THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1887. NUMBER 330

ANOTHER CABINET RACKET.

A New Cause For Coolness Springs Up Between the President and Endicott.

NO MORSELS FOR MUGWUMPS.

Politicians Already Figuring On a Successor to Justice Wood—A Largely Attended Presidential Reception.

Trouble in the Official Household.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—It is said there is a bran new rupture between the president and his secretary of war, Mr. Endicott. The cause of the trouble, it is alleged, is on account of the secretary of war having opposed some of the president's recent appointments, who were too democratic to suit the secretary. Endicott wanted the president to throw an occasional morsel to the hungry mugwumps, but the president refused, because he is now working for democratic delegates. It is reported that the president has told Endicott that he could leave the cabinet if the administration's policy did not suit him, but, to use the language of Colonel Lamont, "Endicott does not know how to take a hint."

Those Obnoxious Rules.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Practically speaking, there has been no official denial of the assertion that the recently promulgated rules of the civil service commission are intended to place a weapon in the hands of heads of departments with which to weed out republican employes. The absence of a denial has raised the trepidation among the old clerks to a pitch most painful. This evening's Star, a conservative newspaper, says editorially: "The truth is that the new regulations, as amended by definitions which, for the most part, do not define anything in the rules, but add new matter of importance, are so muddled and uncertain that they please nobody—neither civil service reformers nor spoilsmen, neither actual nor would-be clerks—and promise no improvement of the public service. This very uncertainty adds to the uneasiness of the clerks by rendering a satisfactory preparation to meet the threatened danger impossible, and by leaving them exposed to the risk of a hostile construction of ambiguous rules, and at the mercy of amendments or definitions changing the meaning of little which seems clear. The public will sympathize with the efforts to prevent unjust promotions, secured by importunate solicitations and coercive influence from the outside and prejudice, favoritism or corruption on the part of appointing officers. But the new rules bear on their face an indication that they are not designed to accomplish this reform, and except in providing a permanent daily record of practical efficiency have no tendency toward this or any other good end, unless it consists, as an authorized contemporary boasts, in frightening clerks into unaccustomed activity and industry by vague and unintelligable threats of evil. The clerk may, without rules, be examined and tested as to his practical efficiency and discharged if inefficient or retained and promoted if efficient. If there is any foundation for the slander that the vast majority of old government employes are incompetent and unfit to hold office, why were they not discharged long ago for inefficiency, under the powers then and now existing. Thus it will be seen that democratic civil service reform has petered down to a 'definition,' but who is to define the 'definition?'"

They Can't Wait Till He's Dead.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The death of Justice Wood, of the supreme court of the United States, is momentarily anticipated. So sure of his death are politicians that already they are discussing who his successor will be. Undoubtedly ex-Senator Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio, would be selected were it not that he is already beyond the age of voluntary retirement. Attorney General Garland is more frequently mentioned. He has long aspired to a place on the bench of the supreme court of the United States and is very fond of Washington. Speaker Carlisle is spoken of, but not seriously, as his friends do not want to see him retired. Ex-Representative J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, a fine lawyer and a thorough southern gentleman, will be pushed for the place, and with prospects of success. Ex-Governor Hoadley, of Ohio, has been suggested, but since he has located in New York to practice law will hardly be turned to for this position.

The President's Reception.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There was an immense crowd at President Cleveland's public reception this afternoon. Among the first to shake hands with the chief executive was ex-Speaker Keifer, of Ohio, who was orator at the unveiling of the Garfield statue yesterday. He thanked Mr. Cleveland for his kind words on the occasion and for his presence. The usual number of visitors was reinforced by a couple of hundred members of the Sixth army corps, who attended the Sedgwick memorial ceremonies at Spottsylvania court house, Virginia, yesterday. General Wright, formerly chief of engineers, made the presentations to the president. General Latta, who was introduced first, spoke of their appreciation of the president's patriotic letter expressing his inability to attend the memorial, and presented the president, in the name of the corps, with a Sedgwick memorial badge, consisting of a bronze cross suspended from a bronze hand.

Army News.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—First Lieutenant James B. Hickey, recently adjutant of the Eighth cavalry, has been ordered from San Antonio to join his troop, M, at Fort Brown, Texas.

Major Morse K. Taylor, surgeon, will be placed on the retired list of the army to-morrow, on reaching sixty-four years of age, and will make his home hereafter in San Antonio, Tex. He served in the Mexican war as lieutenant in a Michigan regiment, and during the late war as a surgeon of volunteers, entering the regular army in 1867.

Army leaves: Major Henry C. Corbin, assistant adjutant general, Chicago, fifteen days; Captain James M. Bell, Seventh cavalry, Fort Buford, Dakota, two months; Captain John L. Ballis, Twenty-fourth infantry, Fort Sill, Indian Territory, two months; First Lieutenant Charles A. Varnum, Seventh cavalry, Fort Yates, Dakota, seventeen days.

Army orders: Captain F. W. Elbrey, surgeon, has been ordered to appear for examination before the army retiring board in this city; First Lieutenant C. J. Brown, First cavalry, has been granted leave from August 28 to November 15; First Lieutenant S. C. Mills has been granted sixteen days extension of leave; First Lieutenant Henry Ray, Eighth infantry, on the staff of General Crook at Omaha as acting judge advocate for the Department of the Platte.

The President Will Take a Day Off.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Major Maddox, who is interested in hotel property at the Faquier white sulphur springs, Va., was here and at Baltimore to-day making arrangements to entertain President and Mrs. Cleveland this summer. The president has promised to go to Faquier springs about the 1st of June and spend a day for the purpose of seeing the place and determining whether he will pass part of his vacation there. He will be taken in the private car of the president of the Virginia Midland railroad, and will be accompanied by General Phil Sheridan, Colonel Kellogg, of the latter's staff, Governor Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, Senator Gorman and two or three other prominent Baltimoreans. It is said the waters of Faquier white sulphur springs have superior qualities for recuperating overtaxed brain workers, and are located only two hours from Washington. If the place meets the expectations of the president he and Mrs. Cleveland will spend the early part of their summer vacation there instead of "Red Top," the president's country seat, this District.

The Sealing Vessel Seizures.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Inquiry at the department of state regarding the British vessels seized in Behring sea last summer, disclosed the fact that no demand had ever been made by the British government for the release of the vessels, nor has any claim for damages caused by the seizures been made upon the government of the United States. The correspondence between the two governments on the subject was very limited. It opened with a letter from the English government reciting the fact of the seizures and asking for information relative to the details. This was received in September, and Secretary Bayard immediately made an examination of the matter. It became necessary to secure the record of proceedings before the United States court in Alaska, which had resulted in the condemnation of the sealers, and it was not until the following February that this was received at the department. A careful examination was then made of the law and of the treaty of cession by which the United States became possessed of Alaska, which resulted in the order for the release of the seized vessels. The fact that the sealers had been released was communicated to the British government and that was about all there was of correspondence upon the subject.

Prince Leopold Sulky.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There is some talk in diplomatic circles over the failure of Prince Leopold to visit Washington as he intended. Those who claim to know the real cause of the change in the plans assert that the prince felt slighted at the treatment received from the state deprtment or rather the want of treatment and that he resented the alleged failure of this government to properly recognize him by giving Washington the cold shoulder. The trouble seems to be that the young man expected a formal invitation to visit Washington upon announcing his intention to travel this way, and failing to receive this, he changed his plans and will leave for Europe without viewing the beauties of the capital. It is said here that he carried his resentment so far as to charter a steamer to take his party to West Point yesterday so as to prevent the United States from extending him the courtesy of a man-of-war for the trip.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—J. S. Brush was to-day appointed postmaster at South Auburn, Nemaha county, vice Thomas H. Gillam, removed. Also the following in Iowa: Theodore Strothman, Big Rock, Scott county, vice O. E. Wright, deceased; T. R. Hackette, Coralville, Johnson county, vice H. P. Vanarsdale, resigned; Michael Higgins, Dana, Greene county, vice W. C. Booth, removed; David M. Smith, Redding, Ringgold county, vice J. W. Crouch, removed; J. B. Holt, Sherman, Poweshiek county, vice John C. Burkes, left the place. The postoffices at Dresden, Otoe county, and Reedale, Antelope county, Neb., were discontinued to-day. The name of the post-office at Brewster, Blaine county, was changed to Ladora, and Miss Lorenia S. Kaighu appointed postmistress, vice Emanuel J. Albright, removed.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Pensions were granted Nebraskans to-day as follows: Minors of Jos. W. Briggs, Culbertson; Warren E. Welton, Harvard; Jasper Rine, Afton; Edwin A. Sprague, Cresco; Hoyt C. Bishop, Nebraska City; Barnett Isley, Sutton; David McCurdy, Osco; Wm. Kirk, Hoag; Jas. M. Hariand, Edgar; Geo. W. Jones, Gordon; Jesse Chappell, Neligh; John Smith, Grand Island; James Campbell, Howard; Jas. B. Varney, Brooks; Dana Felix, Niobrara; Thos. Collins, Holdrege; Jacob B. Burris, Riverton.

Pensions for Iowans: Minors of Clark Stewart, Birmingham; Wm. B. Bryan, Hampton; Eliazer Davis, Persia; Joseph Campbell, Salem; Benjamin F. Laffer, Sigourney; Samuel P. Kelley, Andrew; Wm. M. Petty, Pilot Mound; Reuben F. Riley, Washington; Annan L. Silvey, Ottumwa; Samuel R. Chase, Moscow; Jacob T. Overturff, Selma; Trollies Wheeler, Marengo; Rebecca E., widow of Robert McMullen, West Union; Thomas, father of Christopher Goodwin, Rowley; Almira J., mother of Franklin L. Belknap, Goldfield; Ephraim Conklin, Sandyville; Nathan P. Underhill, Dunlap; Jacob Wright, Oakland Mills; Rudolph May, Sioux City; Paul Kittleson, Elgin; Wm. A. Brown, Juernsey; Albert N. Bliss, Waubeck; John Shaffer, Cresco; Isaac Barnhizer, Etta; Christopher C. Shank, Osage; Alanzon G. Crandall, Farmers; Wm. K. Wallace, Ainsworth; David L. Burkhart, Woodward; Nathan C. Mallor, South English; Cyrus Westerfield, Allerton; Wm. O. Hart, Sioux Rapids; Nathaniel W. Williver, McGregor; George Pennington, Decorah; Richard D. Edwards, Red Oak; John F. Hitchcock, High Point.

The Treasury Change.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The secretary of the treasury has formally notified Mr. Hyatt, who is now at his home in Norwalk, Conn., of his appointment as treasurer of the United States, and it is supposed that the new appointee will file his bond and take the oath of office early next week. The transfer of the office from the outgoing to the incoming treasurer will involve a count of all the cash and securities in the treasury and an examination of the books, records and accounts of the office. It is estimated that this work will consume at least two months' time.

The Country's Exports.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The chief of the bureau of statistics reports the total values of exports from the United States of the undermentioned articles as follows:

	1887.	1886.
Beef and pork products, six months ended April 30	$41,342,856	$37,841,791
Dairy products, twelve months ended April 30	9,051,284	9,939,166
Cattle, ten months ended April 30	7,217,807	8,949,986
Hogs, ten months ended April 30	418,877	499,460

An Important Patent Privilege.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—By the terms of the convention of nations for the protection of industrial property recently ratified by President Cleveland, citizens of the United States have the privilege not hitherto enjoyed by them of obtaining valid patents in any of the countries which are members of the convention at any time within a period of seven months after the patent is obtained in America. The countries of the industrial union are Belgium, Brazil, France, Great Britian, Guatemala, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Salvador, San Domingo, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis and the United States.

The Mexicans Sentenced to Death.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Mexican minister received to-day a letter from Governor Torres, of Sonora, Mexico, dated Hermosillo, May 6, stating that the secretary of war had ordered a court martial to try the Mexican soldiers who caused the Nozales trouble, and had sent four general officers for that purpose from the City of Mexico to Guaymas. The court pronounced on the 3d inst. sentence of death on Colonel Francisco Arvizu, Lieutenant Gutterez, and a private citizen, Manuel Valenzuela. They have all since appealed to the superior court.

Northern Pacific Lands.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Colonel George Gray and W. K. Mundenhall, counsel for the Northern Pacific railroad, will to-morrow have a conference with Secretary Lamar, with a view of an amicable and speedy adjustment of the Northern Pacific indemnity land question recently brought into prominence by President Cleveland's letter to the secretary of the interior in the Guilford Miller case.

A CHANCE TO VIEW ROYALTY

Staring at the Queen the Amusement For Londoners To-Day

PREPARING FOR THE EVENT.

Victoria to Give Her Subjects an Opportunity to See Her Face For the First Time in Many Years.

The Queen in Public.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, May 14, 1 a. m.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—I have just returned from an eight miles' drive over the route which the queen to-morrow afternoon will be driven for her first avowed appearance in a public exhibition during many, many years. For some hours "staring at the queen" will be the amusement for at least 2,000,000 of her subjects, who know her only by the photos of her seclusion. For a long time past the cabinet ministers of either party have begged her for the sake of trade and political tranquility to again appear publicly. At last they triumph.

THE ROYAL ROUTE.

The length of the route for to-morrow's royal show can but be described by likening it to one reaching from High bridge to the Battery. As I drove along I found thousands of workman decorating with shields, banners, flags and mottos the buildings and lamp posts. From Lord Randolph's Paddington constituency to the borders of Essex county—from the extreme west to the extreme east—the line of the route is democratically chosen, but protected by thousands of police and military. The sidewalks are to be free, but the lodging house and shopkeepers and publicans on the line will charge for house places and window seats and a chair from half a crown to a guinea. I noticed the Stars and Stripes liberally placed, but of course no wearing of the green. Some of the mottoes are felicitous; others of the green grocer style of loyalty. "The dear old lady," said the cabman to me, "ought to be cheered, for isn't she going to make the ha-pennies and bobs fly."

FEATURES OF THE PROCESSION.

The greatest feature in the procession will be the volunteers—10,000 in number—who from the beginning to the end of the route will line the curbs at a present arms, each regiment in different uniform. These will form practically a living wall between the spectators and the queen from the moment she quits the railway station until she reaches the people's palace, or as much of it as has been built by the fund provided through a private gift.

There is some fear of impoliteness when she passes near Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe, Aldgate Pump and the wide shopping streets beyond because of her alleged ungracious silence when thousands of east end shopkeepers petitioned her to change the day from Saturday so they might then have full public custom for wares and a profit for seats on another day besides.

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE.

As much of the palace as is already done consists of a large, finely proportioned hall, decorated with light blue, pink and gold stone color predominating. An Italian coffered ceiling presents, in an oval arch, some stained glass which, besides the royal arms monograms and Prince of Wales feathers, depicts the escutcheons of Scotland, England, Wales, Ireland, Canada, Australia and the star of India, giving an imperial character to the general design of the roof. At the back, where meet galleries curved into bays and supported by sculptured caryatids, are statues in Roman carton which is seen in the sculptures at the Hotel de Ville in Paris, of twenty-three great queens, beginning with Esther, of bible fame, and ending with Victoria. Each statue occupies a niche between two Corinthian columns. These statues are executed by Ver Hayden, the sculptor, who, in Belt vs Laws, was disbelieved by a jury when he said himself and not Belt did certain sculpture in dispute.

THE EXERCISES.

At this hall the Prince of Wales and other members of the family join the queen, who, in her carriage, has already exhibited Beatrice and Helena, with Prince Henry of Battenberg, for who also to see raises immense curiosity among the staring masses. Perhaps the phrase "That's 'im" will be as often ungrammatically used by the cockney as "That's 'er" in the hall. There will be some tedious speeches delivered, a song by Albani, and "Old Hundred" given by a choir that might awaken pleasant echoes in the grave of Isaac Watts in London soil not three miles distant. As the next trumpet blares in the ear the Archbishop of Canterbury—who as the church will support the state on the right hand of the queen—will proclaim the building opened. The show will not, however, then cease. The queen will now be driven to the mansion house residence of the lord mayor for a sunset luncheon, and will pass to the great banqueting hall between rows of several hundred ladies and gentlemen, yet who are not banquetters, and who will live delightfully ever after because they had inspected her majesty from such a convenient place.

RED SHIRT'S COMMENT ON VICTORIA.

Buffalo Bill and his Indians are to be allowed a sight of this royal show. Doubtless Red Shirt, the Sioux chief, will repeat what he is reported to have said to-day of his private presentation to the queen: "Me and my young men sat up all night talking about the great white mother. White men had told them the power of the queen, and now they had seen her all knew she was a wise woman. All the Indians of Dakota would come to us when we returned home to hear tell how they had seen this great woman. It pleased all our hearts that she came to them as a mother and not with warriors around her. Her face was kind and pleased them, and every one of my young men resolved who should be their great white mother."

An Italian Earthquake.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

ALASSIO, May 13.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—A sharp, undulatory earthquake shock occurred here at half past 2 o'clock this morning. There was no damage done, but everybody was badly frightened.

[Alassio is a seaport town of Genoa, Italy, situated on the Mediterranean four miles northwest of Albengo. Its population is about 4,600.

Belgian Miners Strike.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

BRUSSELS, May 13.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—A strike broke out to-day among the miners at Bracquegemes and Stuaast, in central Belgium, partly owing to the passage of the cattle bill. It is feared that the strike will spread.

Parnellism and Crime.

LONDON, May 13.—The Times has resumed the publication of regular articles intended to show connection between Parnellism and crime. The present series of articles is entitled "Behind the Scenes in America." The matter is the result of inquiry, which the Times says it instituted last summer into the relations between American Fenians and the Parnellites, and purports to contain a number of the secret records of the Clan-na-Gael society, obtained through a schism in the society and quarrels among its leaders. Among the documents published are what is alleged to be copies of the constitution of the society, a list of its officers at various epochs, letters from its past and present leaders, secret circulars and reports of the society's conventions. The Times says its inquiries are not yet complete for the reason that the society has been reorganized so that its system of working has become seemingly an impenetrable mystery. Editorially, commenting on the present revelations, the Times says: "It is impossible to doubt that the policy of the Parnellites, and, therefore of Gladstone, is ultimately dictated by the head of the society and by Patrick Ford.

McGlynn's Case.

ROME, May 13.—The pope will, it is announced, communicate at once with Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, regarding the case of Dr. McGlynn. His holiness, it is stated, will in this communication approve the archbishop's conduct toward McGlynn, and charge his grace to warn the priest, once for all, that if he does not present himself before the supreme ecclesiastical authority at Rome within forty days, he will be formally excommunicated.

Affairs in Russia.

LONDON, May 13.—A dispatch from Odessa says: The bankruptcy court is blocked with insolvency cases of the old-established and hitherto flourishing concerns. Many commercial men would welcome war as infinitely preferable to the present depression. The sub-marine cable in the Bay of Sebastapol has been cut in several places and portions of it carried away. Only high military officers knew of the existence of the cable.

Doings in Germany.

BERLIN, May 13.—The new German liberals are forming an anti-corn league. They propose to publish a paper and organize meetings and provoke agitation through the country.

The directors of the glass works at Vollerstal have been expelled. They were accused of belonging to the French reserves and drilling their fellow workmen.

Parnell's Health.

LONDON, May 13.—Parnell's health has become worse since his journey yesterday from Ireland to London. By his physician's advice Parnell at once proceeds to Bournemouth, where he will remain until Wednesday, at which date he expects to be able to attend parliament.

The British in Egypt.

CAIRO, May 13.—In the new convention between the porte and Great Britain it is agreed that the period of British occupation of Egypt shall not be less than two and not more than five years.

OPPOSITION TO O'BRIEN.

A Strong Feeling Against His Speaking in Toronto.

TORONTO, May 13.—A report is current here to-day that Editor O'Brien, notwithstanding Mayor Howland's telegram to him yesterday, will come here to speak at a public meeting to-morrow afternoon. If he should come there will be an immense crowd present, as the citizens generally seem thoroughly in earnest in their opposition to his speaking here.

The following are the resolutions to be submitted to the public meeting to be held in Queens park to-morrow afternoon:

That this meeting reprobates the action of William O'Brien in visiting this city for the purpose of exciting hostile feeling against his excellency, the governor general, on account of the differences between his excellency and his tenants in Ireland, and desires to express unabated confidence in the high character of the marquis of Lansdowne and in his fitness to represent her majesty in Canada.

That this meeting looks with perfect confidence to the parliament of the United Kingdom for a wise and just settlement of all questions relating to Ireland.

O'Brien's friends have not yet succeeded in obtaining a hall in which to hold their meeting Tuesday evening and it is likely they will apply for a mandamus to compel the city to comply with the agreement to rent St. Andrew's hall for the meeting.

The following dispatch from O'Brien was to-day received from Montreal by President Mullikan, of the Toronto branch of the National league. "It is of the utmost importance that a public meeting should be held in Toronto, no matter how small the hall. The corporation's breach of contract only strengthens our position. Quebec is solid."

The Governor General Willing.

TORONTO, Ont., May 13.—The Globe tomorrow will announce on Lord Lansdowne's authority that the governor-general wishes O'Brien to have full liberty of speech.

A Defalcation Story Contradicted.

CHICAGO, May 13.—In connection with the alleged defalcation reported by the Associated press some days ago to have occurred in the Will County National bank, W. S. Brooks, president of the bank, telegraphs the Associated press, from Joliet, Ill., as follows: "The bank examiner has just concluded his examination of Will County National bank of this city and states he finds its condition quite satisfactory and its affairs in better shape than when he last made his examination, and in this connection, it is proper for me to state that Henry C. Knowlton, late cashier of the bank, was not short in his accounts with the bank, nor a defaulter, nor has he been a fugitive, nor was his father or any other person for him, or in his account required to make up or pay any deficiency to the bank. His affairs with the bank were all readily and satisfactorily adjusted, and he left the bank with the best wishes of the officers for his success in whatever undertaking he might engage. His residence is here and he is at present at home with his family."

Firebugs in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 13.—Several fires broke out last night, some of which are incendiary, and led Mayor Ames to believe a gang of fire bugs were organized for the purpose of burning down the city. Accordingly, early this morning, his honor directed policemen armed with Winchester rifles to guard the mills, lumber and factories. The boiler, and blacksmith and repair shops of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad burned about 2 o'clock this morning. Loss about $150,000. Other losses were small.

Washington Memorial.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Southern society, at a meeting last night, discussed plans for the erection of bronze tablets commemorating the farewell of Washington to his generals, the battle of Harlem Heights, and the inauguration of Washington. These memorials will be erected on the sites where the respective incidents occurred and a long list of civic societies, etc., will be invited to participate.

High License in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 13.—Governor Beaver has signed the high license bill. The act classifies liquor licenses according to the community in which the license is to be carried on instead of according to the volume of sales, which is the existing basis of classification. There is $500 license for cities of 30,000 population and over; $400 for smaller cities, $200 for boroughs, and $100 for township hotels.

A Whaler Wrecked.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—Private advices received here state that the whaling bark Europa, Captain Hall and a crew of thirty was wrecked April 12 off the coast of Japan near Hakatoe. No particulars are given. The Europa was owned by Aiken & Swift, New Bedford, Mass., and left this port December 12, last year.

A Candidate Withdraws.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 13.—In the democratic senatorial caucus to-day Pasco withdrew. No ballot was taken.

MORE TESTIMONY BY SAGE.

The Wall Street King Tells of His U. P. Stock Manipulation.

IMPORTANT POINTS FORGOTTEN

Jay Gould Never Informed Him of Any of His Schemes, But Attended Strictly to His Own Business.

Before the Commission.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The session of the Pacific railway commission was resumed today with Russel Sage on the stand. He testified substantially as follows: For my sixth interest in the St. Louis pool securities I paid $200,230. Gould had five-sixths of the pool, but I understand that he parted with portions of his interests—how much or to whom I do not remember. While Gould was in Europe he purchased of a Dutch syndicate a large amount of bonds and stock, of which I took at cost fourteen bonds of the Denver Pacific, 3,592 shares of stock, and 100 reorganization bonds for $100,000. On the 1st of January, 1880, I owned 8,877 shares of Kansas Pacific stock and 14,700 shares of Union Pacific stock, and besides these, $758,000 in Kansas Pacific consolidated bonds, $181,000 in St. Joseph & Pacific, $115,900 in Kansas & Nebraska, and $94,000 in Denver & Boulder Valley. I bought the St. Joseph & Western and Kansas & Nebraska in open market. I think some of these bonds were exchanged for consolidated bonds. I suppose Gould acquired the securities by purchase, as other people do. I don't know what he paid for them; you can find that out very readily by putting him on the stand.

Commissioner Anderson commenced to quote "Sufficient unto the day," when Sage interrupted with:

"Gould, I think, is very much like myself. He attends to his own business. I do not know why Gould resigned as director prior to the consolidation. I don't question his motives. I am not in the habit of guessing people's motives. If he resigned because of his proposed dealings in the matter of the consolidation I don't know. It might have been a reason."

The minutes of the meeting of directors on that occasion were read, and Sage remembered that he moved the acceptance of Gould's resignation. The resignation was dated January 10. "I wrote a letter to Solon Humphries and G. M. Dodge in October, 1879, with reference to the value of property in the west and the desirableness of investments; also with reference to the propriety of the consolidation of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific. I think that Mr. Dillon and Mr. Ames signed the letter, and, possibly, Jay Gould also signed it, as he had $17,000,000 in stock of the Union Pacific and consequently had considerable interest, though I am sure he was like me opposed to the consolidation, for his real interest lay elsewhere. My impression is that I did not see the answer of Messrs. Humphries and Dodge until the consolidation meeting, though it is dated January 16 and addressed to me with others."

The examination of Sage was continued with reference to the details of the consolidation meeting, of which he remembered very little, "though he made a majority of the motions." When asked if Gould did not ask him, the day previous, to move the acceptance of his resignation, witness said: "Gould is not in the habit of telling me of doing anything until it is done." Concerning Kansas Central securities or the earning capacity of that road, Sage knew very little. He had remained a director of the Union Pacific, but not being on the finance committee he did not examine into the matter carefully.

Sage continued: "I don't know that Gould was a creditor on the books of the Kansas Pacific at the time of the consolidation. At the time of the consolidation my interest in the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific were about equal. I believed then and believe now, had the consolidation been with the Missouri Pacific it would have proved more advantageous to both roads, and at the same time I simply yeielded to the desires of the directors of both roads against my better judgment. The Union Pacific entered as a necessary measure to prevent the extension of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and its creation as a formidable opposition line. I have wished, in company with Commodore Garrison, to get possession of the Kansas Pacific for the Missouri Pacific, but without my knowledge Gould acquired Commodore Garrison's interest in order to prevent his formidable competitor, the Missouri Pacific, from obtaining control of the Kansas Pacific.

James R. Keene was the next witness. He said he was a director of the Union Pacific, and with Sage purchased 20,000 shares of Union Pacific of Jay Gould at 78 a short time before he became a director. At the time of the consolidation he was in New York; did not attend any consolidation meeting; held no Union Pacific stock at that time.

Washington E. Connor, Jay Gould's partner, explained the nature of his business relations with the Union Pacific; had all the books of the firm of Washington E. Conner and Washington E. Conner & Co. at his stable. They were open to the commission and the accountant of the commission might examine them and make abstracts of Gould's holdings in the various Pacific stocks and bonds. "It would take a short time," he said, in answer to Commissioner Anderson, "as Gould's dealings are mainly with large amounts of stock purchased from single holders, and do not appear on the books of the company. I had no personal interest in the consolidation."

The commission will probably not examine Jay Gould before next Thursday. C. P. Huntington explained to-day to the commission that he sails for Europe May 18, and his examination will be deferred till after his return, about a month hence. The investigation will be resumed to-morrow.

The Earthquake in Mexico.

NOGALES, May 13.—A dispatch from the prefect of Montezuma to Governor Torres says the first reports of the earthquake were exaggerated as to the number of lives lost, yet the damage and loss of life is appalling. The towns of Arispe and Opute were completely destroyed. From thirty-five to forty people were buried in the ruins and nineteen severely injured. The towns of Guasaquas and Lusaibas were greatly damaged. Several persons were injured, but no lives lost. A number of surrounding mountains, with the crops of the valleys, were consumed, and although the water had risen, and the earth opened at various points, no volcanoes are visible. The district of Arispe, in northeastern Sonora, suffered badly. The valley of Frontenas was inundated by water and nearly all the houses destroyed. Only one person was killed.

Militiamen Snubbed.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.—Having been informed by Minister Phelps at London, that they cannot visit England as a military organization and carry arms, the Gate City guards have decided to give up the proposed trip to England. Captain Burke says: "If we cannot enter England carrying our flags aloft we will not enter at all. The refusal is a slap in the face of every American volunteer and should be resented as such." Although France, Germany, Belgium and Italy have given the company permission to parade with arms, the trip to the continent will probably have to be abandoned as the tickets sold to excursionists included a trip to England.

Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Local rains, followed by cooler clearing weather, winds becoming northwesterly.

For Iowa: Threatening weather, local rains, stationary temperature.

For Eastern Dakota: Threatening weather, with local rains, winds shifting to northerly.

Mrs. Grant's Close Call.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The fact has just been made public that Mrs. U. S. Grant has been suffering from malignant diphtheria for some days and was near death's door until to-day, when she was pronounced out of danger and on the road to recovery.

FATAL STORMS.

Wind and Lightning Cause Two Deaths in Blue Springs.

BLUE SPRINGS, Neb., May 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A terrific cyclone swept over this town at 4:30 this evening, blowing down the school house, which is a complete wreck. School had been dismissed a few minutes before and the only occupant of the room was W. H. Rambaugh, the janitor. The falling debris broke five ribs on one side and mashed in his breast and broke his leg in two places. He will not recover.

About 5 o'clock to-night lightning struck Emanuel Basoris' residence, killing his daughter Mamie, aged twenty years. The bolt struck her on the breast bone, the fluid passing through her. She was sitting on a lounge looking out of the window at the rain at the time.

Lightning struck a building in Wymore this morning, burning it.

Another at O'Neill.

O'NEILL, Neb., May 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A. J Potter, proprietor of the Potter house, was struck by lightning and instantly killed while out hunting this afternoon during a storm. Universal sorrow prevails in town over his sad death.

Cyclone in Papillion.

PAPILLION, Neb., May 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A cyclone of sufficient strength to move buildings from their foundations passed through this section about 6 this evening, going in a northeasterly direction. It struck the south edge of town, doing slight damage.

The Monarch Insurance Case.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—This morning in the Allen-Hubbell case Justice Johnson discharged F. F. Allen, late president of the defunct Monarch insurance company. The charge of wrongful division of the funds was not proven, but Allen will be held to answer for having purposely filed an erroneous statement of the condition of the Monarch insurance company January 31, 1881. The defense desires to introduce further evidence and the case was continued to Monday. Allen put $32,000 into the company in notes secured by mortgage and $12,000 cash. Subsequently he was reimbursed, but the withdrawal of the money did not render the company insolvent, as at that time it paid more losses than any one home company. But afterward, in making a statement of the assets, Allen included one of the notes worth $10,000 as the property of the company when in reality it had been paid over to him. He claims that he can introduce evidence to clear himself.

The News at Clinton.

CLINTON, Ia., May 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Permanent injunctions have been issued by Judge Brennan in the district court here against four saloon keepers for violation of the prohibition law, and it is thought that others will be issued soon.

Mulloney, who was stabbed here by Red Dillon on Monday, died last night and was buried to-day.

The body of Neal Lorenzon, who was drowned March 15 in the Mississippi, was found to-day badly decomposed.

Dubuque's Oldest Resident Gone.

DUBUQUE, Ia, May 13—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Mrs. Susan B. Lawrence, the first white woman who occupied the soil of Dubuque, died this morning at a very advanced age. She came to this country in 1828, living for a while in Wisconsin, across the river, and removing to Dubuque in 1832. When she came here there was not a house in the city, and she occupied the first one that was built.

A Fatal Stolen Ride.

BELLE PLAINE, Ia., May 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—William Goldworthy, of What Cheer, was killed here last night by the cars. He had stolen a ride, and in climbing out of the end window fell between the cars. He lived long enough to give his name and other facts. He leaves a wife and three children in Cromwell, England. A half emptied bottle of whisky was found on him.

Welcome Rain in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Rain is falling in heavy showers to-night for the first time, with the exception of Easter day, since last winter. Crops all through Iowa greatly need rain. Small grain is suffering very much. Iowa could stand a week of continuous rain and use it all in replenishing wells and streams.

Killed By Lightning.

ODEBOLT, Ia., May 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A young man named Andrew Telgreen, aged eighteen years, was killed by a stroke of lightning yesterday at his home nine miles south of Odebolt.

FEARFUL FOREST FIRES.

Massachusetts and Michigan Suffering From Greedy Flames.

SANDWICH, Mass., May 13.—Forest fires are still raging between Sandwich, Falmouth, Mashpee and Bourne. The village of Forestdale came near being destroyed last night. The male inhabitants fought the fire until nearly exhausted in order to save the settlement. The flames crossed the Falmouth road and are now confined to a great hollow about a mile and a half from Sandwich, headed towards the Pocasset road and Bourne. The Old Colony railroad company has 200 men at work setting back the fires in the hopes of checking the progress of the flames. The church bells here were rung this morning for assistance, and great excitement prevails throughout these towns.

SANDWICH, Mass., May 13.—The extensive forest fire which has prevailed on Cape Cod since Wednesday is thought to be now undes control.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—Specials received to-night by the Sentinel from a dozen points in the northern Michigan peninsula and Wisconsin counties adjacent are to the effect that the forest fires are increasing. The peninsula is enveloped in smoke and telegraph wires are badly crippled. Near Palms, Mich., the fires are raging fearfully and fears are entertained that the town will be burned. Though surrounded with green grass the farmers on the clearings will lose everything. A large amount of pine and cedar is burned. Dispatches from Sault Junction say men are being driven from the camps by the fires on the coast. The fire is on Sault branch and is raging fiercely. There is no telling the amount of damage. Near Newberry the fires are dying out, but the smoke is intolerable. Negaunee sends word that the fires are spreading to the north and east, entering a vast track of valuable land, the damage already amounting to $50,000. Great damage has also been done along the Northwestern road from Menominee north.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—Advices from northern Michigan state that the forest fires are abating.

A Colored Hanging.

TEXARKANA, Tex., May 13.—James Jones (colored) was hanged here to-day for the murder of Cate Hicks in Bowie county, last August. Two thousand persons witnessed the hanging.

A Northern Pacific Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, May 13. The president today appointed Byron L. Smith, of Chicago, to be commissioner to examine a portion of the Northern Pacific railroad, in place of J. W. Doane, declined.

A Heavy Failure.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 13.—Peter J. Ford, of Ford & Ryan, Morocco county, and an extensive real estate man, contractor and builder, failed to-day; liabilities, $100,000; assets, $80,000.

Iron Works Burned.

PATERSON, N. J., May 13.—The loss caused by the burning of the works of the Paterson Iron company last night is estimated from $250,000 to $300,000. Insurance, $70,000.

THE ROSSER-SHERIDAN ROW.

Copies of Dispatches Received By "Little Phil" From General Grant.

HE ONLY OBEYED HIS ORDERS.

A Strip of Country Whose Destruction Was Necessary to Keep It From Feeding the Confederate Army.

Some Interesting Correspondence.

UTICA, N. Y., May 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—In view of the severe criticisms made by General Rosser on General Sheridan for the work he did in Virginia during the closing days of the rebellion, the dispatches printed below will be of interest. They are copied from the originals, which are now in the possession of William Blaikie, of this city. They were transcribed into cipher and sent by S. H. Beckwith, of this city, who at the time was in the secret service of the United States:

CITY POINT, VA., Aug. 16, 3:30 p. m., 1864—Major General Sheridan, Winchester,