THE PRACTICE OF POLYGAMY.

J. Randolph Tucker's Views On the Mormon Question.

UTAH'S ADMISSION AS A STATE.

A Law Which Would Abolish Unlawful Cohabitation in Case of the Territory's Entry Into the Union.

Utah's Affairs Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, ex-representative from Virginia, was a member of the judiciary committee in the last house, and in that capacity was connected in a greater degree than any other man in the Mormon legislation. Mr. Tucker was asked to-day: "What do you think of the Utah constitutional convention and the report of the commission upon it?"

"It is," said he in reply, "a phase of this interesting problem which I had anticipated in my consideration of it in the last congress. The power of congress to govern the territories gives control over polygamy in them as long as they remain in the condition of territories. But if once admitted into the union as states that control ceases. It is obvious that whatever constitution is now adopted by Utah condemning polygamy, it will be competent for her to change after her admission into the union. Nor can any condition be imposed by unquestionable power. As a co-equal member of the union she can hold that state. The power reserved to her must be the same as those reserved to Virginia or Massachusetts. That being so, to prevent a polygamy member from joining the union is only possibly in one of two ways: First, To keep Utah in the territorial condition permanently. But this is contrary to the genius of our free institutions. To govern all represented people permanently is worse than folly. It is all offense to the principles of Anglo-American liberty. Temporary government until the young territory can take her position in the union as a state is unavoidable. But it ought to cease as soon as the people are organized for real self-government. Second, The only other course to be pursued is to adopt the constitutional amendment reported by the judiciary committee of the house in May, 1886, and which, for lack of time, could not be acted upon. It would have passed the house with great certainty had it come to a vote. It proposed to make polygamy a crime everywhere in the union, in both states and territories, a crime against our system of civilization. As treason is a crime against the union, and as monarchial government is forbidden to every state, it then proposes to give jurisdiction to the courts of the United States to try this crime and to congress the power to declare by law the punishment thereof. But lest this should be construed into giving congress power over the question of marriages and divorces in the states, the amendment proposed to exclude such a construction by clear and emphatic language. If this amendment be adopted Utah may be admitted at once and polygamy can never be revived in that state or anywhere else. I hope to see it adopted and then to see Utah in the union as a state divested of this institution which is so alien to the American idea of a christian civilization."

The proposed constitutional amendment referred by Mr. Tucker reads as follows:

Sec. 1. The marriage relation by contract or in fact between more than one person of the other sex shall be deemed polygamy. Neither polygamy nor any polygamious association or cohabitation between the sexes shall exist or be lawful in any place within the jurisdiction of the United States or of any state.

Sec. 2. The United States shall not, nor shall any state, make or enforce any law which shall allow polygamy or polygamous association or cohabitation between the sexes, but the United States and every state shall prohibit the same by law within their respective jurisdictions.

Sec. 3. The judicial power of the United States shall extend to the prosecution of the crimes of polygamy and of a polygamous association or cohabitation between the sexes under this article, and congress shall have power to declare by law the punishment thereof.

Sec. 4. Nothing in the construction of this article shall be construed to deny to any state the exclusive power, subject to the provisions of this article, to make and enforce all laws concerning marriage and divorce within its jurisdiction or to vest in the United States any power respecting the same within any state.

The Crow Agency Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The secretary of the interior late this afternoon received information that the Indians on the Crow Creek and Lower Brule reservations in Dakota had, by their threatened violence, stopped the allotment surveys in process on the reservations, and that further trouble is feared. The secretary had a consultation with General Sheridan and it is thought steps will be immediately taken for an emergency and resumption of work. The secretary also received a telegraphic report from Special Agent Howard on the situation at the Crow agency in Montana, where the trouble was begun the 30th of last month. The report, which is lengthy, virtually confirms the first dispatches about the trouble, which was inaugurated by a young buck, Medicine Man, and about fifteen or sixteen of his followers, who, on the evening of the 8th, when preparations were in progress peacefully for the issuing of rations on the following day, rode through the agency in full war paint and feathers, firing into the roofs of all the houses and acting in a very insulting manner. Special Agent Howard thinks Agent Williams acted very wisely in not attempting to arrest them with the Indian police force, as it would have engendered bloodshed and perhaps a general massacre. Two troops of cavalry arrived on the grounds about 10 p. m. with instructions only to protect employes and property. After the arrival of the troops Medicine Man and his followers continued to make hostile demonstrations and sent word to the troops that they were ready for them, at the same time removing all their squaws, old men and children from the tepees to the opposite side of the river. After the troops had gone into camp a defiant gang of Indians went to the trader's store and demanded ammunition, which was of course refused. They then fired into the store, and the trader, wife and clerks had to barricade the windows with bales and blankets to protect themselves. The gang kept up their shooting all night, openly defying the troops and making night hideous with their yells. In the morning two more troops of cavalry arrived and for five or six hours this gang and some sixty or seventy followers stationed on the top of the hill overlooking the agency dared and defied the soldiers to come up and take them. In the evening they disappeared and have been planting seeds of discord among the whole Crow tribe ever since. These Indians have not only stolen horses from the Piegans, but from white settlers. Medicine Man is a very bad Indian and if he and his followers are not arrested all the progress these Indians have made will be lost for years to come and the whole Crow nation completely demoralized. The longer arrest is put off the more danger there will be.

The Privilege to Be Extended.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The treasury department has under favorable consideration a proposition to extend to depository banks in Boston, Philadelphia and other large cities, the privilege recently granted such banks in New York of holding public funds to the amount of ten per cent of their bond deposits and to increase the maximum amount so held to $1,100,000. A few New York banks have already signified their purpose of depositing bonds sufficient to secure the sum mentioned. Secretary Fairchild is known to favor this plan of utilizing the surplus.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following Nebraska pensions were granted to-day: **Minors of J. N. Brady, Leonie. Increase: Daniel Raichart,** Stratton; J. W. Carter, Chadron; William H. Norton, St. Paul.

Iowa pensions: **Minor of G. W. Bradfield,** Epworth; Phebe, widow of Anthony Linder, Cincinnati; Benjamin Franklin, Clyde. Increase: Lindley H. Joy, Salem; Benjamin Abegg, Blakesburg; H. H. Connell, Guernsey; Jacob Alonzon Goodale, Tingley; J. M. Holmes, Spencer; J. K. Weck, Albia; William H. Parker, Columbia; Joseph Pressly, Webster City. Restoration, reissue and increase: F. E. Stevenson (deceased), Lake City; C. A. Foot, Mount Etna.

Conscience Contribution.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The United States treasurer to-day received a conscience contribution of $20 in an envelope postmarked Gretna, Neb.

Weather Service Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—First Lieutenant L. A. Woodruff, Fifteenth infantry, has gone to St. Paul to establish a weather service in the northwestern states and territories.

Investigation Ordered.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The civil service commission has ordered an investigation concerning the enforcement of the civil service law and rules in the Kansas City postoffice.

The Hazen Bill Passed.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 13.—The senate this morning passed the Hazen bill, or Boston & Maine railroad bill, about which such a scandal has been raised.

A LOST YACHT.

Six Persons Believed to Have Been Drowned in Lake Superior.

WINNEPEG, Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A Port Arthur dispatch says that it was reported last night that the yacht Nettie, which left Jarvis Island on Thursday last with six persons on board for Port Arthur, has been lost. When the first thought of danger to the Nettie was believed Arthur McEwan, manager of the Jarvis Island mine, immediately made all possible efforts to ascertain the whereabouts of the parties on board and the fate of the vessel. The whole coast and island was searched. The tug "Salty Jack" found no traces of the Nettie during the day, but toward evening met the fishing Three Brothers, and learned that the rudder and oars of the Nettie had been picked up between Welcome Island and Multon Island. There is no doubt but that the six met their death in the terrible gale on Thursday and Friday. Among those lost are Mr. Murray, from London, England, McKinnon, who leaves a young wife almost heart-broken, and Fox and his son, of Fort Williams.

The American Bankers' Meeting.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 13.—The convention of the American Bankers' association was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning. After routine business had been disposed of, papers were read by C. P. Williams, of Albany, Elliot F. Shepard, of New York, Henry M. Knox, of Minnesota, H. B. Wilson, of Ohio and B. Wilkins, of Ohio. The report of the committee on silver came up. The committee report said that the American Bankers' association had always taken the ground that both paper and gold are required as the money of the world, but that in an international agreement only a part of the majority of the chief commercial nations of the world can practically settle the question of the relative value of gold and silver when coined. The report refers to the action taken by foreign powers, and concludes with the recommendation that the coinage of silver dollars by the United States be suspended until the points at issue on the silver question can be settled by international agreement. The report was adopted.

Pullman Stock Increased.

CHICAGO, Oct 13.—The capital stock of the Pullman Palace Car company, already at the enormous total of $15,920,000, was to-day increased 25 per cent, making the aggregate amount nearly $20,000,000. This action was taken at the annual meeting of the company. Examination of the financial statement showed the surplus for the year to be $1,536,874. The increase of stock was recommended by President Pullman, who stated it to be for the purpose of "providing capital required to meet the cost of additional equipment, and for further extension in the near future." Incidentally in the president's address it was stated that the number of persons employed by the company in the operating and manufacturing departments is 9,225, and the wages paid during the year, $5,044,633. The earnings from the operation of cars were $5,621,017, and from manufacturing, etc., $820,114.

Under the "Contract Labor" Head.

NEW YORK, Oct., 13.—United States District Attorney Walker decided to-day that the case of Rev. E. Walpole Warren, recently called from England to the rectorship of the Church of the Holy Trinity, comes under the "contract labor law," and that he will be forced to commence suit against the vestry and wardens of the church.

The district attorney says it is plain that the law does not refer merely to manual labor only, for it expressly exempts "professional actors, artists, lecturers and singers," and as Rev. Warren is neither of these, he falls plainly within the law. The district attorney intimates a rather poor opinion of the law, but declares it his duty to enforce it.

Proceeding Against Corporations.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Attorney General Hunt has filed information in the circuit court against two corporations existing under the laws of Illinois. The People's Insurance exchange, he says, has exceeded its rights by soliciting people to insure in insurance companies of different states, a thing which is not legal under the statutes. A charge somewhat similar in character is brought against the Farmers' Live Stock society. The complaint alleges that the company has illegally insured people against the death of live stock on account of disease or accident, things which it is not authorized to do. The attorney general appeals to the court to revoke the privileges of both corporations.

In a Bad Condition.

STAFFORD SPRINGS, Conn., Oct. 13.—Bank Examiner Formen continued his investigation into the affairs of the wrecked bank to-day. He has informed the comptroller of currency that a receiver should be appointed at once. The impression is that very little of the $200,000 capital will be left. It has been discovered that the defaulter sent $75,000 of the stolen funds to one New York stock broker within three months.

Yellow Fever at Tampa, Fla.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—In the special article written for the Medical News this week, on the fever epidemic at Tampa, Fla., Dr. Hamilton, surgeon general of the United States marine hospital service, says the fatal progress of the disease tells its own story, and prevents adhesion to the theory that the disease is dengue, and not yellow fever. He advises the strictest precaution.

Surrendered His Plunder.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—The money taken from the Pacific Express company by Messenger Owens has all been recovered. It was found yesterday concealed in a barrel of ashes in the rear of the messenger's residence. The amount found was $33,000. Owens directed the men to where the money was hid.

Order of Arrest Suspended.

DUBLIN, Oct. 13.—The inspector general of constables has issued an order suspending the execution of the coroner's warrant for the arrest of Inspector Rigg and others, pending an appeal.

Chamberlain's Irish Tour.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Chamberlain also visited Coleraine to-day, where he received a number of liberal-unionists delegates from Derry, Antrim and Tyrone. He made an address of the usual nature.

The Fidelity Bank Cases.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—The United States grand jury has now under consideration the Fidelity bank cases.

Ed Norris, one of the crooks connected with the robbery of John and Thomas Meaney at Brandeis' saloon last Sunday, was arrested yesterday by Officer Turnbull.

CITIZEN TRAIN CHOKED OFF.

Chicago's Mayor Decides to Throttle the Crank Lecturer.

GEORGE FRANCIS INTERVIEWED.

A Wild Harangue Against the Police and Everybody Else—An Invitation (?) to Speak in Omaha.

Squelching a "Citizen."

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A visit was paid to Mayor Roche to-day in order to ascertain what he was going to do with George Francis Train and how near the midnight orator came to insulting the civic dignity of his honor.

"We are going to stop him," morosely answered the mayor. "He will hold no more such meetings as he held last night. I thought he would have understood the notice I sent him a day or so ago, but it seems he hasn't and now we are going to close him up."

George Francis Train was found locked up in the private office of the Western Newsman. The door was opened for the reporter, and when he announced the latest instructions of the mayor to Chief Ebersold, Mr. Train exclaimed: "By George, that's good. I'm glad of it. You see how I've got 'em, do you? I'll leave the city if they wish me to. Then everyone of their throats will be cut. Here, don't you think this will knock 'em?"

He handed over the following characteristic letter:

Citizen, Chief of Police, and Mayor Roche, of Chicago: I am entirely at a loss to know why you give orders to insult me every night with a squad of officers as if I was a Pinkerton assassin. What laws have I broken? Why place a statesman, editor, merchant, banker, traveler, Pacific railway king on the same footing (as to license,) as a circus menagerie, box of snakes, two-headed calf and others, then refusing license (great officials acting like sneak thieves). I am no enemy to the police. We must have order, and I have been my own chief of police at all my lectures. No anarchists, socialists or workingmen come near me. They are too cowardly. My newsboys have been notified that my paper (Train's Daily Psycho-Anarchist), must be suppressed. Will you please state why before my lawyers sue you for damages? If you are brave enough to murder free press as you are assassinating free speech, you will soon have Chicago to ashes. I alone can control these madmen from cutting your throats. What in —— can 1,000 police do against 100,000 outraged men? You had better have me your friend, not your enemy. I have thirty engagements outside of Chicago, and will thank you to say if you intend to read the baby act at Turner hall again to-night which makes you the laughing stock of the city.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

"I'm the only man that can handle these men. I knew what was going to happen and prepared for it. How, Psycho? See, I left New York and see what happened. If I leave Chicago the city will run blood."

A newsboy rushed into the office and exclaimed, "A copper says I can't sell no more papers or I'll be arrested."

Mr. Train flew all to pieces.

"Call all the boys in," he cried, "and arrest the police—every one of them. Arrest the chief. What do they want to shut me up for? The anarchists hate me and fear me. They're laborers; they know nothing. I'm an aristocrat; I'm a born leader, and don't let any of these ignorant anarchists dictate to me. They're outlaws, everyone of them. "Am I going to lecture to-night?" echoed the Psycho lecturer in reply to a question. "Certainly I am. What power is there to prevent. I look forward to a repetition of the Haymarket riot at Turner hall to-night. I will speak. Mayor Roche must let me speak. Shall I tell you why? I have engagements at thirty places outside of Chicago, including Springfield, St. Louis, Keokuk, Kansas City, Omaha, Topeka, Council Bluffs, Aurora, Peoria, and other large places. Do you think Chicago will be willing to have me go out and cry it down as a place where free speech is suppressed?"

When the audience had assembled at Turner hall to hear Train speak it was learned that the lecturer had departed for Springfield.

LATER. Late to-night it was learned that Train had not left the city after all, but was sleeping calmly at the house of his friend, Editor Devine. A reporter learned that Mr. Train was preparing to bring damage suits against the city of Chicago.

Burned in Effigy.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—The excitement occasioned by the appearance of the Minneapolis Tribune on the morning after President Cleveland's visit, of an editorial containing severe strictures on the administration and manner of conducting the present "tour for votes," culminated to-night, when Mr. A. J. Blethen, proprietor of the Tribune, was burned in effigy by a crowd led by Mayor Ames, of this city. The exceptions taken to the editorial were based principally upon the language used, with reference to Mrs. Cleveland. Mr. Blethen regards the affair as a joke on Mayor Ames and crowd, as important business kept him away from the Tribune office on Tuesday night, and he knew nothing whatever of the article until it appeared Wednesday morning.

The Knights of Labor.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—In the Knights of Labor general assembly to-day the eight hour question in the cigar trade was brought up. The sentiment was that as eight hours is the rule of the International cigar makers' union, it would not be right for Knights of Labor in that trade to work longer hours. It was decided not to issue labels to those who work longer hours. It is stated that the convention yesterday afternoon voted to continue the boycott on the New York Sun.

The Ponape Revolt.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—The Spanish government, being convinced that the revolt at Ponape was the result of religious persecutions, has ordered that only those convicted of murdering Spaniards be punished, and that the indemnity demanded by America be paid.

In a Precarious Condition.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Chronicle's Berlin correspondent claims to have learned from unimpeachable authority that the condition of the German crown prince is precarious, and that Dr. McKenzies' treatment has failed.

Overruled.

ALBANY, Oct. 13.—Judge Learned has overruled the demurrer of Quarantine Commissioner Thomas C. Platt, in the action brought by the attorney general to oust him from office.

A Sunken Steamer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The schooner Nettie B. Dobbin, from St. John, N. B., which arrived yesterday, reports that on October 11, off New Haven, they passed a sunken steamer, with smoke stack and two masts sticking above the water.

Steamship Arrivals.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Arrived—The Britannic, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 13.—Arrived—The Aller, from New York.

Captured a Tough.

For several evenings past about 8 o'clock as Charles Renrew, the engineer at Brownell hall, has been returning from work, he has been assaulted by a gang of hoodlums and stoned. Upon complaining to the police yesterday about the affair, Officer Ward was detailed to investigate the matter. At the usual hour, the young rowdies again assaulted Renrew. Ward immediately gave chase, and after a long and exciting pursuit succeeded in capturing one of the toughs, a negro named Charles Bull. He was taken to the central police station and locked up.

BROUGHT DOWN A BARTENDER.

Sandy Knight's Saloon the Scene of a Murderous Affray.

Just at midnight last night Andy McAndrew was shot in the left breast by a mulatto named Charles Knox. The affair happened in Sandy Knight's saloon, northwest corner of Capitol avenue and Tenth street, where McAndrew was tending bar. About 9 o'clock the mulatto came into the saloon boasting of his pugilistic prowess, and informed the loafers present that he wanted trouble. Being entirely too boistrous, he was ordered by the bartender to leave the saloon. He refused to go, and was forcibly ejected by McAndrew. Inside of a minute, however, he was back in the saloon, pounding Walt Turnham. He was again put out and again returned. This time the proprietor, Sandy Knight, lent a helping hand by hurling a beer glass at Knox. The mulatto beat a hasty retreat, but promised to be back soon. He next hunted up Policeman Bloom and tried to persuade him to arrest Sandy and his bartender. Failing in this, he returned to the saloon with the remark, "I'm back after you," pointing his finger at McAndrew. The bartender, without any further ceremony, pushed the mulatto through the door.

Snatching his revolver from his pocket, Knox sprang forward and fired at McAndrew, the ball taking effect in his left breast. The would-be murderer next dashed the revolver to the pavement and started on a run up Tenth street. Officer Bloom was on the southeast corner of the street when the shot was fired, and seeing the subsequent flight of Knox, he started in pursuit. No attention was paid to the officer's order to halt, and he snapped his revolver twice at the fugitive, but the cartridges failed to explode. Catching up with Knox he struck him on the back of the head with the butt of his revolver, felling him to the ground and clapping a pair of hand-cuffs on his wrists before he had time to rise. The patrol was called and Knox was locked up.

The wounded McAndrew was taken to his residence at 915 Capital avenue, and an examination of his wound showed that the ball had taken an upward course and lodged under the collar bone. The full extent of the injury is not yet known.

JOHN L. BLAIR'S MILLIONS.

He Has Owned More Miles of Railroad Than Any Other One Man.

New York Sun: John L. Blair, the witness before the Pacific railroad commission last week, is one of the oddest characters in the country. He is al. already beyond the regulation threescore and ten, but looks after his ten or more millions as vigorously as he used to manage his dollars when he was a poor but thrity youngster in Warren county, N.Y. He made his own start in life, and got his first taste of wealth from some railroad building in Warren county. The bulk of his fortune, however, he gained in building roads in Iowa. His general scheme was to get up a company to build a road through new territory. Then he got the people along the line to chip in enough to pay all the expenses of building the road, the work being done by a construction company, which was him in another form. Bonds were issued for this and stock equal in amount to the bonds was issued to his company, which was also himseli. The building up of the country by the road made the stock valuable and John I. Blair rich. At one time he owned more miles of railroad than any man in the country. Vanderbilt not excepted. He built the town of Blairstown, where he lives in a solidly magnificent place. It is a thriving village, some distance from anywhere in New Jersey. To get to it and away from it he built the Blairstown railroad, the chief business of which is to carry John I. Blair back and forth. He is the hero of innumerable quaint anecdotes. A son lives in fine style at Belvidere, N. J. Once a friend, seeing the son drive a gorgeous equipage that cast the old man's modest carriage into the shade, remarked on the difference.

"Well, you see," said the millionaire dryly, "I never had the advantage of a rich father."

Once out west some of his men were arrested and when he wanted to go bail for them the judge, not impressed by his rather rough exterior, insisted on some evidence of his reliability as a bondsman. The old man trotted out a few hundred thousand dollars' worth of government bonds that he had handy and offered to produce several millions of good railroad bonds if he was given a few hours more notice.

Once he ran on the republican ticket for governor of New Jersey. The agreement was that he was to furnish the money and the politicians the experience He was not elected, and at the end of the campaign he had the experience and the politicians had a big heap of the money. It was then that he told his famous anecdote of the western man who drove a lot of hogs from St. Louis, where hogs were low, to Chicago, where they were high, and finding that before he got there the hog market had twisted around so that swine were higher in St. Louis than in Chicago, drove the hogs back again, getting to St. Louis just in time to strike a depression in the St. Louis hog market, which was matched by an elevation at Chicago. The man said, so the story went, that he hadn't made much money out of it, but he had had the society of the hogs.

"Well, I'm like that feller," said Blair. "I haven't been elected governor, but I've had the society of the hogs."

Blair has dabbled in politics some since then, but his experience was not lost. His contributions to campaign funds have never exceeded generosity. He was a delegate from New Jersey to the convention that nominated Blaine, and on the way out he kept a whole car load of young politicians up all night by telling them funny stories. In the morning he was the freshest and heartiest man in the car.

He travels all over the country alone, as freely as though he were nearer eighteen than eighty.

Homesick Cowboys.

Dallas News: Jim Kid, of Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, writes to Pony Bill, of the Range Journal, to say that several of the boys of the Wild West have met with painful accidents. Kid headed the list by his horse falling on him and "mashing him up" while he was riding at full speed picking up two shilling pieces. Buck Taylor got his leg broken while the cowboys were dancing the Virginia reel on horseback. Joe Esquival got his eyes shot out with a blank cartridge. Dick Johnson got his ribs mashed up by a bucking horse falling on him. Billy Bullock got his ankle thrown out of place by a fall. Broncho Charley got his ankle smashed. One of the boys got into a row on the streets, licked seven cops and stands now in imminent danger of relentless English law. Buffalo Bill is a good, considerate boss; the Wild West is showing to 15,000 to 20,000 daily, but Kid says both the Indians and cowboys are homesick and declare if they ever get west of the Mississippi river again they will know enough to stay there.

OBJECTING TO AN OVERLAY.

Failure of the City Council to Pass Grading Ordinances.

A LACK OF FUNDS THE CAUSE.

Hascall Wants to Have Special Counsel For the Council, But Doesn't Get It—Other Business Transacted.

The City Council.

The city council held an interesting adjourned meeting last evening. In the absence of President Bechel the chair was filled by Councilman Lee. Councilman Kitchen was absent. One of the noticeable features of the meeting was the failure to pass grading ordinances. When the first paper of this nature came up for final disposal Mr. Burnham made an objection. He stated that the funds for this purpose had run out long ago, and that it was not right to pass any more ordinances without the funds to back them up. In consequence of this objection several ordinances presented failed to pass on the third reading. Mr. Lowry upon seeing the feeling of the council upon the subject, stated that he, as the chairman of the committee on grades and grading, would not recommend the grading of any more streets at present.

Another matter that caused considerable debate was a report presented by Mr. Hascall, as chairman of the judiciary committee. It was to the effect that the necessary counsel and clerical aid be employed to prepare the case of the council in the police matter to go before the supreme court.

Mr. Burnham signed a minority report providing that the city attorney concur in the selection of the council's attorneys.

Mr. Alexander thought that it would be only justice that the city attorney should look into the matter and have something to say in regard to the manner in which the case should be presented, and that the minority should at least be recognized.

After considerable debate the report was withdrawn.

The following communications were received:

From City Treasurer Rush, stating that he had made a tender of $500 to A. W. Street for damages of lot 6, block 258, caused by the opening of an alley, and that said payment was refused. Placed on file.

The bill of Mount & Griffin for sprinkling Sixteenth street during the fair and reunion was presented in a communication from the board of public works. The bill was $250 and was allowed.

The contract for curbing Nineteenth street, from St. Mary's avenue to Leavenworth street, which had been awarded to Whalen & Brennan, was approved.

The contract awarded to James Mills for the painting of the Sixteenth viaduct by the board of public works, was approved.

The city physician's report for September was placed on file. It shows 90 deaths and 146 births.

A communication from the city water works stating that several hydrants that had been ordered had been set and are ready for service was referred to the chief of the fire department.

The contracts for paving the alley in blocks 107 and 140 with Colorado sandstone, and for paving Nicholas street, from Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets with Sioux Falls granite, were approved.

Frank Rinehart asked for permission to erect a printing room for the building at 1520 Douglas street. The petition was referred to the committee on fire and water works, chief of the fire department, and building inspector with power to act.

The bill presented by C. E. Fanning & Co. for street sweeping was allowed. It amounted to $2,085.10.

A petition from Jane R. Hospe in relation to the taking in of twelve inches of her lot by the curbing on Seventeenth, between Chicago and Davenport streets was referred to the city engineer.

N. Frederickson, James Goff and others entered a protest against the present grade on Pacific street, between Eleventh and Thirteenth streets and it was referred to the delegation from the First ward.

N. K. Fairbanks & Co., in a communication, stated that they are desirous of enlarging their factory, and in consequence they requested a vacation for twenty years of the alley extending east and west through block 19 in Credit Foncier addition. Referred to the First ward delegation.

The report of the committee appointed to examine the books of the secretary of the board of education was referred to the finance committee. It was in brief as follows:

Commencing March, 1883, we find that the receipts and disbursements of the board were as follows:

Balance in treasury March 31, 1883		$35,841 27
Deduct warrants outstanding March 31, 1883		431 36
		$35,409 91
Amount collected from fines and licenses	$594.927 91	
Amount taxes collected	227,717 00	
Warrants drawn	852,587 16	
		$5,367 67
Addition warrants outstanding April 30, 1887		$1,078 27
Balance in treasury April 30, 1887		$6,445 95

City Attorney Webster recommended the payment of the contested bill of the Barber Asphalt company amounting to $3,471.20 for repairs of pavement on Tenth street, between Centre and Williams streets. It was referred to the committee on fire and water works for one week.

The pending matter in regard to the retaining wall between the new building being erected by the BEE Publishing company and the new city hall building, was referred to the judiciary committee, chairman of the board of public works, superintendent of buildings, and the committee on public property and buildings with power to act.

H. T. Clark asked permission to grade in front of certain lots in block 4 of Sweezy's addition for the purpose of bringing the street to the proper grade. Referred to the committee on grades and grading.

A petition asking that Twenty-ninth avenue, between Hickory and Leavenworth, be ordered curbed and paved was referred to the committee on paving, curbing and guttering.

A communication from Mrs. F. X. Murray protesting against the work of the cable company at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Dodge streets was referred to the board of public works.

A communication from the Omaha & Council Bluffs Railway and Bridge company accepting the location of the Douglas street approach was placed on record. It was signed by John F. Stewart, president.

Eugene O'Neill, the owner of three houses on Fifteenth street, between Williams and Pierce streets, stated in a petition that his property had been damaged by the grading of the street in front of his house, and he petitioned that said grading be immediately stopped or damages be assessed.

A short time ago Thomas O'Connor raised the roof of his house on Twelfth street one story without permission of the building inspector and the matter was brought into the courts. At the time he was not aware that a permit was required. The erection of a new brick block at the south side of him required him to sacrifice one side of his house, and the delay of the roof controversy left him at the mercy at the elements. In consequence he had a petition in the council last evening asking permission to make the desired changes. It was referred to the committee on fire and water works with power to act.

Louis Bradford asked for permission to remove his lumber yard from the northeast corner of Douglas and Ninth streets to the southeast corner of Tenth and Douglas streets. The petitioner agreed to build his sheds of fire material. Referred to the committee on fire and waterworks.

The appointment of J. T. Evans, vice Boach, as clerk in the second district of the Seventh ward was confirmed.

The following resolutions were adopted. Instructing the street commissioners to relay the sidewalks on South Sixteenth street to the curb line; instructing the street commissioners to remove the obstructions on the sidewalk in front of Jefferson square; allowing judgment in the appeal case of C. D. Woodworth; that hereafter all regular meetings of the council open at 7:30 instead of 8 o'clock; instructing the city attorney to prepare an ordinance for opening Fourteenth street under B. & M. and Union Pacific tracks; instructing the city clerk to cancel the drain and plumbers' license of John L. Flynn.

Mr. Counsman offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee on public property and buildings:

That the plans and specifications, as well as the bids for the building of the new city hall, be rejected for the present, as it appears by the figures for the material and work required to build the hall that the hall will cost about 33⅓ per cent, or one-third more, than the estimated cost of the building that was furnished by the architect, and as it will require more bonds the people that pay the taxes should have a chance to say something on the subject.

Mr. Hascall introduced a resolution that the directors of the public library submit to the council plans for a library building to be located in the middle of Jefferson square with estimates of the same. Referred to the committee on public property and buildings to report next Tuesday evening.

The committee on grades and grading recommended the adoption of the ordinance declaring the necessity of extending Charles street from Seventeenth street to Sherman avenue.

The same committee also recommended the adoption of the ordinance ordering the grading of the alley adjoining the W. C. T. U. building.

They also recommended the grading of Twenty-ninth street from Cuming street to Indiana avenue.

The committee on police reported that it would be illegal, and also a discrimination, to enforce a license upon lunch pedlars.

A resolution was adopted that the grading on South Fifteenth street be immediately stopped.

The committee on grades and grading recommended the changing of the grade, as petitioned for by M. P. Kearney and others, of South Eleventh street, from Vinton to Bancroft streets.

An ordinance making an appropriation of $28,077.22 for the payment of liabilities incurred during the month of September, reached second reading, and was laid over under the rules.

The following ordinances were adopted: Levying a tax and assessment upon certain lots to pay one-fifth the cost of constructing the Eleventh street viaduct; special tax and assessment to cover part cost of construction of cost of sewer in district No. 42; declaring the alley in blocks 4 and 7, Kountze's third addition, and block 258, original plat of Omaha, open for public travel; vacating the alley in block 188, in the original plat of Omaha; changing the grade of Martha street from Tenth to Eleventh street; declaring the necessity of appropriating certain property and lands for the extension of Charles street from Seventeenth to Sherman avenue.

VICTIM OF THE FAITH CURE.

Death of a Woman Who Scorned Human Remedies.

Jane E. Baldwin, who died recently at 1108 Chicago street, was one of many unfortunates whose life has been almost suicidally shortened by a reliance in the so-called faith cure. Her trouble was a sort of uterine tumor called a "polypus," which became detached, and by a simple operation of a competent physician could have been easily removed. Instead of doing this she squandered her money on the charlatans of the faith cure, and died, when her life might easily have been saved. In making his report of the case to the city physician, Dr. V. C. Kauffman gave the following significant cause of her demise: "Death caused by trifling with christian science for the cure, till a septic condition developed from a decomposed uterine polypus," which in plain Saxon means that her system was poisoned by the decomposed tumor.

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday by Superintendent Whitlock:

August Benzon, remodel ice house, foot of Jones street, to cost	$2,000
Knudt Thompson, one and one-half story and basement frame dwelling, and remodelling house, 17th between Mason and Leavenworth streets, to cost	2,400
C. B. Evans, one story frame cottage, Grant near 30th, to cost	400
Frank Graseman, one story frame cottage, 20th between Nicholas and Paul, to cost	600
Cahn & Woolley, one and one-half story frame dwelling, Devan near Park, to cost	1,800
John Mullen, one story frame cottage, 22nd and Grace, to cost	650
Teressa Miller, one story frame cottage, 7th and Bancroft, to cost	500
St. Mary's convent, basement and three-story and attic brick building, Castellar and 15th, to cost	59,000
M. Lange and J. Nagl, to remodel building and put additional brick story to same, 606-608 S. 13th street, to cost	9,500
Mrs. Jane Laty, one and one-half story frame addition to dwelling, 19th between Grace and Spruce, to cost	200
Ten permits aggregating	$77,050

"Sleepy" Hewitt Again.

Leon Hewitt, better known as "Sleepy," was arrested last evening for stealing a basket of grapes from the store of Metcalf & Perfect, 524 North Sixteenth street. Mr. Perfect caught him in the act and attempted to arrest him, but "Sleepy" struck out with his fist and managed to escape. The police captured him later and locked him up.

Seriously Injured.

Mrs. R. Jenson, of 2421 Parker street, accidentally fell down the stairway leading to her cellar, at her residence yesterday morning and received injuries that may prove fatal.

BORN.

SOLON—Tuesday, October 11, in Omaha, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Solon, a daughter.

IMPROVING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Assembling of the Convention at Quincy, Ill.

A REPRESENTATIVE MEETING.

Congress to Be Asked For an Appropriation Sufficient to Deepen the Channel of the River.

The Father of Waters.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 13.—A Mississippi river improvement convention, called for the purpose of considering the improvement of the river between the Des Moines rapids and the mouth of the Illinois river, was held in this city to-day. The convention was a very representative body. It embraced as delegates members of congress, legislators, officials of the cities along the river, prominent business men and members of firms engaged in packet and rafting operations. Rather broad views prevailed, local interests being laid aside in the deliberations. Congressman Hatch, of Missouri, was elected permanent chairman, and James H. Handley, of Quincy, secretary. The list of delegates adopted by the convention showed that the following cities were represented: St. Louis, Chester, Clarksville, Hamilton, Hannibal, Warsaw, Dubuque, Alton, Canton, Burlington, Taylor, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria and Edina. General Singleton, of Illinois, J. F. Dickison, of Minnesota, and N. R. Derby, of Iowa, were elected vice presidents of the convention.

The following committee on resolutions was appointed: V. Day, Warsaw; E. M. Dickey, Dubuque; W. T. Foster, Burlington; E. Tucker, Keokuk; C. F. Howard, Hannibal; Frank Gaiennie, St. Louis; Z. B. Job, Alton; J. T. McBride, Chester; B. Lamont, Hamilton; P. E. Cox, Quincy; F. R. Condit, Canton; Dr. Tindall, Taylor; C. P. King, Peoria.

Captain Ruffner, in charge of the government engineering corps for the division of the river under consideration, by request submitted an extended report of the work necessary to be done, at once in order to insure a reasonable boating stage of water, giving in detail the character and extent of the various improvements. According to his statement $530,000 must be appropriated by congress for this division of the river.

Hugh J. Brady, of St. Louis, submitted the following statement: "The states bordering on the Mississippi river and its tributaries produced in 1886 about 2,000,000,000 bushels of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley. The improvement of the river would reduce the rate of freight from St. Louis to New Orleans at least 1 cent per bushel; but suppose it would only add ½ cent per bushel to the above; that would foot up $10,000,000 to the producer. In high water we can float five barges of grain from St. Louis down the river containing 250,000 bushels in six days. In low water five barges can only take 125,000 bushels and it takes fourteen days, which means a loss to the barge company, for eight days at $3.50 per day, of $2,800, which loss must be made off high water. With a fair stage of water corn can be carried from St. Louis to New Orleans for 4 cents per bushel and wheat for 5 cents. During the year 1886 the barge line carried from St. Louis to New Orleans 1,501,130 bushels of corn, 143,439 bushels of wheat and 508,755 bushels of oats, a grand total of 2,843,824 bushels.

The committee on resolutions submitted the following report, the chairman saying the committee deemed it advisable to deviate from the text of the call for the convention:

Whereas, In the past appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi river, between the Des Moines and Illinois rivers, have been entirely inadequate to the importance of the interests involved; and

Whereas, At the present time the channel of this section of the river is in much worse condition than the channel either above or below the points named, thereby making successful navigation of the river impossible and depriving those sections of country tributary thereto of the full benefit of this great highway; therefore be it

Resolved, That our representatives in congress be urged to work and