New Orleans worked all right, and the only explanation that the bookmakers could find for the delay was that there was something wrong and they had been the victims of a well executed scheme to skin them. Certain telegraph operators are suspected, but nothing definite has been ascertained, of course.

Impious Burglars.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., April 3.—Burglars entered St. Paul's Episcopal church last night and stole the silver communion service and other articles of silver valued at several hundred dollars. One piece, of great historical value, was given to Rev. Samuel Myles by King William and Queen Mary for the use of their majesty's chapel in New Engiand in 1894.

They Will Not Go. MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 3.—The Mont-gomery companies, the Greys and Blues, to-night officially resolved to withdraw from the Washington drill. A telegram from the Atlanta rifles to the Montgomery military says they will follow Montgomery's example and withdraw.

An Unclaimed Corpse.

Sr. Louis, April 3.-An unclaimed corps lies at the American Express company's office here addressed to P. D. McKellar. It arrived by express from Cincinnati. No such person as P. D. McKellar is known in the c ty and the authorities are becoming suspicious of foul play.

MORE TROUBLE IN CHICAGO

Laborers Ask For An Advance of Wages and Are Refused.

Over Six Thousand of Them Meet on Sunday and Resolve to Strike -Urged to Vote For

Nelson.

Carpenters to Strike. CHICAGO, April 3 .- The 6,500 carpenters employed by the various contractors and shop owners throughout the city and suburbs will cease work to-morrow morning and building operations in this county will be suspended indefinitely. The leaders of the carpenters, who, after a long struggle last summer, failed to carry out their cemands for eight hours and an increase of wages, de cided then to renew the contest and think that now, when building enterprise is reviving and carpenters are wanted, the time has arrived to make the employers yield. Three months ago the council gave notice to the em ployers that at the beginning of April the men would demand 35 cents an hour, eight hours to constitute a day's work. wages have been averaging 25 cents, and the hours have varied between eight and ten A conference to arrange a settlement was formally requested from the employers, but the master carpenters have, to all appearances, ignored the whole movement. To-day a mass meeting of carpenters was held in Battery D armory to discuss the advisability of a general strike. Over six thousand mer were present. William Klivera, president of the Chicago trades assembly, presided. It was a secret meeting, every man of the 6,000 having to present his carpenters' trade card In order to gain admission. President Klivera made a long speech reviewing the situation. He claimed that the carpenters were the most abused men in the building

situation. He claimed that the carpenters were the most abused men in the building trades. They were paid the lowest wayes while their work was as hard and indispensible as that of the brickiayers and masons, who carned almost twice as much. A year ago the carpenters' strike was a failure simply because their or anization was weak in numbers and totally lacked funds. Now they were strong and should right their wrongs. After a similar speech in German, a resolution that all work cease to-morrow unless the demands were granted was read. Then arose W. H. Riley, a member of the Knights of Labor district assembly 24, of which Robert Neison, the united labor candidate for mayor, is master workman. Riley, in a rattling speech for the resolution, boldly told the 6,000 listening men that victory at the polls for the labor ticket Thesday meant also victory for the carpenters, and urged them "to do their duty." He was enthusiastically applauded. Editor Albert Currlin, August Spies' successor as editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung, was the next speaker. The gist of Currlin's speech was that the carpenters were foolish if they did not strike when they had such a chance. His German heavers, he said, addressing them in their native language, should do everything in their power to defeat Roche, the servant of the capitalists and the tool of temperance cranks. The English-speaking portion of the audience began to grow restive while Currlin end. capitalists and the tool of temperance cranks. The English-speaking portion of the audience began to grow restive while Currlin was speaking in German and cut him short with jeers and cat-calls, though the Germans applauded vigorously. At this moment Paul Grottkau, the Milwaukee socialist, appeared at the entrance to the hall and applied for admission. He showed an invitation from the German unions to address the meeting. When his presence was made known to the meeting a storm of objections arose, the English

seemed enraged, but decided to avoid discord and Grottkau smilingly acquiesced. They were soothed with a speech from Secretary Brennock and a French-Canadian named Beaudey. The motion to strike was then put and carried unanimously. With three cheers for Nelson and the eight hour move-ment the meeting adjanced. ment the meeting adjourned. The men understand that none of them are to resume work till all of the employers give in or the strike as a whole is declared a

a storm of objections arose, the English speaking elements emphatically protesting against any words from him. The Germans

A Reduction Ordered.

CHICAGO, April 3 .- The Consumers' Gaslight and Coke company has notified its 500 employes that they must submit to a reduction of 50 and 20 cents per day-threatening. It is said, to use coal oil unless the men com ply. The officials of the company claim to be able to make a fair profit when paying the present wages of \$2.50 and \$2.00 for an eight hour day. They wish the men to work twelve hours a day at an advance of 50 and 10 cents. The use of coal oil as fuel would dispense with 450 of the 500 employes. This afternoon the men, who are members of the Knights of Labor assemblies 7448 and 6755, met and determined to limit the state of the Knights of Labor assemblies 7448 and 6755, met and determined to limit the state of the Knights of Labor assemblies 7448 and 6755. termined to insist upon the present scale of hours and pay. A committee was appointed to inform the company of the result of the

MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARED. A Lost Chicago Bride Said to Be in Omaha.

CHICAGO, April 3 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |- The mysterious murder of an unknown young woman at Rahway, N. J., a week ago yesterday has been connected by coincidence in dates with the disappearance from this city of the six-weeks bride of C. L. Watson, a young landscape painter. Watson's story is at once romantic and peculiar. He says he first met Miss Snavely in a studio

here where she was a pupil. It was, to use his expression, a case of love at first sight, and after a brief courtship of three weeks the young people were married, being aided and abetted in the affair by a sister and cousin of the bride, against the wishes of the young woman's parents. After the marriage the couple came to Chicago and stopped at the residence of Mrs. Doncan, a friend of the bride, and remained there a week. On the Thursday following, Watson left for New York, intending, as he says, to settle up some affairs and return in a week or ten days. His newly wedded wife during his absence went to her former boarding place, where she remained till March 24. She then went back to Mrs. Duncan's and from that time and place Mr. Watson has no trace of her. She had, at the time of marriage, according to Watson's statement, \$500 in the Chicago Trust and Savings bank, and a check for \$500, none of which fell into his hands. Mr. Watson is positive in the assertion that his bride has been spirited away by friends or relatives, who claim he married her for money, she being an heiress. His wife answers the description of the woman murdered at Rahway, N. J., and he went there, but the body was not that of his wife. Then he came back to Chicago and found that she had gone, after having been told he had been married before. He says the story is untrue. Thursday following, Watson left for New

told he had been married before. He says the story is untrue.

Late this evening it developed that Watson's bride is in Omaha, and has been there since leaving Chicago, living, it is thought, with friends, although nothing can be learned here. The story of Watson being a bigamist is revived, and other stories in regard to his actions after coming here from New York. Facts are coming to light, notably one told by a pretty servant girl, who claims she gave him \$300 to purchase a wedding outfit for herself and him. Watson cannot be found.

Mrs. Emmons Returns.

NEW YORK, April 3 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |- Eccentric Mrs. Emmons, wife of Prof. Emmons, of Washington, is with us again. She returned from London yesterday afternoon and was met by three gentlemen on her arrival. Afterwards she drove to the Pennsylvania depot at Jersey City and started for Washington. Mrs. Emmons looks much better than before her departure, and the officers of the vessel say she behaved her-self admirably on this trip.

THE SCYTHIA SAFE. The Startling Rumor of Her Being

Wrecked Proved False. Boston, April 3 .- The steamer Scythia arrived at her dock safely soon after 5 o'clock to-night. The startling rumor of the disaster on the coast at Scituate to the Cunard steamer Seythia, the circulation of which created a tremendous sensation in this city last night, has proven to have been false. Owing to the fact that telegraphic communication with the south shore had been inter rupted by the storm, it was impossible last night either to confirm the rumor or to disprove it. The circumstances were so pecullarly favorable to belief in the truth of the report, however, that Agent Martin of the Cunard company, rather than endure his natural suspense, determined to charter a special train and go at once to the locality of the alleged wreck. The train left the Old Colony station at S:15 a. m., with Martin and thirty reporters on board, and arrived at Scituate at 4:15. Then the party tramped through three miles of snow drifts to the beach, where, the sun having risen, a clear view of the long stretch of coast was obtained. There was no sign of of coast was obtained. There was no sign of a wreck in any direction. The sea was tremendously high, the waves breaking over the tops of chiffs afty feet high. Having been convinced of the falsity of the rumor concerning the Sevthia, the party returned at once to Boston. How the rumor originated is not known, but there is no doubt it was generally believed to be true last night. The Sevthia was expected in arrive vesteriay and Scythia was expected to arrive yesterday, and this fact, in connection with the terrible gate that had been prevailing on the coast for forty-citht hours, caused the widespread feeling of apprehension.

ROGERS THE MAN.

No Doubt That the Wealthy Land Owner is Kissane. SAN FRANCISCO, April 3 .- There seems to be no doubt among those in a position to know that the statement published yesterday in the California Demokrat (German paper) of this city, regarding Kissane, telegraphed last night, is strictly correct and that William Kissane and Colonel William K. Rogers, a wealthy citizen of this state living at Sonoma, is one and the same person. This fact has een known to several people in this city for three days, but out of consideration for his family and relations has not been made known. The California Demokrat was the first to print Kissane's identity, but nothing further than that, beyond what was tele-graphed from Cleveland last night, has been mentioned on the subject. Kissane's or Roger's connections by marriage are among the wealthiest and most prominent people of

this city. MORE ABOUT HIS CRIMES.

CLEVELAND. April 3.—The Leader will to-worrow publish another interesting installment of the story of Sidney C. Burton's efforts to run down William Kissane. It says the case has been preserved in manuscript and is now in the possession of a daughter of Burton's Mrs. Francis H. Bowman, of No. 95 State street. The documentary evidence includes a manuscript of the book written by Burton and a voluminous correspondence with persons interested in the case. The complete story of Kissahe's career has never appeared in print. Few persons are aware that emissaries of Kissahe were instrumental in causing Burton's death. In the summer of 1855 he visited New York, and as had been the case throughout his travels of 1855 he visited New York, and as had been the case throughout his travels in the United States and Canada, his every movement was watched by Kissane's agents. Early in the fall he became the victim of a mysterious illness and returned to his home here. He lingered a few months but never recovered, dying on December 11, 1855. The fact was established at the time that Kissane's friends had succeeded in smuggling a subtle poison into his food and his death resulted despite the efforts of the best physicians to save him. Burton wrote during his travels a book giving detailed accounts of the case, but it was never put into print. It was case, but it was never put into print. It was entitled "The Drama of a Crime, or Tra e-dies in Real Life." According to the preface the book contains, among other things, a complete confession by William Kissane.

A Minister's Great Break. Monnis, Ill., April 3,-The trial of the alleged train robbers, Schwartz and Watt, was given a most unexpected turn to-day by an incident that will probably destroy the worth of all the work so far done. By consent of counsel and court the jurors were to-day permitted to attend divine service at the Methodist church. Dr. Axtell, the officiating clergyman, learned of their presence, and, taking as his text the power of little things, and before the astonished congregation or jury could realize it, he was in the midst of an address upon the importance of apparently trivial circumstances when rightly viewed. As the train rabbers' conviction depends largely on circumstances when rightly viewed. As the train robbers' conviction depends largely on circumstantial evidence, the surprise was great, but Dr. Axtell proceeded to tell how a celebrated criminal had once been convicted after long years by a tell-tale scrap of paper. A torn check figures largely in the Rock Island case check figures largely in the flock island case and much feeling was expressed after the services at the singular remarks of the preacher. The attorneys for Schwartz and Watt will demand a new trial for their clients on the ground of undue influence upon the jury if the prisoners are found milts. guilty.

Legislation in Texas.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 3 -The senate yesterday, by a vote of 22 to 5, refused to adopt the ooncurrent resolution legislating District Judge Frank Willis out of office. The resolution had pased the lower house on charges preferred by the attorney-general alleging that Judge Willis, by his rulings from the bench and complicity with certain large ranch owners in the Panhandle, had ren-dered negatory the operation of the land en-closure law. The senate's action retains Judge Willis on the bench. The case had been hitterly contested

been bitterly contested.

The house passed the senate bill to carry into effect section 5 of the state's constitution prohibiting the consolidation of parallel or competing railroads. The bill assesses a pen-alty of from \$1,000 to \$4,000 and imprison-ment on managers or agents of companies that vitiate the law. The bill now goes to the governor for approval.

A Russian Denunciation. NEW YORK, April 3 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. J-Baron de Struve, the Russian minister, sailed yesterday for France. He will spend some months with his wife and children, but will not go to Russia, His wife is ill at Nice. He would say nothing about a proposed extradition treaty between Russia and the United States. treaty between Russia and the United States. Saturday evening the Russian-American National league held a mass meeting at which resolutions were passed protesting against the "infamous action of Secretary Bayard in protecting the czar of Russia from the consequences naturally resulting from his despotic and bloody rule," and appealing to the liberty loving people of the United States to express indignation against the proposed treaty.

Four Disastrous Fires.

NASHVILLE, April 3 .- Clarksville, Tenn. to-day suffered the most destructive fire in its history, there being four between 4 a. m. and 7 p. m. and losses aggregating \$250,000. The first alarm was from a shoe shop between Second and Common streets, the wind sweeping the flames to Frank-lin street before they could be checked. At 11 o'clock the second alarm was sounded, the smouldering flames leaping up again and several of the largest buildings were burned to the ground. First street and part of Franklin street is swept clean, twenty-four buildings being burned. The origin of the fire is unknown. Great excitement prevailed ail day. first alarm was from a shoe shop between

Nebraska and Iowa Weather. For Nebraska: Fair weather; slowly rising temperature; northerly winds becom

ing variable.

For Iowa: Generally fair weather, slowly rising temperature, northerly winds becoming variable,

THE OLD SOLDIERS OF IOWA

Great Preparations Being Made For the State Encampment at Dubuque.

NEW RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

The Latest Appointee on the Board an Anti-Monopolist-A Demand For Lower Rates-Other News From lows.

The Coming Encampment.

DES MOINES, In., April 3,- | Special to the Bug.]-The chief topic of interest to the old soldiers of Iowa just now, is the approaching encampment of the Grand Army, which begins its session at Dubuque, Tuesday, April 19. The hospitality and social enthusiasm of Dubuque are famous all over the state, and the city promises to Zoutdo itself in the warmth of its welcome and the generous entertainment it will afford. There were 80,000 soldiers who went from lowa to put down the rebellion. A good many of them never returned. Many who came back have since removed to other states, but there are several thousand yet remaining who after a score of years have passed, can recall the scenes of army life with all the good fellowship they afforded, as if it were but yesterday. It is probable that the Dubuque neeting will be the largest and most enthusiastic state encampment that has yet been held. The grand commander of the G. A. R. national organization, Gen. Fairchild, of Wissonein, with his staff will be present. The state commander with his full staff will be there. Probably all of lowa's soldier congressmen, including the gallant Colonels liepburn and Henderson, will be on hand, and an unusually large delegation of the more prominent old soldiers of the state. Speaking with a well known old soldier who s one of the most influential men of the state, he said he thought there would be an unusual effort this year to extend and strengthen the G. A. R. organization. Cleveland's brutal veto of pension bills, the tierce onslaught of several conperhead papers upon the old soldiers, calling them paupers, tramps and secondrels, have stirred the blood of the boys, and they propose to resent the insults by every means at their command. So it is probable that there will be a large increase in the number of posts in lower and the old veterns will take means lowa, and the old veterans will take mean o assert their dignity and manhood, and make their influence telt. The leading canidates for the state commander seem to b Colonel E. A. Consigney, of Avoca; General J. M. Tuttle, of this city, who became famous by the gallant charge of the Second Iowa at Fort Donelson, and if Colonel Hepburn would accept, he would be the choice of thou

sands. SENATOR ROBINSON'S APPOINTMENT. It is surmised that the appointment of Sen-ator Robinson as railroad commissioner pleases no one more than several gentlemen pleases no one more than several gentlemen in northwestern lowa, who are candidates for the nomination of supreme judge. The senator has been one of the leading candidates for that position himself, and as long as he remained in the field he led the rest. He was chairman of the senate judiciary committee of the last legislature, and demonstrated his fine legal ability and judicial mind, and with a splendid record as a soldier and citizen, he would have entered the convention very strong. His appointment as saliroad commissioner takes sway a dancerous competitor and consequently greatly rejoices the hearts of the other candidates. Senator Robinson is known to be strongly in layor of railroad regulation and control, and while a man of great fairness of mind, is rather inclined toward anti-monopoly sentiments. Commissioner Coffin, who is a good deal of a "Farmer" Coffin style of man, is inclined the same way, still more so, and the prospect thus is that the railroads will have to walk a very straight plank in the next two years. to walk a very straight plank in the next two

There is a good deal of feeling now, that the pass system has been abolished, in favor of requiring the rail-roads to reduce fares in this state. It is not improbable that one of the first bills to be in-troduced in the next legislature will be to trounced in the next legislature will be to this effect. It is proposed to require the roads to sell regular trip tickets at a uniform rate of % cents per mile, and round trip tickets for 2 cents a mile. It is estimated that the discontinuance of the pass system will save the railroads hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. It will if the big stories they have told heretofora when they didn't they have told heretofore when they didn't want to issue passes are true, and the people demand that this saving to the roads be met with a saving to those who travel and pay fare. The inter-state commerce law was not called out by any general demand to increase the carnings of railroads, and if the passes have to go and the companies are thus the gainers by thousands of dollars, the people will insist on reduced fares. If everybody who now travels is to pay fare, the roads can well affect to washes uniform rate of 20 cm. well afford to make a uniform rate of 2 or 234 cents per mile in Iowa. One of Iowa's greatest trunk lines just reports its net earnings for the past year to be over \$8,000,000, and that, too, with thousands of people carried free. Now if all must pay, the demand will be that rates come down, and the com-pany that clears \$5,000,000 annually ought not to complain if it is one of the first to be not to complain if it is one of the first to be requested to divide a small part of its great

requested to divide a small part of its great earnings with the public, who has made its great wealth possible.

THAT INSURANCE CROOKEDNESS.

The arrest of B. F. Allen and F. M. Hubbelt, two of Des Moines' most prominent citizens, for alleged misdemeanors in the conduct of the affairs of the late Monarch Insurance company, opens the way for liti-gations that promises to be very much pro-tracted and will involve several other questions of insurance business and state con-trol. The misdemeaner referred to is in con-nection with the investigation of the company's accounts, when Auditor Brown was making his high priced examination of Iowa insurance companies. He refused to recog-nize as assets of the company notes held as securities and compelled the company to put up cash to supply the deficiency. This Mr. Allen, as president, and out of his private funds, and after the investigation was over the directors authorized the refunding of this money to Mr. Allen. The legality of both transactions and the authority of the auditor transactions and the authority of the author to demand such advances will probably now be thoroughly discovered and some final conclusion may be reached. There seems to be no doubt that the affairs of the Monarch were recklessly if not criminally managed to the great injury of policy and stock-holders, but it will be left to the courts to determine who is responsible for the crooked-

ness. WEEDING OUT THE QUACKS.

The state board of medical examiners are having a large contract on their hands in their endeavor to enforce the new medical practice law. Some of the strangest cases come before them very frequently, in which the ignorance of the applicant for a certificate to practice is only exceeded by the gall with which he fortifies nimself. One application of this kind was received from a man who had been hostler for a physician, and having fussed around a doctor's horses, dusted off his bottles, and learned the names of a few medicines, he really pretended that he WEEDING OUT THE QUACKS. of a few medicines, he really pretended that he was qualified to practice and wanted to be licensed to start out on his gory career. If there is one thing in the world that the peothere is one thing in the world that the peo-ple need to be protected against, it is the ig-norant charlatan and quack who assumes to practice medicine. Fortunately the num-ber of his tribe is rapidly decreasing so far as Iowa is concerned, and the board of medical examiners and the new law which they en-force deserve the credit for that fact. What is Iowa's gain in this listance is undentis lowa's gain in this Instance is undoubt-edly some other state's loss, as Nebraska and Kansas have already begun to discover.

Kansas have already begun to discover.

A VICTIM OF A VETO.

One of the peculiarly unfortunate cases that have had to suffer by Mr. Cleveland's pension vetoes, is that of the widow of John Brennan, who served as second lieutenant in Abraham Lincoln's company in the Blackhawk war of 1812. When Old Abe was captain of an Illinois company John Brennan was his second lieutinant and the records show that he served manfully through the war. Later he died, and now in old age, feebleness and want his widow applies for the pension to which she was entitled. Congress gave it to her, but Cleveland vetoed the

bill, and the old lady is now in the Monroe county poor house at Albia, in this state.

An irish Mass Meeting.

To-morrow night the people of lowa will express their sentiments on the present crisis in Irish affairs. A great mass meeting will be held in this city to be addressed by representative speakers from different parts of the state, and it is expected that the will of lowa will be pretty loud and plain in denouncing England's brutal tyranny toward Ireland. The call for this meeting was signed by the governor and other state officers, by members of congress and the legislature, by judges, preachers, lawyers, the entire city government and leading business men of this city. It is intended to have the meeting thoroughly representative of the character, intelligence and humanity of Iowa, and thus refute the slander that the cause of home rule had no supporters in America except a few renegade

supporters in America except a few renegade Trishmen. Irishmen.

BASE BALL AFFAIRS.

The Des Moines ball team have been doing good work on their southern trip, and are niling in the time to good advantage before the opening of the league season. They were much disappointed that snow storms prevented their meeting the St. Louis Browns, for after thair good playing with the Chicagos they had reason to expect an interesting game. The prospect of making the Northwestern league permanent seems pretty good. The boys are expecting a good game with Omaha, and great interest is being taken here in the series between the two cities.

AN IRISH DEMONSTRATION.

The Twentieth Anniversary of the Shooting of Crowley Celebrated. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] QUEENSTOWN, April 3 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. J-A remarkable demonstration, in which over 20,000 persons took part, was held to-day at the cemetery of Yanghal, in the county Cork. The occasion was the twentienth anniversary of the shooting of Peter O'Neill Crowley, who, during the rising of 1867, in company with Captain McCure, was surrounded by the military and police in Kilchooney woods, outside Mitchelstown, and subsequently shot dead as he was making his escape across the river. A beautiful and costly monument had been erected in the cemetery to Crowley's memory, and to-day it was unveiled. Special trains brought people from all parts of the country and over twenty bands were present. Only Irish and American flags were displayed. Michael Davitt delivered an eloquent address, in which he denounced coercion but counselled calmness and forbearance. The mayor of Cork and other corporate dignitaries were present and also a large number of police. The government had intended to stop any demonstration, but evidently feared the consequences of interference and all closed quietly. Still the feeling displayed by the crowd present was a very determined one.

Frightful Calamity in Church. LONDON, April 3.-The church at Linguaglossa, Sicily, fell without warning during the services yesterday, burying beneath it 100 persons, forty of whom were killed and injured.

A Doctor's Deadly Doses. DODGEVILLE, Wis., April 3 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Dr. Charles Bruil, a prominent physician of Avoca, has been placed in jail here to await examination on the charge of having caused the death of his the charge of having caused the death of his wife. It seems that Dr. Bruil's wife died rather suddenly and under circumstances that rave rise to rumors that her death did not result from natural causes. It is alleged that the nurse who attended Mrs. Bruil during her last ill ness received from Dr. Bruil, who treated his wife, a quantity of powders to be administered to the patient. The nurse states that the powders put the sick woman in violent spasms, their operation so exciting her suspicion that she concluded to preserve one of the powders, which she did. It was one of the powders, which she did. It was afterwards sent to a chemist at Madlson, who made an analysis of it, and who claimed that it contained poison. A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of Dr. Bruil and he was taken in custody. The body of Mrs. Bruil will be disinterred and a post mortem made, It is reported that Mrs. Bruil carried an insurance policy on her life for \$10,000 in her husband's favor. to of the nowders, which she did

Progress in Honduras. PANAMA, April 3.—The following is from President Bograns' message to the congress of Honduras on the opening of that body: "The results of my policy of progress and improvements are already visible. Our sales of fruit alone along our Atlantic coast now leave us over \$1,000,000 per annum. By increasing that production and with the coin creasing that production and with the coin which the opening up of other branches will bring in, should war, that continuous enemy of all progress, not prove a barrier. I feel convinced that within a very short time the commercial crisis from which we are now suffering will disappear. I also feel convinced that if we effect the treaty now proposed with Spain it will open the ports of Cuba for the sale of all our meat products." In his closing remarks President Bograns alludes to the possibility of effecting some arrangement with European holders of Honduras bonds, the necessity of persisting in the effort to terminate the Inter-Oceanic railroad, and of modifying several existing laws which place unnecessary restrictions on industry and commerce.

Bloodhounds on the Track. GALVESTON, April 3 .- A News special from San Augustine, Tex., gives further particu lars of the light between the state rangers and timber thieves. It says Andrew Newton, a timber thieves. It says Andrew Newton, a ranger belonging to Captain Scott's company, arrived here this morning and telegraphed for bloodhounds. The dogs arrived here this evening. Newton is now on his way back to the scene of action in Sabine county. Newton stated that Captain Scott, though seriously wounded, is doing well and will brobably recover. J. H. Moore, one of the rangers, and Will Conley were killed in the light of March 31. Fred Connell was reported badly wounded. Saline county is thoroughly aroused and without doubt all the criminals will be captured or killed in a few criminals will be captured or killed in a few

Texas Very Dry.

GALVESTON, April 3 .- Special telegrams to the News, Houston Post and FortWorth Gazette during the past week from nearly every county in Texas indicate the prevalence of serious drouth throughout the state, affecting in large measures its agricultural as well as its live stock interests. The drouth may be said to be a continuation of last year's dry spell, and no general rains have fallen through the interior since last September, while local showers have been few and in-adequate during the past six months.

Explosives in Spain.

MADRID, April 3 .-- During the sitting of the chamber of deputies yesterday, a parchment case containing gun powder, within which was a metalic cartridge with a fuse at-tached, was found in the doorway of the president's bureau. Later in the evening a petard was exploded in the vestibule adjoining the offices of the ministry of linance and the windows were shaken by the con-cussion. Nobody was injured but the two events have caused much alarm.

A Dishonest Clerk Confesses NEW YORK, April 3 .- W. A. Clarke, the postoffice clerk arrested for stealing \$10,000 n a registered package from Portland, Ore., to this city, confessed yesterday that he had stolen a package containing \$10,000 in currency and sent it to Charleston in December, 1881. The money was sent by the Park National bank of this city to the First National bank of Charleston, S. C. Clarke also admitted that he was interested in a gambling house in this city. house in this city.

A Prominent Lawyer Dead. WASHINGTON, April 3 .- Mr. Joseph H. Bradley died at his residence in West Washingtor this afternoon of general debility, aged eighty-four years. He had been engaged in the conduct of many of the most celebrated cases in the District, including the trial or Surrat for conspiracy in the Lincoln assassination plot.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET

A Strong and Healthy Market For Stocks of All Kinds.

MANY ENCOURAGING SIGNS.

Good Showing By Various Railroads

Increase Confidence, and Several Fortunate Deals Help Things Along-Money Easy.

Among the Stock Speculators. NEW YORK, April 3.- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |- No one except active operators for a decline upon the stock market can have any reason to complain at the exhibition it has made of its temper during the current week. It has steadily gained in activity, it has been a good market for trading, and a very healthy one, giving signs of great strength without excitement. Prices have been allowed to take their own course, and there has been less scalping on orders than for any week of the year. The specialists have had business enough so that there was a decided movement of fresh blood throughout. There was enough to encourage anyone. In the first place, money never went above 9

per cent, and all apprehensions of trouble on account of want of enough to go around among those who had collateral to put up proved to be unfounded. In the second place, the Rock Island sold outright \$6,000,000 of bonds with which to push their extensions into Nebraska, showing confidence in the growth of the western country that is felt by this rich and prosperous, though always conservative company. In the third place, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe closed a contract through its Chicago, Santa Fe & California line with the Chicago & Western Indiana for an entrance into Chicago, and there comes along the rich and powerful Flower of the Rock Island syndicate and buys out the control of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, thus securing for the new Chicago & Indiana Coal railroad a very strong position. Then the Union Pacific made the best snowing it has for three or four years, and all the roads had to tell of very large increases in net earnings. The purchase of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois is the most important. The Ch Icago Illinois is the most important. The Ch leago & Indiana Coal railroad company was quietly organized by a party of capitalists, who bought this valuable coal property in the Brazil fields, already developed, and only waiting for capital to give it proper connections. The mines were in good condition and a large lot of coal cars were ordered at once. A connection was built toward Ft. Wayne to enable it to reach an important coaling station. Meanwhile the Atchison, in search of an entrance into Chicago for its Chicago, Santa Fe & California line, after looking over the Wisconsin Central's property, concluded to make a contract with the Chicago & Western Indiana, which is jointly owned by an umber of roads entering into the city, of which the Chicago & Eastern Illinois is one. There is thus three powerful interests having something in common and assuring a traffic to the Chicago & Western Indiana which will make it a very profitable road and is one. There is thus three powerful interests having something in common and assuring a traffic to the Chicago & Western Indiana which will make it a very profitable road andenable it to give something to its stockholders. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois pays something now and has grown rapidly in the last few years. Its improvement will be even more marked with the traffic of the Chicago & Western Indiana pouring over it. All this makes the Wabash more valuable, for the Chicago division is one of the partners in the enterprise, and the Atchison is likely to give the Wabash traffic rather than take it away. The Union Paclic has increased the number of its friends largely since President Adams showed such large improvement in its credit and innancial position, and there was even good buying from London. What puts up New York & New England is another of those conundrums of the stock market. They say it was the dividend on preferred stock and the good showing of the February earnings. That may be, but this is one of the roads that stands to suffer a great deal from the operation of the Indians, Bloomington & Western helped these securities, and the Wabashs have been doing very well on account of the vigor which the purchasing committee has shown. As for money, it has not been half as stringent as it looked. The banks look forward to a summer in which there will be enough money to go around and much more, and they have been trying to get out all the time money they could. When they were marking up the rate of interest on some loans to 7 per cent, they were only too ready to loan it at 5 per cent for three or four months. The extreme was 9 per cent, the minimum 3 and the average 6. The loss of nearly \$2,000,000 in the reserve yesterday looked a little "rocky" to some, but we had almost as much specie on hand as we had at this time last year, with heavier deposits now, and it is to be noted that government checks for over \$7,000,000 of interest due on Friday had not yet appeared in the banks. This is shown by the fac

THE CLEARANCES. Record of Financial Transactions the Past Week.

BOSTON, April 3,- | Special Telegram to he BEE. |-The following table shows the gross exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States for the week ending April 2, 1887, together with the percentages for the corresponding week in 1886:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
ew York	8 686,209,545	7.8	
loston	96,370,161	23.9	
hicago	55,631,000	19.4	
'hiladelphia	42,257,288 16,575,514	15.8	
an Francisco	16,575,514	31.1	
t. Louis	15,975,938	27.5	
altimore	12,315,349	13.6	
incippati	11,504,800	29.1	
ittsburg	8,492,876	21.2	
vew Orleans	8,177,460	25.4	
ansas City	7,030,753	53.2	
ouisville	6,757,854	44.8	
rovidence	4,565,000	25.1	
allwaukee	4,150,000	99.3	
t. Paul	3,437,001	63.7	
Detroit	8,483,819	24.8	
lleveland	2,702,145	18.1	
)maha	7,655,538	129 0	
linneapolis	2,634,240	14.5	
olumbus	9,353,818	6.9	
Jenver	2,232,387	58.0	
Memphis	1,978,229	16.9	
lartford	1,688,470		
ndianapolis	1,611,822	40.7	
Wichita	1,385,672		
st. Joseph	1,295,160	60.5	
New Haven	1,155,907	16.2	
eoria	4 7 10 20 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	51.4	
ortland	925,000		
Worcester	908,373	14.1	
lalveston	783,806	2247	30.6
pringfield		25.9	
Vortolk	602,638	1117	13.9
owell		11.1	
syracuse		13.7	
Trand Rapids	381,700		
armina rempitation			
Total	\$ 1,029,684,111	11.5	
Total	A CONTRACTOR OF STREET	10.00	11/1/2007

Outside New York 343,384,566 20.9 *Not included in totals.

Fursch-Madi Victorious. NEW YORK, April 8.-Madame Emy

Fursch-Madi Verla, the songstress, who re-cently had trouble at St, Louis with the American Opera company, yesterday obtained in the city court an attachment against the property of the company here in a suit to recover \$1,200 which she claims is still due her for services rendered between November, 1886, and last February.