ENDED IN A DISAGREEMENT

The Haddock Jury Stands Eleven to One For Acquittal.

JUROR O'CONNELL THE ODD ONE.

Judge Lewis Discharges the Twelve Men From Further Service -Charges of Bribery Made on Both Sides.

Disagreed and Discharged. Sloux Ciry, Ia., April 17 .- The jury in the ease of John Arensdorf, charged with the murder of Rev. George C. Haddock, disagreed and were finally discharged by the court at 11:50 a. m. to-day. The jury stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. Dennis O'Connell was the juryman who stood out for conviction, and when jury was before the court he said his judgment was final. The court thereupon discharged the jury from further service.

There were but few persons in the courtroom when the judge asked the Haddock jury to report. When the foreman announced that eleven jurors were agreed to acquit the prisoner, Juror O'Connell, who is a farmer living in Liberty township, arose and said in a feeling manner that he did not wish to be considered a stubborn man, but he had taken the oath before God and man to honestly determine the case as far as he was concerned, and that he endeavored to regard that obligation. If he were to remain in the jury room a month, he could not and would not change his opinion. No one who heard Juror O'Connell and witnessed hisemotions could doubt the sincerity of his motive, Judge Lewis thereupon discharged the jury.

It is rumored that the first ballot stood two for conviction, the other juror of that opinion being C. G. Goods, who, examined as a juror, said that he had an opinion and did not think he could give a fair and impartial verdict. It is said that every possible argument was exhausted by the other jurors to change the opinion of O'Connell, but in vain. After the discharge of the jury, Foreman Webster went to Judge Lewis and openly expressed the belief that O'Connell was bought up by the state. The judge responded that he believed the juror honest in his convictions.

In an interview O'Connell reiterated his statement to the judge, and being questioned, said he was given to understand before the case was closed that the defense knew the jury would stand eleven to one for acquittal. Questioned on the subject that Foreman Webster had said to the judge that he had been bribed by the prosecution, O'Connell said he had scarcely so much as saluted the prosecution during the trial, and asked: "Would there not be more likelihood on the other side?" He said, significantly, he didn't want to implicate anyone, but admitted he had been asked to name his price. O'Connell said this offer was made on behalf of the defense, but declined to say at present who

SIX PERSONS KILLED. A Peculiar and Fatal Accident on the Northwestern Road.

PALATINE, Ill., April 17 .- While viewing the wreck of the freight train on the Chicago & Northwestern railway near this city today, six persons were killed by the bursting of a large water tank.

CHICAGO, April 17 .- Particulars of the accident are very difficult to get, the telegraph facilities being limited and no train having yet arrived from the scene. At the office of the Northwestern freight train dispatcher meager details are given which indicate that while quite a number of persons were standing under and in the vicinity of a water tank, holding newards of 100,000 gallons. two freight trains came together a short distance away. The shock of the collision disturbed the supports of the tank and the structure tumbled, bursting to the ground, killing five persons and fatally injuring two

killing five persons and fatally injuring two others. No names have yet been learned. Two of the killed are said to be residents of Arlington Heights.

PALATINE, Ill., April 17.—The killed were Edward Wenke, William Darms, George Meyer, William Meyer and Fred Boeder. The injured are John Armust and Charles Storms. The Meyers were brothers and both quilte youthful. Storms was also very young. The tank was a huge affair, constructed of upright oak planks twenty-four feet long and four inches thick. While the crowd were gaping at the wreckers, a sharp creek was heard above, and the people scattered in all directions. Nothing further happening, the crowd again gathered. Suddenly, without further warning, the great iron hoops holding the timbers in place burst simultaneously. The flooring and supports remained intact, but the rest of the structure and its burden of water was projected in all directions upon the people below, crushing and smothering them horribly. An eye witness says that if this accident had occurred earlier in the afternoon, when the crowd was thick, it would certainly have resulted in the loss of half a hundred lives.

CHARGES AGAINST PARNELL. The London Times Prints a Fac Simile

Letter to Egan. LONDON, April 17.—The Times, as a proof of its assertion at the conclusion of its articles on "Parnellism and Crime" that it had further documentary evidence, prints a letter signed by Parnell and supposed to have been addressed to Egan to pacify his subordinates when Parnell publicly denounced the Phœnix park murderers. The letter fills one side of an ordinary sheet of note paper and is in a strange handwriting. "Yours very truly, Chas. S. Parnell," in Parnell's writing, is at the other half of the other leaf. The Times suggests that the signature was thus written, so it could be torn off if necessary. The letter is without address and advises the recipient that to denounce the nurder was the only course open to them. To do that promptly was plainly their best policy. The writer gives authority to show the letter to those whom he can trust, but not to let the address be known, and says the letter may be sent to the house of commons. The Times says Parnell can not expect a simple repudiation will have any weight with public opinion. He must bring more solid proofs to annul the effect of the disclosure. letter signed by Parnell and supposed to have

Rain Followed By Snow.

KANSAS CITY, April 17 .- A heavy rain lasting from early morning until about 7 o'clock, fell in Kansas. Nebraska and west-ern Missouri all to-day, but was succeeded in the Missouri valley at about 7 o'clock by snow, which covered the earth to a depth of two inches and which threatens great dam-age to the wheat crops and budding fruit trees.

Protest Against Coercion. LONDON, April 17 .- The liberal association of Birmingham, at a meeting yesterday, rejected all the unionist proposals, and after a stormy scene and futile endeavors to adjourn. passed a resolution protesting against the coercion bill. The resolution was adopted by

a large majority. Steamship Arrivals. NEW YORK, April 17.- [Special Telegram to the BEE.] - Arrrived - The steamers Servia, from Liverpool; the Hammonia and Rhaetia, from Hamburg; LaBourcogne, from Havre. London, April 17.—The Aurania, from New York, has arrived at Queenstown. La Vascoigne, from New York, April 9, for Eayre, was signaled off the Lizard to-day.

NEOLA ON FIRE.

Help From Council Bluffs Called For At 3:30 o'clock this morning a telegram was received by the Council Bluffs fire department from the mayor of Neola, Is. which read: "Our town on fire. Send all possible help at once."

The Council Bluffs department sent an engine and two companies at 4 o'clock on board a special train.

ONLY THE DEAD BODY.

The Indian Murderer of Caldwell Suicides Rather Than Surrender. FORT ASSINIBOINE, Mont., April 17 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-W. H. Black sheriff of this (Chouteau) county, after days spent in tracing the murderers of Caldwell, the Englishmap whose dead body was found on the prairie near the Marias river several days ago, has just returned, having succeeded in securing the dead body of the actual murderer, and circumstantial evidence against the others. On the afternoon that Caldwell left Tom Bevin's ranch, Two Fox, a Piegan Indian of the Blackfoot agency, passed there. His trail being followed by the sheriff, was found to lead to the exact place of the murder. Here four other pony trails and one shod horse track joined Two Fox's trail. After killing Caldwell, who was shot through the back and heart, the trails of the murderers separated. Two Fox going in the direction of Tetons and a former home of his,
while the others, with another shod horse,
supposed to be Caldwell's, struck for the
British line. The other shod horse is conjectured to have been one stolen the night before from the ranch of Dare & Kennedy.
Two Fox was trailed by Sheriff Black until
he reached the Blackfoot agency on the night
of the 9th. The agent, Major Baldwin, sent
for Two Fox upon being informed of the circumstances, but instead of coming to the
agency the Indian fied. The Indian police
were sent after him by the agent, and when
upon the point of his capture Two Fox
shouted that he would not be taken alive,
and, placing the muzzle of his gun to his
breast, fired, falling from his pony and dying
lu a few minutes. Two Fox would make no
confession, but it is generally believed that
the other Indians were British Bloods who
are known to have been in the neighborhood
at that time. the back and heart, the trails of the murder-

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET. Intervals of Activity Followed by a Dull Close.

at that time.

New York, April 17 .- [Special Telegram to the BFE.]-At intervals during the week the share speculation presented a lively aspect, and under the influence of special causes some sharp advances were recorded in spots. Jersey Central furnished quite a sensation by rising 8 points by rapid strides, a movement which started the remaining shorts to cover quickly. The rise began when considerable amounts were called in for election purposes, the transfer books closing on Friday. As high as 14@% per cent per diem was paid for the use of the stock, but the rate finally settled down to flat, and most of the early improvement was lost before the transfers closed, and when the particulars of the deal were given out. Reading was another prominent feature, and rose nearly 3 points on enormous trading. The rumors of a compromise with the first series of 5s gave an impetus to the stock. which subsequently receded somewhat, and trading fell off. Manhattan, on a large gain in earnings, was much more active than of late, and advanced 4% points, retaining most of the rise. The only other large advances were found in specialties, St. Louis and San Francisco rising 5%@6% points on the contest now in progress and the probability, a dividend on preferred as an outcome of the same. Wheeling & Lake Erie sold up 514 points on a heavy increase in traffic. The improvement in the in traffic. The improvement in the re-mainder of the list was generally very mod-erate and in a number of instances was more than lost on the later dealings of the week. On two days London was a very large buyer and probably took 100,000 shares in the ag-gregate, but afterward sold some stocks when gregate, but afterward sold some stocks when it was found that our market responded but feebly, except in Isolated cases. Ordinarily such heavy purchases for foreign accounts would have produced a rise here, but most of the bull leaders favor a reaction for the time being and they supplied stocks freely to London. The room traders were not slow in doing the same thing and thus the European demand was prevented from having its usual effect. Between the hammering of those who want to get prices lower and the resistance of the remaining bulls, speculation settled down with a very unsatisfactory condition as the week drew to a close, and the volume of business showed a considerable diminution.

Government bonds were strong and a frac-

Government bonds were strong and a fraction higher on the expectation of another call for \$10,000,000 of 3 per cents at an early day. The inquiry fell off somewhat at the close and a slight reaction ensued.

The movements in railway mortgages were less important than during the previous week, but a fair amount of business was done and a number of issues show considerable variation. Generally speaking the market continued firm and this was especially the case in late dealings, when substantial recoveries or advances were made.

As the indications point to an easier monetary situation, there is no disposition to Government bonds were strong and a frac-

As the indications point to an easier monetary situation, there is no disposition to buy for investment and speculation, and during the past few days bankers report a material increase in the number of enquiries. The reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount naturally had a tendency to stiffen longs and weaken the demand for sterling. But the former was further strengthened by the searcity of commercial acceptances, while the latter was depressed by offerings of bills made against securities. On several occasions call money rose above 6 per cent, but most of the time borrowers found no difficulty in supplying their wants at the legal rate. Currency is now flowing back from the interior more freely, and, as a result of this, there is already better inquiry for mercantile paper.

ready better inquiry for mercantile paper. Sunday Ball Games Stopped. NEW YORK, April 17 .- The second game between the Brookiyn and Metropolitan clubs

between the Brooklyn and Metropolitan clubs of the American association, which was to have been played of Ridgowood. L. I., to-day, was prevented by the authorities in their enforcement of the Sunday law.

Long ISLAND CITY, N. Y., April 17.— Sheriff Mitchell, of Queens county, stationed a deputy sheriff at every park and where base ball is usually played on Sunday early this morning with instructions to prevent opening of the gates and the playing of ball, and also posted a notice at the entrance, forbidding the games. Sheriff Mitchell says the same action will be taken every Sunday during the season.

Miners Burned to Death PITTSBURG, April 17 .- A Connersville (Pa.) special cays: The upper pit of the Davidson coke pit caught fire yesterday afternoon and coke pit caught life yesterday afternoon and imprisoned three miners, all of whom are now believed to be dead. Their names are Paul Nagle, William Rader and Alex. Shapman. The fire started in a small air shaft near the entrance and spread rapidly to the mine. The miners were quickly notified, and all escaped but the three men named. The mine is still burning and all efforts to extinguish the ilames have so far been fruitless. The imprisoned miners are all married men, with families. The origin of the fire is less. The imprisoned names are at the fire is men, with families. The origin of the fire is

Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Generally fair weather, slightly warmer.
For lowa: Local rains, followed by fair weather in southeastern portion, fair weather in northeastern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable, slightly warmer in southeast rottlers at the company to the control of the east portion, stationary temperature in north-east portion. For Eastern Dakota: Fair weather, variable winds, slight changes in temperature.

Many Lives Reported Lost. LONDON, April 17,-It is reported than an English steamer has foundered off Bonifacio, Corsica, and that 150 lives wer lost,

LIBERTINE'S LIBERTIES.

Department Scandal at Washington Which May Result in a Sensation.

A BAD PRIVATE SECRETARY

The Opinion Prevalent That the Inter-State Commerce Law Will be Repealed-The Administration Indignant at Curtis.

Charges of Immorality. WASHINGTON, April 17 .- | Special to the BEE. |-One of the uptown departments is on the verge of a scandal which will create a sensation indeed unless it is very soon nipped in the bud. It comes from three or four sources-male and female, official and private life-that one of the private secretaries appointed some time ago in violation of the civil service law, but who is permitted to draw his salary and rule the roost, has been for months exacting from women who apply for positions in his branch of the department liberties which have been repelled in such a manner as to threaten sensational publicity. It is related that some weeks ago this young Lothario, who is married and who has con-sidered that he was pretty safe in his posi-tion because a near relative was over him, and which relative was promoted into higher reaims of official life, took to the home of a young lady, at night, notification of her ap-

young lady, at night, notification of her appointment to a position in the department.

"This has been a great deal of trouble to me," said he, "and has cost me a great amount of work. I procured it after diligent labor."

Then followed insinuations bordering on the most flagrant indecency. The lady was plainly given to understand that certain tribute in the way of womanhood was expected. But the suggestion was repelled with unusual vigor. The ungaliant "private secretary" was shown to the door. The next day the appointment papers, which were really issued upon the request of a senator, were returned to the officer in charge of the bureau in which it belonged, together with a statement of the facts relating to the insuit. The officer then in charge—now in a more statement of the facts relating to the insult. The officer then in charge—now in a more exalted position—did not take action, because the reprehensible private secretary was a near relative. The family of the lady now threaten of the department, demand an investigation, and if there is any whitewashing to take it to the president. Should this be done it will undoubtedly lead to the removal of not only the "private secretary," but the official in charge of the branch of the department where the appointment occurred and who refused to the appointment occurred and who refused to take action on the charges.

Kicking Against the Law.
WASHINGTON, April 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE]—One of the oldest demoeratic congressman from Illinois, who had much to do with creating the commerce law, and who for that reason says he does not want to be quoted, gave it as his opinion today that this law will be repeated at the next session of congress. He says that there will be twice as many petitions from the people by December praying for its repeal as were received in its favor in years past. He thinks it too complicated and that it gives too much it too complicated and that it gives too much authority to the commission and too little benefit to shippers and travelers. Quite a number of statesmen who were prominent in bringing this law into existence, and who are now here, make the same prediction. They think a substitute bill should be passed, simply prohibiting discrimination, doing away with the commission and giving state courts jurisdiction. Already thousands of letters making this suggestion have been received.

received.

I hear that the commissioners have put in a claim for payment from the 1st of January a claim for payment from the 1st of January last, although they were only commissioned in the last days of March. The ground of the claim is that their respective terms of office will end with the calendar year and the presumption must be that they began with the year 1887. The claim is probably a sound one and it shows that the commissioners will, in their own affairs, prefer the "long haul" to the "short haul" every time.

A Presidential Snub.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—There is a good deal of talk in cabinet society about the president snubbing Secretary and Mrs. Whitney at the christening of their baby daughter Dorothy on Monday last. The conspicuous absence, both of himself and Mrs. Cleveland from the church and afternoon tea could not lead to another conclusion than it was a studied snub. Seats were specially set apart for them, and it is no secret that the Whitneys were very much charrined at their absence. But, while the grand event was taking place almost within a stone's throw of the white house, the president stood at the back window all day with his hands in his breeches pockets and a cheroot in his mouth, looking out on the Easter egg rolling. That was a scene that pleased him better. The stupendous magnificence, as it were, of the other occasion, was more than his democratic stomach could stand. In short, it knocked him out. There was a chord in his executive bosom that responded more to one than to the other. It is well understood that all the display and absurd aping of royalty, such as another conclusion than it was a studied display and absurd aping of royalty, such as has never been known in America before, kept the president away, but it did not as-suage the chagrin of the parents, and there is society talk about it

ociety talk about it. Disgusting Official Beggary. WASHINGTON, April 17 .- [Special to the BEE. |-"In public life covering a score of years," said a department official to-day, "I have never seen such a disgusting spectacle of official beggary as I have witnessed since the close of the last congress. Quite a number of the majority members of the house and senate have remained here ever since the adjournment, and every day they make the adjournment and every day they make
the rounds of the departments, absolutely
begging for official positions for their strikers
at home. These fellows will accept anything
from assistant secretaryships down to doorbangers and cuspidore cleaners. So persistent are these chaps that the president and
heads of departments witness their approach
with horror; and they have become the butt
of the street gamins and bootblacks, and men
of all parties have come to regard them with
the most ineffable contempt. The work of
these politicians is quite as unpleasant for hese politicians is quite as unpleasant for hem, too, as for the officials in charge,"

Sitting Down on Cartis.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Friends of the administration here are highly indignant over the recent outgivings of Chief Mugwump Curtis as to the prospects of the president should he be renominated next year by the democrats. Many of them say that Curtis has in effect deserted the president and the cause of civil service reform both at once, and some of them strongly intimate that he has been "seen" by friends of some other possible candidate. Curtis has been turned down completely by the president's followers here, and it is predicted that hereafter he will have no more influence with the administration than any other plain citizen, if he has as much.

He Disappoints Them. WASHINGTON, April 17 .- Special to the BEE.]-A gentleman who was at the white

nouse yesterday to invite the president to visit his city next fall and attend a fair, says: "It is my judgment that Mr. Cleveland makes a mistake in the way he receives and talks to persons who extend these invitations to visit them. He leads them all to believe he will be them. He leads them all to believe he will be there, and they go away and make prepara-tions to receive him; then he doesn't appear. It is my belief that he doesn't intend to attend any of the fairs or other public occa-sions, but go out pretty soon and swing around an entirely unexpected circle. We will all be disappointed."

Doings of Western Men. WASHINGTON, April 17.—[Special Telegram to the Bre.]—Senator Allison will early this week leave for his home in Iowa.

Representative-elect McShane contem-

plates making some investments in real estate in Washington. He has been greatly impressed with the constant rise of the price of real estate since his arrival here.

Companies That Will Drill.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- Among the list of the military organizations entered and acted upon by the National drill committee at the closing of the entries on April 1, are the following: Dakota-Battalion of the rie following: Dakota—Battalion of the First regiment (competing); Company B, Second regiment. Illinois—Battalion of the First regiment (competing); Company H, Sixth regiment; Lightbattery A (competing); Chicago Zonaves. Iowa—First regiment (eight companies competing); Muscatine rifles (competing); Shenandoali guard; Company A, First regiment; Company D, Second regiment. Thirty states and territories are represented in the list.

A Very Quiet Sunday.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- This has been a quiet Sunday in Washington. The order of the commissioners directing the closing of nearly all places of business went into effect this morning, and was generally observed, except in a few matters, upon which published interviews indicated a difference of lished interviews indicated a difference of opinion between the municipal authorities. There were several dealers, however, especially in downtown districts, who kept open and announced their intention to test the law. But six arrests were made for drunkenness up to 10 o'clock to-night, against an average of about twenty-one previous Sundays.

Cancer Caused His Death.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- An autopsy on the body of Chief Justice Cartler, of the District supreme court, was performed to-day by Dr. Lamb. It showed that death was due to cancer of the stomach. The remains will leave here on Tuesday evening for Cleve-land, O., where the funeral will take place.

THE CLEARANCES.

Omaha Leads All Competitors in Per Cent of Increase.

Boston, April 17 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE, |-The following table shows the gross exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States for the week ending April 16, 1887, with the rates and percentages of increase and decrease as compared with the gross exchanges for the corresponding week in 1886:

	CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease,
6	New York	8 764,852,486	28.9	
8)	Boston	104,318,118	25.5	
Ĩ	Philadelphia	64,341,461	17.9	
1	Chicago	51,543,000	8.4	
1	St. Louis	17,135,500	14.5	
1	San Francisco	15,692,939	38.9	
	Baltimore	15,180,326	26.9	
	Cincinnati	12,060,750	12.1	
	Pittsburg	11,130,908	45.1	
	New Orleans	8,494,574	18.9	
	Kansas City	8,472,349	52.1	
	Louisville	5,405,036	31.9	
	Providence	4,872,100	6.4	
	St. Paul	4,560,158	76.9	****
	Minneapolis	3,767,150	65.2	1.1.1.2
	Milwaukee		15.6	
	Detroit		25.5	
	Omaha	2,987,359	126.8	
	Cleveland	2,947,555	25.5	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
Š.	Denver	2,596,734	73.0	
i.	Columbus	9,195,000	40.5	1.15
	Memphis	1,726,683	16,5	
H	Hartford St. Joseph	1,721,239		123.
	Indianapolis	1,444,984	25.9	
	New Haven		19.1	
	Springfield		-25.6	
à	*Wichita		-20.0	
H	Worcester		2.4	
ij	Peoria		68.2	
	Portland		19.7	
	Galveston			46.9
	Norfolk			9.0
	Lowell			5.3
	Syracuse	556,806	7.9	
	Grand Rapids		****	36.3
	Total	\$1,124,466,255	26.8	
	Outside New York	359,613,769	22.4	

*Net included in totals.

THE CROP OUTLOOK. Considerable Damage Reported by

Drought From Several States, CHICAGO, April 17.—The following summary will be published by the Farmers Review: Correspondents from nearly every county in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio report that there has been no adequate relief from the drought, and that high and dry winds are causing deterioration in the condition of winter wheat. A certain percentage of the damage has already occurred, yet, notwithstanding the impending percentage of the damage has already occurred, yet, notwithstanding the impending great injury which a much longer prolongation of the drought would effect, the generality of the reports from the wheat districts continue to be favorable. The pastures and meadows in the states of illinois, Indiana and Ohio are already suffering very seriously, however, owing to the lack of rain. In Edgar and Hamilton counties considerable damage to growing winter wheat is reported, while the remaining illinois counties reporting thus week, while stating that the average condition is below that of last year, still report the crop in fair shape. Reports from drought injury are made from Martin, Ohio and Wells counties in Indiana, and in Carroll, Clermont, Licking and Logan counties in Ohio. Reports from Kansas all report a pressing need of rain, and serious damage by chinch-bugs is made from Harvey and Lambert counties in that state. In Barton and Morris counties, of Kansas, the crop is reported to have been seriously injured by drought. Reports from Missouri, while indicating the need of rain, continue to make a favorable showing for the crop. Spring wheat seeding has been nearly completed in Illinois and lowa, and is in progress in Minesota, Dakota and Minnesota for the reception of seed. ception of seed.

A Separate Union Organized.

NEW YORK, April 17 .- About 300 shoemak ers of the shops of New York and vicinity met here to-day and organized an open union under the title of the "Manufacturing Shoe-makers' Benevolent and Protective Union No. 1." This action will undoubtedly be fol-lowed by the withdrawal of about 6,000 man-ufacturing shoemakers from the Knights of Labor.

Bidding for the B. & M. Chawford, Neb., April 17-[Special Telegram to the Ber.]-A meeting of the citizens of Crawford appointed yesterday a committee to confer with the managers of the B. & M. railroad, to present to them the feasibility of building that road through Crawford, Hat Creek and the Belle Fourche country.

Wanted-Brains Not Breeches. It is said that Allen Thorndike Rice ha ecome the owner of the silk coat, waistcoat, and knee breeches and the gold buckles which George Washington wore when he took the inaugural oath as first president of the United States. If Mr. Rice will go to the Pennsylvania Historical society buildings in Philadelphia and try on Daniel Webster's hat, in which his head will rattle around like a dried pea in a pod, he will find out that it is not breeches so much as brains

that some persons most sadly need.

men at the capital nowadays are not heavy The Bible on the Pass Question. he inter-state commerce bill is clearly ubject of prophecy. Anticipating by about 2,500 years the rumpus which the abolition of the free pass system would raise, the prophet Jeremiah declared: "Though they roar, yet can they not pass."—N. Y. Heraid. But in Genesis, eighteenth chapter and fifth verse, we read: "Comfort ye your hearts, after that ye shall pass on."

John W. Davis is the first democrat elected to the Rhode Island governorship in twentyseven years

WINNING TEAM WANTED

The Presidential Situation Viewed From a Republican Standpoint.

MORE WORK AND LESS HURRAH

Gossip About Men and Events in Washington-The Growth of Nepotism-Political and Religtous Missionaries.

The Coming Contest.

WASHINGTON, April 14 .- | Special Correspondence of the BEE. |-The presidential contest of 1888, looking at it from this viewpoint and at this moment, seems to be in what might be termed a formative condition. However, there are one or two points that appear to be irrevocably settled, even at this early day, so far as the republicans are con-

First, there is a leading and commanding sentiment that comes to the surface at every opportunity, which shows that the masses of that party are determined, that no sentimental devotion to any one man will be allowed to stand in the way of the party's success at the polls in the next contest. Every republican one meets in Washington, come from where he may, north, south, east or west, and whether obscure or of national reputation, unhesitatingly declares that the next national convention must scan the whole field, and then nominate the man who can win beyond peradventure. In short, no man can now be absolutely certain that he can secure a single vote in the next republican convention. In this respect the situa-

tion is peculiar, and just what it should be. There is one other feature of the situation which stands out prominently. There are two men, and only two, who now seem to two men, and only two, who now seem to have a chance for the nomination in 1888—John Sherman and James G. Blaine, Mr. Sherman is placed first, simply because his boom seems to be developing more rapidly than Mr. Blaine's. Mr. Sherman's Nashville speech has created a profound impression on the people, especially in the south and southwest. It was a new revelation to the people of those sections of the union, and even the masses in those sections which have known him for so many years, have halled his speech him for so many years, have halled his speec min for so many years, have naised his speech with unalloyed delight, as a complete and unanswerable vindication of the and principles they have sustained by their best efforts on the rostrum and at the polls. That speech made Mr. Sherman one of the very foremost candidates for nomination, and has given him a practice before the neople that given him a prestige before the people that seems almost decisive of the contest.

Mr. Blaine just now appears to be occupying a position that is almost unique. While not exactly repelling the men who were his leading champions in the nominatorial contest of 1884, it looks almost as it, by a precontest of 1884, it looks almost as it, by a precon-certed understanding between him and them, they were to be held in reserve as it were for the present, at least. This is supposed to be done for the purpose of disseminating the idea that new recruits in the cause will stand just as good a show for favor if he should be elected, as those who were his lead-ing champions in 1884. This is a shrewd piece of strategy, for the old hands know that they will not be forgotten when the time comes for Mr. Blaine to pay his political debts, whoever else may be. The effect of this policy will be to weld the old and the new forces together in a compact, harthis policy will be to weld the old and the new forces together in a compact, harmonious mass, the new men laboring for what they hope to get in the event of success, and the old guard fighting as of yore for what they think they know they will get.

There is another peculiarity in Mr. Blaine's tactics just now that has not attracted much attention, and yet it is of singular significance. He has not announced, either directly or indirectly, himself or any friend of cance. He has not announced, either directly or indirectly, himself or any friend of his, that he is a candidate for 1885. It is surmised that this means "wait till the clouds roll by," and the situation clears up somewhat. The narrow skin-of-the-teeth defeat of 1884 was a severe disappointment to Mr. Blaine, hurting all the more because of the near approach he made to winning the goal, and it is believed here that he has firmly determined to shun the possibility of a segond experience of that kind. Hence it is thought that it, when the spring of 1888 opens, he sees clearly that he cannot make a better race than he did before he will decline the nomination so far in advance as to take himself entirely out of the way of other aspirants thus securing for himself and followers a strong hold upon the gratitude of the winning candidate, whoever he may be.

Under former administrations whenever there were changes in the forces of employes there were changes in the forces of employes in the departments they were all given to the press. The names of those discharged and reduced were given the same as those appointed and promoted. Now only the appointments and promotions are given to the public, and it is worth the official head of an employe to make public further information. The only excuse given for the refusal to make public, removals and reductions of salaries, is that it would lead to political controversies and unnecessary criticisms. It is now interestible for an employe reduced or salaries, is that it would lead to political con-troversies and unnecessary criticisms. It is even impossible for an employe reduced or an employe discharged, to learn the cause of it. Applications for this information have been made to the civil service commission but itwas refused. So it becomes impossible to learn whether the civil service law is

being enforce. "I cannot think of removing a man just because he is a republican," said General Superintendent Nash, of the railway mail service, talking, this morning, about the howls on account of the retention of so many old employes in the postal service. The most valuable men we have in the service," continued Mr. Nash, "are the old ones. They are generally faithful and efficient, and it would be manifestly unjust to turn them out, simply because they are republicans, even though they have been active ones, provided they have not neglected their duties for their politics.

"Yes, I believe the administration is more "Yes, I believe the administration is more strict now than it was at first in the matter of civil service reform. It is opposed to re-movals on the ground of politics alone." Most of the statesmen now in Washington at this time are of the class that sit for inter-Most of the statesmen now in Washington at this time are of the class that sit for interviews at the offices of the newspaper correspondents, just like a subject sits for a photograph gallery. So they make a great noise for a small crowd, reminding one of General Grant's coyotes. The general and one of his trusted officers were once on a reconnoitreing trips in the southwest a short time before the war began. As they approached a piece of wood at nightfall they were terrorized with the howling in the timber. It seemed like a million of wolves. At the general's suggestion investigation was made, when it was ascertained that but two poor little coyotes were making the noise.

A half dozen congressmen, when once interviewed properly during a recess of congress, can make the country believe there are a million of them here. They ienter the office of the newspaper correspondent at all times of the day or night, and sit for hours, waiting to be interviewed. If the correspondent does not take the hint he s given one, in terms often like this:

"I can give you some information about some political matters you and your paper is interested in. How much space can you give it?"

If any encouragement is given the states.

If any encouragement is given the states-man, he pours out enough to fill a page of any ordinary newspaper. The general bent of the interview at this time is to solidify the gentleman interviewed with the administra-tion. Almost any correspondent can get a dozen interviews every day, praising the ad-ministration in general terms; but no one wants to print them. The bulk of the states-

"The christian people of the United States who have been contributing to the support of the missionary work in Japan have no cause to be dissatished," said Mr. W. E. Parson, now in Washington from a tour of the Mikado's country. "On the other hand." continued Mr. Parson, "they should be greatly encouraged, for the work has brought about wonderful changes.

"There were 215 missionaries in Japan in 1886, an increase of 33 over the preceding year. These were located at 59 stations, an increase of 5 in a year. There were 211 outstations, 192 organized churches, of which 64

are self-supporting and 119 partly self-supporting. The membership of the churches of our creed aggregate 14.815, of whom 8,640 adults have been baptized, and 629 children have received the ordinance of baptism. There are 10,600 Sunday school scholars—all the showing being increases of from ten to twenty per cent during the past year.

It is amazing the civilizing influence of our missionaries in such a country as Japan. The empire is quite Americanized in some localities. The missionary work has done much to stimulate commercial relations, and the result is remarked by every American who travels there.

Officials in the departments are complain Officials in the departments are companing that the congressmen who have lingered in Washington or returned since the close of the session for the purpose of getting positions for constituents are consuming much valuable time of clerks and making general bores of themselves. The statesmen are very importunate, and are not getting much for their trouble. Quite a number of them are coming in now for postoffices, railway mail clerks, etc.

The very recent appointment of the sons of Senators Pugh and Morgan, of Alabama, to prominent positions with the inter-state commerce commission and in the general land office has again attracted attention to the nepotism being practised by men in public offices. 1 am told that three-fourths of the men in congress have sons brothers the men in congress have sons, brothers, sisters, or some other near relatives in the federal service. This practice has become so general that people here wonder if some senators and representatives are sent here merely to get their relations in office. Even the virtuous Holman, of Indiana, has kept his son in easy places under the government when he could not earn his bread in private life, and at the same time hundreds of de-serving and poor constituents were begging for places.

life, and at the same time hundreds of deserving and poor constituents were begging for places.

The south and west are guilty of more nepotism than other sections of the country. The eastern senators seldom employ a relative as private secretary, while in other sections it is the rule. The committee clerks in congress from the other sections than the east are often relatives, and the departments and military and naval academies are honeycombed with the relatives of senators and members. The poor boys of the country are being looked over for those of public men for the soft bertis, especially in the academies of these men when put into prominent places are haughty and incompetent. But they are retained for the influence of their fathers.

At first it was presumed that the inter-state commerce commission would be kept above anything like favoritism, but if one can believe what he hears it is to be the refuge for incompetents and favorites. It is to be an asylum for relations of the commissioners.

believe what he hears it is to be the relige for incompetents and favorites. It is to be an asylum for relations of the commissioners. It is stated, however, that the president has called attention to this matter, and it may stop before it becomes scandalous.

Several of the congressmen who have lingered in the city since the session closed have been indulging in dissipations which are disgraceful. Three or four especially have frequently been seen on the streets in a state of beastly intoxication. One—an unmarried member from New York—has often been seen driving a pair of seal browns down the avenue with a disreputable woman at his side. A southern member has been having a good time with the boys about saloons and gambling dens. A well known western member who left the city only a few days ago was intoxicated a number of times and insisted on going around the streets when he insisted on going around the streets when he

insisted on going around the streets when he could scarcely walk.

A wealthy man who left congress last month to join his interests in the east has been making the neighborhood of one or two fashionable cafes in the northern part of the city resound with drunken hilarity of evenings for some time. He is the happiest when he gets a crowd of young boys with him and is making champagne flow like water, and the company about him bowls like mad.

Another man who has been in congress four years, and who left it only last month, has lingered here to make an exhibition of himself. A score of times since the 4th of March he has been seen on the public thoroughfares so drunk he could scarcely walk. He is an able jurist and a gentleman when some but a beat when intoxicated. soper, but a beast when intoxicated. He has a very respectable family of young girls and an affectionate wife in the city, and they have been almost paralyzed with fear and humilia-

tion during the lengthy debauch of the father and husband. A number of other public characters could be pointed out who are here characters could be pointed out who are here for no good.

The constituents of these men should know what they are here for, and it is improbable that they would longer tolerate the disgrace cast uuon them. In fact it would be well if congressmen were generally required to account to their constituents for their lingerings and trips here. They hang around Washington during the recess of congress or make visits here very frequently when they have nothing in view but their old haunts and vicious habits. It has been the custom for many years for congressmen when at home during a recess of congress to return to Washington when they want to have a "time."

It is said that the floral decorations and It is said that the floral decorations and offerings on the occasion of the christening of the baby daughter of Secretary Whitney, on Monday last, cost more than \$1,000. As this is the prime of the early flower season in Washington, it may be believed that this amount of money purchased a great many of choice offerings and decorations. Not so many as might be supposed. The flowers were rare and expensive. Some of the roses cost as much as \$2 each. There were bunches of precious flowers which could easily be held in the hand which cost \$15.

There is no city in the United States where flowers and precious plants are cultivated so extensively and carefully as in Washington. Even the humble homes have some kind of conservatories, and pot-plants are every-

Even the humble homes have some kind of conservatories, and pot-plants are everywhere at all times of the year. The government sets the example by its immense conservatories and grounds filled with everything floriculture can surgest. No one thinks of a dinner or tea or breakfast for friends without flowers. They are as necessary as any dish. The ladies wear corsage boquets at the theatre, at dinner, and carry flowers on many occasions. A real boquets at the theatre, at dinner, and carry flowers ou many occasions, A real handsome corsage boquet takesfrom \$8 to \$15 from the pocket A handr ful of pansies cost \$2 from the Italian oe Frenchman on the streets. A buttonniern costs \$25 cents, and it is scarcely larger thas one's linger. A basket of 'choice cut flowers costs \$25, while a handsome offering, such as one sends on the occasion of the death of s friend or the christening of a child, costs from \$50 upward. from \$50 upward.

from \$50 upward.

There is scarcely a business yielding so large a profit as that of a florist. Men open up a business with a few thousand of capital and in a few years erect large blocks and count their surplus by the lifty thousand. The florist who furnishes most of the goods for the aristocracy has just erected a block worth \$150,000. There are Italians who go about the streets with trays of boutonniers and little bunches of various flowers, who have bank accounts aggregating from \$5,000 to bank accounts aggregating from \$5,000 to \$25,000. The opposition and rivalry seems to increase prices. The florists all stand together and glory in high prices. Washington is the Mecca for them and they are taking advantage of their opportunities,

PERRY S. HEATH.

Peculiar Marine Phenomenon. SAN FRANCISCO, April 17 .-- A peculiar

phenomenon has occurred here. Immense quantities of submarine vegetation have been thrown on the beach, covering it for sixteen miles, also a large number of dead fishes of every kind, including whales, sharks and turtles. One whale measures fifty-five feet and a turtle ten feet in length. Hundreds of people are here to witness the extraordinary scenes. A submarine eruption is believed to be tue cause.

Dr. W. J. Hoffman of the American bu reau of ethnology, has been named by the king of Portugal a chevalier of the order of St. James-one of the most ancient orders of Christendom.

First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson is confined to his bed by a painful ab-seess which has formed in his right ear. He s not seriously ill.

The late Miss Catherine L. Vinife be quonthed her collection of pictures and \$200,000 to the Metropolitan Museum lof Art

Bertha von Hillern, although she is gain-ling success as an artist, keeps up her pedes-trianism by walking eight or ten miles at a stretch.

MAKING THE LAW OBNOXIOUS

Iowa Railroads Enforcing the Inter State Act in the Harshest Manuer.

A DAY OF RECKONING COMING.

The Fort Madison Prison Land Claimed as Private Property-Report of the Superinten-

dent of Education. Hard on Manufacturers.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 17 .- | Special to

the BEE. |-"Is the new inter-state commerce law going to kill all western manufacturing, or has the west a few rights which the new commission will respect," is the inquiry that is very frequently heard here nowadays. It is not exaggeration to say that unless relief is afforded, the industries of lows will receive a blow that is bound to be fatal, and one from which they can not recover for years. Under the old rates Iowa cities were enabled to make a fair start toward building up manufactories, not, of course, in a large and pretentious way, but nevertheless in a way that was bringing steady prosperity to a large number of localities. The old rates enabled local manufacturers to bring their raw material from the east, convert it into manufactured products and distribute it though the state at prices to compete with Chicago and other eastern points. Now all is changed. The manufacturer cannot ship a pound of freight at the old rates, or even at a figure which will enable him to compete with eastern points. If he is at Des Moines, for instance, the freight on his raw material to this city from Chicago and thence in a manufactured product to a town fifty miles west is a good deal more than the freight on the same article would be if shipped from Chicago direct to that place. That knocks the local manufacturer on the head and stops him at once. It is understood that the leading manufactories in nearly every town in the interior of the state will be obliged to close up if the present system of rates is maintained. What is true of them is also true of jobbing houses, and if there is a general industry that the new law has not hurt, and hurt pretty badly, the public would like to know what it is. It is true that the railroads have not tried to relieve the situation any even when they could, for they seem determined to make the law as obnoxious as possible, by enforcing its provisions in the harshest way they can. But their day of reckoning is coming, and unless they make a very radical change in their course, they will find the legislature that meets next winter about the most hostile institution they ever ran against. There is nothing in the new law to prevent a legislature from making it uncomfortably hot for a railroad even in midwinter, and the lowa roads are likely to get a taste of that kind of weather.

Another Troublesome CLAIM. the interior of the state will be obliged to

ANOTHER TROUBLESOME CLAIM.
Since a man filed his claim recently for the Since a man filed his claim recently for the land on which the state insane asylum at Independence is located, insisting that he had a prior title to it, every body has been looking for the next fellow of unbounded assurance. He has arrived. An individual answering that description has served notice upon the state that he is the owner of the land upon which the state prison at Fort Madison is built, basing his claim upon some alleged defect in the title of the transfer of the property years ago. So the governor is again compelled to send a man runmaging through the archives to bring out the titles, and dispose of this second troublesome claim. What the next crank will want nobody knows, but the governor will not be surprised if he boldly claims the whole state of Iowa, and asserts that It was given to him by Thomas Jefferson at the time of the Louisiana putchase.

chase. GRAND EDUCATIONAL SHOWING.

The state superintendent of education has just submitted his annual report to the gov-The state superintendent of education has just submitted his annual report to the governor. It makes a very creditable exhibit and helps to show how it is that lowe has reached the proud position from which it ern claim the lowest percentage of illiteracy of any state in the union. In the first place, there are plenty of school houses, 12,444 of these "poor man's colleges" being scattered over the state. The "saloon in the vailey" stands no show against the "school house on the hill top." Inside these school houses there are 24.675 teachers, who preside over the destinies of half a million of pupils. For this unselfish work for the rising generation, these teachers receive in addition to the thanks of the community, a compensation of \$38.42 per month for males, and \$39.10 per month for females. In addition to the regular public schools there are 168 private schools, employing 721 teachers, with 18,777 pupils. The state paid out last year for its public schools nearly seven million deliars, which is one key to the low per cent of illiteracy of which lows now boasts.

The distiller, which has been the occasion.

eracy of which lowa now boasts.

The Distillery's Close.

The distillery, which has been the occasion of so much public comment during the past few weeks, will voluntarily withdraw into obscurity about the middle of May. Having sold its capacity to the whisky pool, for \$80,000 per annum, its occupation is gone, and with it goes the last distillery in lowa. Mr. George W. Kidd, of New York city, the owner of the distillery, has sent word to his employes here that their services will not be needed after the middle of May. About 120 men will be left without a job when the distillery closes, among them several government gaugers, who howl the loudest. Their places were really sinecures, and they were loath to see depart, for there doesn't seem to be any other place in this vicinity where these democrats can be pensioned.

The Ball GAMES.

these democrats can be pensioned.

THE BALL GAMES.

The people of Des Moines are very enthusbastic over base ball and the work of their new team. The severe slugging they gave Omaha was some surprise, as it was thought that the visitors would hold them down to a close game. But the careful selections of the home management showed to good advantage in all the games, and Des Moines stock is up very high. The three batteries now in the team have each an individual strength that is very valuable, and each pitcher has some strong point that the other has not, so that, together, they are able to cover a series of games very handsomely. Anson, of the Chicagos, says after playing against Des Moines, that if they don't win the Northwestern league pennant it will be their own fault.

CEDAR RAPIDS' SOCIETY EVENT.

It is a little late in the season, but Cedar Rapids has concluded to shine in a social way and so has arranged for a grand military ball and reception to be given May 4 under the auspices of Company C of that city. Invitations have been sent to the governor and staff and other state officers, and other military organizations. It is surmised that Company C is ambitious to rival "The Greys." of Dubuque, who so far have carried off the honors for social conquests. The annual ball of "The Greys," has heretofore been the leading social event of the season, and Company C will have to rise very early matins if fi surpasses it.

C will have to rise very early matins if it surpasses it.

THE COMING OF BOOTH.

Des Moines is soon to have Booth—at \$5 a ticket. This is the only place in the state at which he plays and the management seens to think that the people in this vicinity are rolling in wealth. After seeing Booth play in Omaha, St. Paul and other cities at a maximum price of \$2.59 a ticket it is not surprising that there is considerable grumbling at a \$5 rate.

So be Grateful to Mr. Bell. In Arkansas it costs fifty cents to call a nan on a public telephone. Even at that exorbitant rate it is said to be chesper than

calling him on a full hand. Hard on the Secretary. Queen Victoria acknowledges through her secretary every poem sent to her. She reads

them in the same manner. Moses Ezekiel, the young Hebrew sculptor of Cincinnati who has resided in Rome for several years, has been knighted by the king of Italy. People who live long in Cincin

nati are usually benighted. Mr. Blaine's health continues improving.