THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING DECEMBER 7, 1887. NUMBER 172

OMAHA THE DARK HORSE.

Encouraging Progress Made By Her Representatives in Washington.

PADDOCK TALKS ON NEBRASKA.

He Explains the Marvelous Growth of the State and its Metropolis—Carlisle's Bad Taste—Other Washington Matters.

Hard at Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Most of the Nebraska committee were present at the capitol to-day and heard the president's message. Ex-Mayor Boyd, Mr. Lambertson, Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Meiklejohn occupied seats in the reserved gallery of the senate, while Governor Thayor took in the proceedings from the senate shamber itself. During the day each and all of the committee were busily engaged in button holing the senators and members of congress in the interest of Omaha as the place for holding the next national convention. Mr. Hitchcock had a short interview with Senator Ingalls, during which the senator expressed himself as strongly in favor of Omaha and willing to use his best efforts to advance her interests in case it should be made perfectly clear that the hotel accommodations for taking care of the immense crowd, which certainly will be in attendance, are adequate. Church Howe was circulating around among the southern members. Early in the day Mr. Rosewater piloted a number of the committee to the chief signal officers, quarters, where he introduced them to his old friend, General Greely. General Greely expressed great interest in the object of the committee's visit and spoke in the warmest terms of his former experience in Omaha and the many friends which he made during his sojourn there. This evening a largely attended meeting is in progress at the Arlington hotel, to which many western members of congress and prominent republicans throughout the country have been invited to confer with the Nebraska committee in reference to the convention.

There is nothing to be said about the fight over the location of the national convention as there are not more than half a dozen members of the committee present, but it is expected that the trains to-morrow morning will bring a large number of members and the canvass will then actively begin. The delegations for the various cities. Chicago, Philadelphia, Omaha, St. Louis and Minneapolis have opened headquarters and are ready to commence the fight as soon as the committee arrives. In the meantime they are working among the members of congress from the various states trying to secure their influence. Philadelphia will make a much stronger bid than was expected and it is now believed the choice will be between Chicago and that city, with the chances in favor of Chicago. In the event that the lines are closely drawn the Omaha and Minneapolis people will favor Chicago in preference to going east, but the policy of these two smaller cities is to hold their few votes, hoping that they may be able to catch the support of either Chicago or Philadelphia in case the fight becomes determined, but Philadelphia people would rather go to Chicago than to either Omaha or Minneapolis. In fact, Chicago is the second choice of nearly every man.

The headquarters of the Nebraska delegation at the Arlington were to-night flooded with Ohioans and southern men who are working for Cincinnati. Omaha is gaining ground as a dark horse, at least. Nebraska's delegation is considerably encouraged to-night and the prospects are that the fight between Cincinnati and Chicago will become so strong that one of the outside cities will secure the convention. The Nebraskans are working with the greatest energy and are ably assisted, not only by people from Iowa but some of the Dakotins and a number from the northwestern states. The Minneapolis delegation is making a vigorous effort. They arrived on a special train this evening and many of them were about the headquarters of the Nebraskans.

Secret of Nebraska's Prosperity.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—To-day's New York Tribune has a column and a half interview with Senator Paddock which has brought out a deal of comment in congressional circles. The body matter of the interview is shown in the headlines, which are: "Nebraska's New Senator," "Interesting Views on Public Affairs," "Senator Paddock's State is Flourishing and the Republican Majority Increases," "Suggestions About Financial Legislation." After stating that he prefers Blaine for president, and that if the republican party in every state would labor for the passage of a high license law by their respective legislatures, like that in force in Nebraska, they would do more to solve the prohibition problem in this country and to remove that question from politics than can be done in any other way, the senator, in answer to the question, "What is the business outlook in Nebraska this year?" says: "Most encouraging. Our crops were, in the main, excellent. We shall have, on account of our largely-increased acreage resulting from the opening up of new farms, a larger crop of corn, which is our great product, than ever before. On account of the shortage in other states, which were more seriously affected by the drought than we were, we are already getting nearly double the price for corn, that we were getting last year, when crops were large everywhere throughout the corn belt. Nearly 800 miles of railroad have been built in our state this year, and there has been a large immigration of a better class of farmers, chiefly from the middle western states.

"There has been an enormous increase in the packing of hogs and cattle at Omaha, Lincoln and Nebraska City, but principally at Omaha, which has, within two years, advanced to third place in the list of cities most noted for this great industry. Manufacturing interests are developing rapidly at Omaha, Beatrice and other points. The population of the state has grown from about 380,000 in 1880 to fully 1,000,000 in 1887, which explains the phenomenal growth of the principal cities. This is the true reason of the great rise in realty values rather than the theory, so generally adopted in the east, that it is simply a result of a speculative boom in real estate without an increase of business, population and wealth to warrant it. There is not one man in a thousand east of the Alleghanies who has any conception of the enormous magnitude of the business, financial strength and wonderful material and social development of the great west."

As to the causes of the recent money stringency and what legislation he would suggest to prevent a recurrence of such troubles, Senator Paddock said: "This is a very large question, and an answer, satisfactory even to myself, could not be compressed into an interview of this character. But one thing is certain—the theory advanced by some at the east that this disturbance was occasioned by real estate speculations in the west, is fallacious. The appreciation in real estate valuations in the newer west is the result chiefly of an enormous increase of population, business and wealth in the past ten years in that section. During this period, agricultural and other industrial pursuits peculiar to the rural portion of that great country had developed and increased to a point beyond the ability of the cities and towns, which are its natural distributing centers, to take care of the vastly increased business incident to this phenomenal growth, without a corresponding increase of other facilities. The demand for additional area for new stores, warehouses, mills, manufacturing establishments, etc., and for more residences for the largely increased number of people employed under this new order of things, naturally and legitimately led to an appreciation in real estate values. This, however, did not affect the east in any way, except to increase the demand upon it from that section for more merchandise and manufactured ware and commercial facilities required by these prosperous conditions which, in turn, demanded increased remittances. This actually caused an increase of the flow of money to the eastward, instead of an increased inflow from the east. If money went west for real estate investment, and very little went for that purpose, it was sent in the form of eastern bills of exchange, which were immediately deposited in some bank in a western city and were quickly returned by such banks as a deposit to some bank in New York. If it happened to be used in the purchase of real estate, most likely it went into the hands of a settler upon whose property there was a mortgaged indebtedness held by some eastern capitalist, perhaps for many years, which was paid off, resulting in the return of this money to the east.

"I am not sure that competent legislation to prevent combinations through corners and trusts and the devices of modern capital to control and temporarily advance the price of the necessaries of life, can be secured, but an effort should be made both in state and federal governments.

"I am confident that legislation can be devised that will secure more prudent, conservative and conscientious railroad management. Government supervision of railroads should begin with their construction. No project to build another should be permitted to be undertaken until authorized by a commissioner or by an official agency of some character to be constituted by congress, and then only upon certain conditions to be carefully defined by law. The commercial necessity of the proposed road should be satisfactorily shown and the issue of securities should be limited to actually constructed road and at the actual cost of construction, including equipment, and a careful record of the same should be kept by the commission. The executive and operative management of roads should be open to inspection at all times, and heavy penalties should be fixed for the abuse of the trust by an officer in such management. Each state should have a co-operative commission with substantially the same powers for the regulation and management of roads altogether local. Such commission should also have authority to require the use of the amplest safeguards for the avoidance of accidents to passengers and employes. A public sentiment must be aroused which shall demand for the people the cheapest, safest and speediest possible transit for themselves and their freight while, for the capital involved in such roads, its owners must receive a reasonably liberal return for its use. Stock watering, construction rings and the soulless disregard for the rights of others which now obtains must be prohibited and prevented. This will largely check the great evil of large properties falling into the hands of speculators who insist upon the highest rates for transportation that an irresponsible management can force out of the people for the poorest, cheapest and most dangerous service they can induce them to accept in order that there may be no failure of dividends. With proper railroad supervision compelling honest management we shall have less frequent period of stringency and fewer financial pahics."

How the Message Was Received.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The president's message was a great surprise to republicans and universally a disappointment to democrats. The republicans were surprised to see the administration of the democratic party so readily favor free trade. The democrats were disappointed in finding none of the recommendations in the message which they had implored the chief magistrate to make. The republicans are frank to admit their delight over the character of the message. The comments made by Senator William E. Chandler, late secretary of the navy, and Senator Hiscock, of New York, indicate very thoroughly the drift of opinion of the principal men of the republican party. Senator Chandler said: "The message delights me, because it openly announces the principles of the democratic party, and that this administration is for free trade. If the party will only endorse the message and stand to it, we can sweep the country next year. I am afraid the whole thing will be repudiated."

Senator Hiscock said: "We can carry New York by at least 30,000 majority if the democrats will only stand upon that platform. The republicans want nothing better."

Representative McKinley, of Ohio, who is one of the principal members of the committee on ways and means, said: "I am glad the democratic party has at last been drawn into a hole where it has been compelled to show its hand. It is now free trade against protection to our industries."

Quite a number of democratic senators and members refused to-night to express an opinion upon the message and it is readily seen that they are very slow to endorse it. The party in congress will be quite as much split up on the question of endorsing the message as on the reform of the tariff. The Ohioans are raging furiously over the reference to free wool while the southerners are mad because there was no allusion to the abolishing of internal revenue taxes.

London Papers on the Message.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Morning Post, commenting on President Cleveland's message, says: "The message will produce a sensation in Europe as well as in America and strengthen the free trade cause throughout the world."

The Daily News says: "Seldom has an American president had a more important lesson to teach. The fact is, the policy of protection has been reduced to a practical and theoretical absurdity. The stone now set rolling will not stop until the idol of protection is broken in pieces."

The Times says: It is remarkable that Mr. Cleveland has the courage to confront the serried phalanx of protectionists on the eve of a contest for the presidency. So far as England is concerned it is questionable whether America will not confront us in formidable rivalry in both home and foreign markets.

The Chronicle says: If the policy of President Cleveland is adopted, its effect on the trade of the world cannot fail to be immense.

The Standard says: President Cleveland's message marks a revolutionary starting point in fiscal controversies in the United States.

Pensions Issued.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Nebraska pension were granted to-day as follows: Original—Fillman K. Wooster, Nebraska City; E. Byrause, Omaha.

Pensions for Iowans: Original—David Slanaker, Kasson; William A. Casteel, Villisca. Increase—Jacob W. Fees, Mount Etna; Henry Canfield, Ottumwa; Jonathan Dixon, Keosauqua; William H. McNickle, Starsboro; Hiram Elliot, Moravia; Charles Stiegle, Farmers; George R. Lester, State Center; William A. Keepers, Whittemay; Jacob A. Bowers, Seymour; William George McElree, Star; Amos Young, Des Moines. Restoration and Increase—William I. Scott, Mount Ayr; George W. Bottomstone, Wyoming.

Carlisle's Speech Criticized.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The republican members of the house are making some severe comments upon Speaker Carlisle's speech upon taking the chair yesterday. They say it might have been proper for him to have harangued at a democratic caucus as he did the house and that he might very properly have told the members of his own party anywhere what he should do, but for him to proclaim the healthy condition of the country to be due to his party's action and demand the success of the democratic measures in a body made up of republicans as well as democrats, was not only bad taste and poor judgment, but an actual affront to republicans. It is the first time during a period of four years that Mr. Carlisle's words to the house as a body have been taken exception to.

Patents Issued.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following patents were issued to-day: Richard D. Baldwin, F. Doyle and A. A. Thomas, Chicago, Ill., assignors to J. W. Traer, Cedar Rapids, Ia., and said Baldwin, furnace; Edward W. Gady, Mason City, Ia., pitman; George Haderfeldt, Ida Grove, Ia., horsepower; Robert M. Lafferty, Davenport, Ia., valve; Charles W. May, assignor of one-half to J. P. White, Omaha, automatic station indicator; Wesley Miller, Blanchard Ia., animal catching device; Andrew J. Neal Mills, assignor of seven-sixteenths to A. T. Bartholomew, Creston, and H. T. Milliken, Marion, Ia., fence machine.

Cabinet Changes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate: Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States; William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, to be secretary of the interior; Don F. Dickinson, of Michigan, to be postmaster general; Charles F. Fairchild, of New York, to be secretary of the treasury; George M. Rives, of New York, to be assistant secretary of state; Isaac H. Maynard, of New York, to be assistant secretary of the treasury; Sigourney Butler, of Massachusetts, to be second comptroller of the treasury; James W. Hyatt, of Connecticut, to be treasurer of the United States.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following Nebraska postmasters were appointed to-day: David J. Jones, Bodare, Sioux county, vice John W. Hunter, resigned; Frank Pepperl, Burchard, Pawnee county, vice Abram W. Bloomfield, resigned; Charles E. Hans, Germantown, Seward county, vice Benjamin W. Walker, resigned.

The name of the postoffice at Garisbrook, Furnas county, was changed to-day to Stamford, and Albert F. Henry was appointed postmaster, vice William W. Green, resigned. That at North Side, Wayne county, was changed to Winside.

The postoffice at Bondsville, Red Willow county, was discontinued to-day.

National Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—It is understood that two reports have been submitted so the president by the Pacific railroad commission, one signed by Mr. Pattison and the other by the rest of the commission.

Mr. Crisp expressed the opinion to the BEE correspondent to-day that the Outhwaite bill amending the Thurman sinking fund act, that was laid over from the last congress, will be introduced again and passed, but this, he said, would depend upon what the president said on the subject in transmitting the reports of the commission to congress.

Nebraska Senators Honored.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Senators Paddock and Manderson have been elected members of the republican national league of this city.

Committee Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The caucus committees of both parties in the senate held meetings this morning and began their work of arranging representation upon the regular and standing committees of the senate.

BLAINE AS A CANDIDATE.

A Maine Friend's Views on the Coming Convention.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—J. Manchester Haynes, the Maine member of the national republican committee and a particular friend of Mr. Blaine, while on his way to Washington today was asked: "You are quoted in an interview recently as saying that Mr. Blaine had no preference where the convention should be held?"

"I don't think the reporter caught my meaning exactly. Mr. Blaine has expressed no desire to have the convention in any particular place and will not do so. There is a feeling, however, among many of Mr. Blaine's friends and supporters that perhaps his interests will be better served if the convention is held in a certain locality."

"Do you mean Chicago?"

"Yes."

"Are the wishes of Mr. Blaine's friends likely to control the national committee?"

"I do not think the national committee will consider the interests of any candidate in selecting the place for the next convention. We will be governed entirely by what is best for the party in our judgment."

"Is Mr. Blaine a candidate for renomination?"

"I do not think he would decline a renomination, but he is not in position to make a fight for it. I mean he would feel some delicacy about taking such a course. Mr. Blaine made a contest for the nomination in 1876 and in 1880. In 1884 he was again a candidate and won, but was defeated at the polls. He feels that if he runs again the nomination must come to him without a struggle. I have no doubt Mr. Blaine would feel highly complimented to receive the unanimous nomination of the republican convention next year. It would be an expression by the party that our defeat in 1884 was due to other causes and not to Mr. Blaine. If any man can be suggested who will draw the prohibition, Irish, labor, mugwump and Chinese vote I have no doubt the convention will nominate him unanimously. But can such a man be found? If not, then we should take the man who can hold a majority of these factions. The mugwumps would oppose Blaine as they did in 1884, but could a man who would please the mugwumps carry California? Blaine has a very strong hold on the Pacific coast states and he would undoubtedly carry them all. There are a great many questions to be considered in connection with the republican nomination and I am confident that the convention will decide wisely and for the best interests of the party."

"Have you seen the published statement that Mr. Blaine was going to return by way of San Francisco next year, and make a triumphant march across the continent?"

"Yes, but I don't believe it. I think Mr. Blaine will return home before June, but I have no idea he will come home by way of San Francisco. He has said nothing about it to any one that I know of. Mr. Blaine may, of course, return that way, but I think it very doubtful. Mr. Blaine is not a very good sailor, and he is not fond enough of water to undertake a long sail through the Suez canal and across the Indian and Pacific oceans for pleasure. When he gets ready he will probably come the shortest way home."

A DECISION FOR DRUMMERS.

A Judge Holds That They Do Not Have to Pay a State License.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 6.—In the United States district court to-day Judge Sabin released Robert Stockton, a Kansas City drummer, from the custody of the state authorities, who had imprisoned him for refusal to pay the state drummers' license. The judge said the state law in this case was void because it conflicts with the federal constitution, which gives congress the sole power to regulate inter-state commerce.

The Death Record.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Phillippe Rousseau, the the French painter, died to-day aged seventy-nine years.

Fatal Collapse of a Water Tower.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 6.—At Thomasville to-day the collapse of a water tower killed four men outright and caused serious injury to four others, one of whom cannot live.

ENDICOTT'S ANNUAL EXHIBIT.

The Head of the War Department Submits His Annual Report.

INCREASED ALLOWANCES ASKED.

Attention Called to the Defenseless Condition of the Pacific Coast in Regard to Fortifications—Recommendations.

Report of the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The secretary of war made public his annual report this evening. It occupied sixty-seven pages of small type, yet contains little that is new to BEE readers and which is not covered by the regular press report. The report states that plans and estimates for the completion of the barracks and other buildings at Forts Robinson, Neb., and D. A. Russell, Wyo., have been approved by him and the sums of $75,000 and $50,000 have been respectively appropriated for these purposes. Plans and estimates for work at San Antonio, Fort Porter and Fort Ryley to the amounts of $50,000, $35,000 and $40,000, respectively, have also been approved.

The secretary says, among many things: "I recommend that for the extra expense necessarily incurred, each commissioned officer, while traveling to or from the place of the session of a general court martial, court of inquiry or retiring board and during its session, be allowed a reasonable compensation for such extra expense actually incurred and that the judge advocate or recorder of any such court or board shall, in addition to his other pay, receive a per diem allowance for every day he shall be necessarily employed in such court or board. It would also be just that each of the commissioned officers in the judge advocate general's department below the grade of the judge advocate general be authorized to have one civilian clerk, whose compensation and traveling allowances shall be the same as those of paymasters' clerks.

"The pay of non-commissioned officers of the army is too low. It is often less than that of a private on extra duty and the position is, therefore, frequently declined by reliable men. The remuneration should be increased to range from $25 to $55 per month as an incentive for good soldiers to seek, rather than to avoid promotion.

The records show that the great majority of men who desert or seek discharge, are those of less than three years' service. This is a great evil and a constant drain on the army. In order to get rid, without injury to the government, of recruits who are inefficient, worthless, discontented and unfitted for service the adjutant general recommends that discharges be made purchasable at rates that would reimburse the government for expenses of recruiting and transportation.

[Press].—The annual report of the secretary of war shows that the expenditures of the department during the fiscal year amount to $241,386,165. The estimates for the next fiscal year aggregate $53,338,710, against an appropriation for the current year of $41-055,302. The increase is caused by the incorporation of an estimate of $22,339,151 for public works, including river and harbor improvements; the expenditures on that account amounting to only $1,308,409. The secretary says the estimate for military establishment are based on the actual requirements of the service. During recent years the appropriation for the transportation of the army, have been inadquate to meet the cost thereof, and the failure to appropriate for that service has caused much embarrassment. The secretary refers to General Schofield's recommendation that at least one eight inch muzzle-loading gun, with appliances for target practice, and one or more of the new breach-loading guns and mortars be furnished each military post with a view to improvement of artillery instruction.

Touching Geronimo and his fellow captives now confined at Fort Pickens and Mount Vernon barracks, the report says that at this time it is a difficult matter to find for them a permanent home. For many reasons it is impossible to return them to Arizona; under existing laws they cannot be taken to the Indian territory and on the northern reservations the climate is too cold for them.

The report refers briefly to the difficulty in August last in Colorado between the state authorities and Colorow's band of Utes and says an effort should be made for a restitution of their property to the Indians.

The secretary strongly approves of the recommendation contained in General Sheridan's reports touching the extension of all possible aid by the government to the national guard of the different states and suggesting a system of national encampments for state militia at the expense of the national government.

Attention is called to the fact that the Pacific coast is destitute of fortifications, guns and armament of every description, while San Francisco is without a single gun which can be fired with safety with the present charges of powder and modern projectiles.

Favorable endorsemement is also given to the lieutenant general's recommendation that the present strength of the army be increased by 5,000 men, and particular attention is called to the importance of an increase of the artillery service and also certain changes in the present organization of artillery regiments.

The secretary suggests that the number of court-martial trials can be much reduced if provision be made for the punishment of minor offenses without summoning a court-martial, as indicated in the annual report of 1886. The secretary renews his recommendation for the enactment of laws for the punishment of civilian witnesses who refuse to testify; for authority to secure the assistance of civilians and police officers in arresting and holding deserters and for the revision of the articles of war, which have remained substantially unattended here, while in England and elsewhere the military codes have been modified in accordance with the requirements of modern times. The secretary recommends legislation regulating and making uniform the punishment that may be the imitation in cases of deserters and fixing the liability of minors to military jurisdiction after enlistment.

In reference to the pay department of the army, the report says: "There is frequent clashing of authority between the war and treasury departments in regard to payments directed by the former. To the great embarrassment of the disbursing officer accounts are disallowed. The disallowance of payments made by and under such authority works great hardships to the disbursing officer, as on the one hand he is confronted with a charge of disobedience and on the other assuming liability, for which either he or his sureties will be held pecuniarily responsible. In order to prevent this I recommend that the powers of the respective departments be clearly defined by legislative act."

Copious quotations are made from the report of the chief of ordnance relative to the success of domestic manufacturers in producing high grade steels and the advisability of increased appropriations for a supply of ordinance and for experiments with the dynamite torpedo gun and those now in progress with shells charged with high explosives fired by means of gunpowder.

In concluding his report the secretary says: "The result of the examination for promotion under the civil service regulations which were applied to the war department in May were satisfactory. The total number of clerks examined was 1,014, of which 963, or 95 per cent, passed. I renew the recommendations contained in my previous reports and in those of my predecessor for the appointment of an assistant secretary of war and of an assistant attorney general to advise and assist in the legal and technical questions which daily occur."

The Department of Justice.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The annual report of Attorney General Garland gives a full account of the business of that department during the fiscal year. The number of ordinary suits now pending in the court of claims, is 1,110, involving the sum of $13,250,000. The number of cases filed under the Cowman act is 1,819, involving about $50,000,000. The petitions filed in the French spoliation cases number 5,569, representing 2,486 vessels and about $30,000,000. During the fiscal year 1,777 civil suits were terminated—922 judgments were for the United States, 102 for defendants, 703 dismissed, 26 appealed to the circuit court and 24 to the supreme court. During this year there were 12,907 criminal prosecutions, mostly for violations of customs and internal revenue laws.

The attorney-general calls attention to the suggestions and recommendations made in his last report in regard to matters calling for remedial legislation, and again urges the necessity of immediate action thereon. These subjects are as follows: Fees of marshals in territories; pay of deputy marshals; revision of fee bill; substitution of fiscal for calendar year; protection of civil officers and witnesses; fees of witnesses and jurors; criminal procedure. In regard to the confinement and treatment of United States prisoners, the attorney-general says he is more than ever convinced of the absolute need of a government penitentiary and reformatory. He also calls attention to the necessity for additional legislation for restoring and preserving court records, and makes an urgent appeal in behalf of certain changes in the judicial system of the country.

The attorney-general urges an appropriation for the erection on ground adjacent to the department of justice of a suitable building for the accommodation of the supreme court and other courts, and the commissioners of the United States. He also asks that congress provide for furnishing portraits of judges of the supreme court to adorn the chambers of that court.

Attention is also invited to the necessity of extending the jurisdiction of the federal courts to crimes committed upon American vessels navigating the great lakes.

Congress is urged to take some action for a settlement of outstanding claims of witnesses and jurors for services during and prior to the year 1885.

The attorney general says increased expenses in the service of process has been the experience of the department since the passage of the inter-state commerce bill. Prior to the passage of that bill marshals were furnished with free transportation over various lines of railway while in the service of process. Since that date, however, no free transportation is furnished and railways charge a mileage greater than the fees allowed the marshal for his travel in such service.

The attorney general, in closing his report, devotes a chapter to consideration of the French spoliation act. He says: "The difficulty of the questions involved suggests the necessity of a vigilant, exhaustive, judicial investigation. I therefore recommend the passage of an act amendatory of the act of the 30th of January, 1885, which shall confer authority upon the court of claims to render judgment in cases provided for by the act instead of reporting their conclusions to congress, as now required to do, and to grant to either party, government or claimant, the right of appeal to the supreme court of the United States from the decision of the court of claims on suits filed under the act of 1885. It is not probable that either government or claimant will find it necessary to resort to appeals in more than a few cases, but as the law now stands no appeal can be taken by either party.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—After the reading of the journal in the senate to-day the presiding officer asked whether it was the pleasure of the senate to proceed with the usual morning business. Mr. Harris suggested that bills and memorials might be introduced and referred.

Mr. Hoar opposed the proposition, stating that it was the ancient custom of the senate not to enter upon any ordinary business until after hearing a communication from the president at the beginning of the session. That was a mark of respect due from the legislative department to the executive. He therefore moved a recess for an hour. The motion was agreed to.

After the recess had been extended for a quarter of an hour longer, Morrill reported that the joint committee appointed to wait upon the president had performed its duty and been informed that the president would immediately communicate with congress in writing. Thereupon several messages were presented by the president's private secretary, and McCook, secretary of the senate, commenced reading the president's message, which was finished at 1:30, after which an adjournment was taken.

House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In the house this morning Mr. Mills, of Texas, offered a resolution directing the speaker to appoint a committee on rules, accounts, enrolled bills and mileage, each to consist of the same number of members as provided for in the Fortyninth congress, and refering the rules of that congress to the committee on rules when appointed. Adopted.

Mr. Cox, of New York, chairman of the committee to inform the president of the organization of the house, reported that the committee had performed its duty and that the president would communicate with the house forthwith.

The following amendments to the rules were submitted to be referred to the committee on rules, when appointed.

Providing that, pending a motion that the house go into committee of the whole or proceed to business on the house calendar, a motion shall be in order to designate the particular bill to be considered.

Also for the appointment of a committee on navigation and fisheries, to consist of thirteen members.

Providing that ex-members of the house shall not be admitted to the floor on more than three days during the same term of congress.

Giving precedence in the consideration of bills reported by the committee on public lands for the forfeiture of grants and restoring them to bona fide settlement.

For the appointment of a committee on the Eleventh census.

Providing that when any motion or proposition to amend the revenue laws is under consideration any amendment thereto or substitute therefor, whether it refers to internal or customs revenue, shall be in order.

At 12:20 a recess was taken for twenty minutes and the time subsequently extended to 1:10. At the expiration of the recess, the president's private secretary appeared at the bar of the house with the president's annual message and its reading was immediately begun. After the reading of the message an adjournment was taken until Thursday.

The Chicago Printers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The employing printers of this city have issued an ultimatum to the compositors, who have lately been on a strike. Before they will be employed they must sign a paper renouncing all allegiance to Typographical union No. 16 and agree not to join another union or association unless they give sixty days' notice to the employers. The men so far have refused to sign the agreement.

All the union printers in the city upon learning the decision of the typothetæ have decided to fight it to the last extremity.

Crushed By a Hoisting Machine.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—A heavy hoisting machine at the Philadelphia & Reading railroad company's coal wharves at Port Richmond, fell this afternoon, killing two men and seriously injuring two others.

HORRIBLE DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Wealthy Wichita Citzen Murders His Wife and Then Suicides.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—At 9 o'clock this morning J. E. Johnston, a wealthy citizen, killed his wife and then committed suicide. The weapon used was a 38-caliber revolver, the same with which he shot himself during the summer, which shooting he claimed to be accidental, but in view of the events of to day would seem to be an attempt at suicide. Johnston and his wife lived with the wife's father, J. Black. When the report was heard Black was in the yard waiting for Johnston to join him, as they were about to drive up town together. On hearing the shots he rushed upstairs into his daughter's room. A horrible sight met him. Stretched in front of the bureau lay his daughter, dead, with a bullet hole through her head and surrounded by a pool of blood. With his feet touching those of his wife and his body directly at right angles lay the murderer and suicide, dead. His aim proved as unerring for himself as for his wife. Johnston had been sick for some months. He suffered from hemorrhage of the lungs and was despondent. He had arranged for the whole family to leave for California Thursday. No cause is assigned for the deed unless it be derangement of the brain.

GILMORE AND MYERS.

Arrangements For Another Match Being Quietly Made.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Ever since his recent defeat by Billy Myers, the Streator, Ill., lad, Harry Gilmore and his backers have been quietly at work endeavoring to bring about another meeting of these two clever light weights. The negotiations have been conducted with the greatest secrecy, but it leaked out yesterday that the meeting had been arranged to take place within the next ten days. It will be for a purse of $2,000, and the number of spectators is limited to twenty a side. The only question yet to be settled is the size of the gloves. Gilmore wants the mill to be either with skin-tight gloves, or the "bare uns," while Myers would like something a little softer. Gilmore is hard at work in Minneapolis getting himself in shape for the fight, as he seems to have a somewhat better opinion of his antagonist than he did before their late fight, for which he did no training to speak of. Gilmore has in his possession a cablegram from Harry Phillips, who is managing John L. Sullivan on his European tour, expressing a desire to ploce $1,000 on him (Gilmore), even if he has to give odds to have it covered.

Charges Against Manager Menges.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Kansas City Base Ball association held a meeting to-day and resolved to send Emmet Phillips, an attorney and stockholder of the club, to Cincinnati to lay the grievances of the organization before the arbitration committee, which meets there to-morrow. The following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, Mr. E. E. Menges, secretary and treasurer of the Kansas City Base Ball association, has ignored this organization in not attending its annual meeting and failing to present his annual report of the financial condition and the business of the past season as required by the by the by-laws.

Resolved, That he be censured for failing to perform his duties as such secretary and treasurer, and that he be required to present such report at an adjourned meeting to be held on Thursday, December 15, at 3 p. m.

The members of the association further charged Menges with misappropriating funds, and state that they propose to prosecute him therefore.

Appeals in Trotting Cases.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The board of appeals of the American Trotting association began its session here to-day. The principal case before them is Tuft, the driver of Loretta F., ruled off for alleged pulling of the mare in a Rochester race.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The board of review of the national trotting association opened its winter session to-night. About one hundred disputing events were brought up for consideration. The discussion will occupy two or more days.

Sculling in Australia.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 6.—A match has been made between Clifford and Kemp to row for the championship on February 11. Hanlan has issued a challenge for a match with either Clifford or Kemp for $2,500 a side.

Hanlan Accepts Pickett's Challenge.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A dispatch from Sydney says that Hanlan has accepted a challenge from Pickett.

Massachusetts Against Prohibition.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Municipal elections were held to-day in seventeen cities, the citizens in each case being given an opportunity of expressing their preferences upon the license question. In Gloucester, David I. Robinson, republican, is elected mayor over Saunders, democrat, by 6 plurality. Vote for license, 1,260; against, 1,174. In Taunton Mayor R. Henry Hall, citizens' candidate, is re-elected by a majority of 207. License vote, 1554; against, 1,382. Haverhill elected George H. Carleton, republican and anti-saloon candidate, by 295 plurality. For license, 1,705; against, 1,765. In Fall River Mayor J. W. Cummings, democrat, received 4,531 votes; Green, republican, 4,337. For license, 5,350; against, 2,888.

The results of the license question in some other towns was: Fitchburg against, Malden for, New Bedford for, Somerville against, Newtown against, Waltham for, Springfield for, Chelsea, Cambridge and Brocton against.

Grain Swindlers.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—The Southwestern Grain and Seed company, doing business for the past two years at Springfield, Mo., are accused of obtaining money under false pretenses, and are being prosecuted under the act. They are charged with the famous Bohemian oats swindle, so successfully practiced in Ohio two years ago.

It is estimated they sold $1,000 worth of seed in Green and adjoining counties in Missouri and one of the Springfield banks holds $17,000 of farmers notes. The officers of the company left the city sometime ago and it is believed they have been indicted. The officers are J. T. Stoner, of Grand Island, Neb., and S. S. Cox, of Bryan, Ohio.

Arrest of Train Robbers.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—Frank Klein, whose real name is Kountze Housten, and who was chief of the gang of train robbers who went through the train near Little Rock four years ago, on the Little Rock, Mississippi & Texas railroad, was arrested near Muskogee, I. T., by two Indian police, and taken to Fort Smith, where he was turned over to the sheriff.

A deputy marshal arrested Joseph Wright at El Paso, Tex., yesterday, charging him with being accessory to the Arizona train robberies. This is said to be the last of the gang. Wright claims to be innocent.

The Kilpatrick Family.

DECKERTOWN, N. J., Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The widow of General Judson Kilpatrick has decided not to return to Chili but with her two young daughters, Misses Julia and Laura, will live in this country. They have spent the time since their arrival from Chili in this town, visiting among the general's neighbors and looking after the affairs of the Kilpatrick homestead and farm which is their property by inheritance. They are now visiting friends in Patterson. Thence Mrs. and Miss Julia Kilpatrick will go to Washington for the winter, while Miss Laura will persue her studies at the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Manhattanville, N. Y.

A CHECK ON THE WINDBAGS.

New Rules of Procedure Adopted By the House of Lords.

NO FOURTEEN-HOUR SESSIONS.

O'Donnel's Libel Suit Against the "Times"—The Thunderer Pleased—Sensational Disclosures Promised—Gladstone's Labors.

Mr. Smith's Plan.

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LONDON, Dec. 6.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Mr. Smith was not expected to make startling revelations at Doncaster, partly because it was pretty well understood that there are none to make. There was a touch of unaccustomed humor in protesting that he could not make a point while spinning out over three columns. Some men aspire to be thought brilliant but Smith, who has found out that safety as well as honor is to be found in the humdrum and common place, never appears before the public without explaining that speaking is not his line and he is to-day one of the most peculiar men in the country which is getting tired of too much talk. There is reaction going on among quiet, sensible people against "eloquence." They have had an overdose of eloquence and some of us may live to see the day when prime ministers will be chosen because they cannot speak above five minutes at a time. Smith will be disqualified from this competition for he can talk as long as you please, all the while protesting that he cannot.

Of course he had nothing new to tell about Ireland. Many people thought he would disclose the intention regarding the new rules of managing the house of commons. He told nothing we did not know before. I believe the proposed alterations will require the house to meet at 2 instead of 4, adjourn at 7 for dinner, reassemble at 9 and sit till 12:30. At that hour, by a standing order, the question will be put by the chair, thus an automatic cloture will constantly work. A more rigorous punishment will be enforced for willful or systematic violations of rules. The general management of the business is to be referred, in the first instance, to committees, as in congress. This is the scope of the revised procedure at present completed by the government. If carried it will be introduced into the house and horrify the old-fashioned members, but everybody admits that the present rules are broken down and that something must be done to prevent the house from sitting fourteen hours at a stretch. The plain man of business will find a large majority supporting him in this part of his programme.

The ministry all around are having a run of good luck, the National league evidently making no headway. Many of its leaders are mysteriously silent or absent and its internal divisions are not likely to be lessened. I state it on the best authority that the Times is delighted to have O'Donnell's action against it to defend, and that O'Donnell, whether intentionally or not, is playing into its hands. He proposes to summon the chief Parnellites as his witnesses. The Times has long desired to get them into the witness box, no matter how. There must necessarily be many secrets connected with the organization and the idea is that under skilful cross-examination must come out the whole history of the League and its supporters must tell where the money came from, how it was employed and all the rest of it. O'Donnell paved the way for these disclosures. His motives must be left to conjecture. The Times has made great preparations for the trial, all its secret stores of information being in perfect readiness. Great will be the sensation whenever it comes out who supplied the Times with the material for its articles headed "Parnellism and Crime." The office keeps its secrets, but some things leak out abroad. For one thing, that the Times' informants were, without exception, Irishmen. Not necessarily recreant Parnellites but union men. One is said to have had a pretty long connection with the newspapers; another a secretary of a public man; a third was actually connected with the League. I speak from outside rumor for the Times is keeping everything dark till the day of trial. It is needless to say that the Parnellites regard O'Donnell as an enemy, and some profess to think that he has an understanding with the Times, an unlikely supposition. In any case the leaders will avoid going into court if