THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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GENERAL TERRY VERY SICK.

The Condition of His Health a Matter of Grave Concern.

AN EARLY RETIREMENT PROBABLE

Some of the Promotions Which Will Likely Follow—Gossip About the Judge Advocate Vacancy—Dakota Division.

A Very Sick Man.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.

General Alfred H. Terry is a very ill man. His condition of health has been no secret to his immediate staff for more than a year past, but it was only a few weeks ago that the matter became public through the application of the general for a four months' leave of absence. A medical examination at the time gave Bright's disease as the diagnoses and perfect rest and change of climate as the temporary remedy. The gravity of the case was kept from the public and the facts in all their startling prophesy are now first made public. General Terry is said in army circles in Washington to be hopelessly ill. He is at present in Florida, where a slight improvement in his symptoms is said to be noted. Anything more than temporary relief is not anticipated. Those in a position to know assert that General Terry, at the expiration of his present leave, will make a peremptory demand to be placed on the retired list. The news has created considerable agitation in army circles, although nothing of a public nature is said, and applicants for the promotion of which will ensue are legion. General Terry's retirement will mean a new major general and a new brigadier to fill the vacancy, with promotions down the line affected by the removal of the regimental commander. General Miles' friends are already in the field to push the claims of their favorite as an aspirant for Terry's shoes. His influence through the Shermans and Camerons is thought to be unusually strong. Whether it will be sufficient to overslough the claims of General Crook, the ranking brigadier, is problematic. Crook, as the ranking officer of the next grade, has the argument of seniority in his favor, and the record of the longest and most successful war and frontier service of any officer in the grade. But kissing goes by favors in promotions, and the longest pole will knock down the double stars in this as it has done in other cases. For the brigadiership ten cavalry colonels and twenty-four commanders of infantry regiments are eligible, and all are convinced that they have claims. Colonel Albert G. Brackett, of the Third cavalry, and Generals Kautz and Morrow, of the Eighth and Twenty-first regiments of infantry, are most prominently mentioned.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE VACANCY.

Interest in the fight for the coming vacancy in the corps of judge advocates, U. S. A., for which Lieutenant Dudley, of Nebraska, is an applicant, is deepening in army circles at the capital. It is stated by responsible parties that the appointment will go, in all probability, to one of the officers not acting judge advocates in the departmental stations. There are five of these, all holding the temporary rank of captain of cavalry under the act of July 5, 1884, namely: John G. Ballance, first lieutenant Twenty-second infantry, Department of Texas; Arthur Murray, first lieutenant First artillery, Department of the Missouri; Stephen W. Grossback, first lieutenant Sixth infantry, Department of Dakota; William E. Birkhimer, first lieutenant Third artillery, Department of the Columbia; and H. K. Bailey, first lieutenant Fifth infantry, Department of Arizona. It is also rumored that it is possible that Lieutenant B. Gatewood, late acting judge advocate and now upon the staff of General Miles, may be tendered the honor. Lieutenant Gatewood is a brave officer and has been during several campaigns in charge of the Apache scouts, Department of Arizona, and it is said that General Miles is actively interesting himself in his behalf. There will soon be a vacancy in the inspector's general corps, and it is said that Captain Lawton, of the Fourth cavalry, is prominently named for the position.

DAKOTA'S DIVISION AND STATEHOOD.

Senator-elect Gideon C. Morris, of the Black Hills, who has been in the city several weeks working for the division and admission to statehood of his territory, and who leaves to-morrow for New York, said tonight that the senate committee on territories would this week report the bill which Mr. Manderson introduced at the opening of the session. Judge Moody drafted a bill upon the suggestion of the committee when will be either a substitute or the basis for amendments to the Manderson bill. The bill which will be reported divides the territory on an east and west line at about the same points the Harrison bill proposed, names the north half Dakota, the south half South Dakota and provides for the admission of South Dakota to statehood. Ex-Delegate Pettigrew and other Dakotaians are in the city to look after the bill, and Governor-elect Mellett and Senator-elect Edgerton are expected here a couple of months hence when Judge Moody returns.

OPENING THE SIOUX RESERVATION.

The senate committee on Indian affairs will report with favorable consideration the bill to open the Sioux Indian reservation. A sub-committee has acted upon the measure and it is expected to appear in the senate some time during the week. The Dakota people in the city and others interested in its passage say it will go through the senate and be reported from the house committees by February.

THE VOORHEES-CHAMBERLAIN INCIDENT.

Senators are discussing among themselves with a good deal of earnestness the complaint by Senator Voorhees against Mr. Chamberlain, who was on the floor of the senate last week when the Indianian talked for the president's tariff message. They are amazed that Mr. Voorhees should open the floods of his Billingsgate against the distinguished visitor from Canada and are not at all pleased with it. One of Mr. Voorhees' colleagues said to-day: "The fact is, Mr. Voorhees is very much cut because his speech did not rise to the point of entertaining qualities which would attract even the men on his side of the chamber, and since but few of them gave him their presence during his speech, he takes this way of showing that he noticed and felt their absence. Mr. Voorhees is but reproaching and complaining at the members of his own party when he jumps into Mr. Chamberlain and charges him with talking and occupying attention during the delivery of the speech. So great and universal is the indignation towards Mr. Voorhees on account of his harsh and unjustifiable words towards Mr. Chamberlain that it will be no surprise if some senator rises to a personal privilege and takes down the Hoosier a peg or two.

A DISSECTING ROOM FIND.

There is a very high state of indignation here among the old soldiers over the discovery of the body of Captain Amos Clift, who was a member of General Sheridan's staff during the war and for many years has been a clerk in the pension office, in the dissecting room of the Georgetown medical college. Captain Clift died at a hospital in this city about two weeks ago. He had been ill for some time, but his condition was not considered serious and the Grand Army of the Republic, knowing that he had some means, took no particular notice of the case. He died suddenly and before his friends were aware of it the body was buried in the potters field. Last week, at the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic, a committe was appointed to have the remains disinterred and properly buried at Arlington cemetery, when it was discovered that the grave was robbed. Search was immediately made and the body found, as stated, on the dissecting table of the Georgetown university. It was in a condition that admitted of its identification beyond all doubt and was taken in charge of by the committee. On Tuesday it will be buried at the Arlington cemetery with appropiate honors.

THE SPARKS TROUBLE.

One of the oldest and highest officials in the general land office explained to me to-day why Sparks was asked to step down and out of his office. "It was purely on account of insubordination," said he, "for months before Lamar went to the president about the matter, when it was agreed Sparks' resignation would be asked for, the commissioner had been refusing to promulgate the decision of the secretary. Finally there was a great pile of decisions on Sparks' desk, some of them months old, which he refused to sign, because, he said, they were not right. Sparks declared he would not sign any of the secretary's decisions unless he could himself agree to the grounds upon which the decisions were based. When Assistant Commissioner Stockslager came to the front as acting commissioner the decisions were taken up and promulgated, and now the business of the office is up to time." PERRY S. HEATH.

The Coming Week in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The education bill is senate "unfinished business" for to-morrow and is likely to hold this position during the week. An effort will probably be made by some senators not members of the judiciary committee to reach an understanding in the Lamar case, should the committee not act upon it at the meeting to-morrow. Many, even of these who oppose the confirmation, are becoming tired of the necessity of receiving and answering letters of inquiry and advice on the subject, and wish to have the matter out of the way.

It is not expected that any measure of great public interest will come before the house of representatives for action this week. A great many bills introduced last Wednesday have not yet been printed and the more important committees of the house have very little to consider and nothing to report. The first meeting of the committee on rules will be called early this week to consider various proposed changes in the rules, and a report embodying the committee's views may be presented to the house for discussion during the week. The Dingley resolution, calling for information in regard to alleged discrimination against American vessels passing through the Welland canal, may be brought before the house. The judiciary committee will report some unimportant measures to be placed upon the calendar. Monday will be devoted to the introduction of bills, but no general tariff bill formulated to meet the views of the majority will be presented.

Springer on Statehood.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Springer, chairman of the committee on territories, said to-day: "Very probably enabling acts will be passed for some of the territories; that is, we may pass an act enabling some of the territories to adopt state constitutions and construct the machinery of state government, preparatory to recognition as states. The admission of a new state is a very important matter and cannot be done on a mere application or on any mere arithematical basis. Somehow an impression has gone abroad that the territory must have a certain population to qualify it for admission. There is no law and no custom about it. The admission of a new state is entirely a matter of legislative discretion. It is within the power of congress to erect "No Man's Land" into a state and admit it to the union. The state of Illinois was admitted when she had less than 40,000 population. Dakota has over 600,600. Congress, in its discretion, may exclude Dakota and may admit "No Man's Land."

THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

The Financial Transactions of the Past Week.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following table compiled from dispatches to the Post from the managers of the leading clearing-houses of the United States, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended January 7, 1888, with the rate per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the amounts for the corresponding week last year:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$591,480,984		26.8
Boston	93,963,959	2.8	
Philadelphia	71,107,162		4.3
Chicago	58,122,000		7.9
St. Louis	18,287,671		9.1
Baltimore	13,221,904		21.3
San Francisco	12,131,224		13.8
New Orleans	12,862,865		22.6
Cincinnati	11,451,600		3.1
Pittsburg	11,369,212	1.2	
Kansas City	6,886,432		8.3
Louisville	6,780,974	1.9	
Providence	6,198,300	16.7	
Detroit	4,482,538	0.8	
Milwaukee	4,384,000		13.3
St. Paul	3,982,175	20.1	
Omaha	3,618,408	18.6	
Minneapolis	3,557,772		3.1
Cleveland	3,295,243		11.5
Hartford	3,187,652		5.9
Memphis	3,034,805	7.4	
Columbus	2,498,057	8.9	
Denver	2,130,411	4.8	
Indianapolis	2,054,236		7.3
St. Joseph	1,583,756	26.9	
Duluth*	1,581,163		
Galveston	1,445,073		20.3
New Haven	1,390,195		17.8
Peoria	1,347,773	8.6	
Portland	1,284,415	12.1	
Springfield	1,254,690	7.4	
Worcester	1,170,528	20.1	
Norfolk	965,505		5.9
Syracuse	880,746	14.6	
Wichita	864,651		30.2
Grand Rapids	735,895	14.4	
Lowell	672,642	1.9	
Total	$963,350,403		19.1
Outside New York	371,870,419		2.9

*Not included in totals.

A MONSTER AEROLITE.

Millersburg, Fla., Visited By a Fiery Stone of Alarming Proportions.

GREEN COVE, Fla., Jan. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—During a violent thunder and lightning storm at Millersburg, ten miles from here, an immense ball of fire was seen to fall in a forest near town, making a tremendous concussion. Searching parties were sent out, and the news of its discovery has just reached here. It struck a big pine, demolishing it and splitting the rock into two pieces. One weighs 208 pounds and the other twenty-five. It had gone into the ground nearly eight feet. It appears like iron ore and is covered with opaque white crystals.

A Hyphenated Robber.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—When forty-two Arab immigrants were about to land at this port recently it was intended to ship them back to Bordeaux, whence they came, as they were likely to become paupers. At this juncture John Ab-El-Hour, the noted Arab peddler, and W. H. O. Edye, of Funch, Edye & Co., came forward with $25,000 security bond that they would not become paupers. They were then released and went to different boarding houses. Here one Sarah Saff, a lieutenant of Ab-El-Hour's, went to each of them and succeeded in getting $8 each from thirty-eight of them on the ground that they would have had to go back had it not been for Ab-El-Hour. Four of them would not put up and reported the matter to Castle Garden. Officers are now hunting for Saff.

Two Chinamen Become Methodists.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Two Chinamen, Dan Lee and Phil Wing, were formerly baptised and admitted to the church on probation at Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal church at Brooklyn to-day. They are believed to be the first Mongolians ever received in the church of this faith in America.

Pentecost Preaches.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The first of a series of services to be conducted in Brooklyn under the auspices of the Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost were held to-day. It is understood that the anti-poverty and labor element of Brooklyn will erect a church and install him as pastor.

A FARMER FROZEN TO DEATH

His Body Found Lying in a Field Near Cozad.

WAHOO'S WATERWORKS TESTED

The Result All That Was Expected—How Neligh Prospered During the Past Year—The Rainfall Problem Discussed.

Frozen to Death.

COZAD, Neb., Jan. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Last Thursday evening a farmer named Houts, living about eight miles south of here, left home to go to a neighbors. The weather was very cold and stormy and it is surmised he lost his way. A searching party was formed and his frozen body was found yesterday lying on the prairie a short distance from home. Tracks in the snow show that he had been wandering around in a circle, and the probability is that he became benumbed and sank to the ground from sheer exhaustion.

The Wahoo Waterworks Tested.

WAHOO, Neb., Jan. 7.—[Special Correspondence of the BEE.]—The finishing touches of the pump house of the waterworks were made last week and at midnight last Saturday night the water was turned into the mains. The mains are not all laid yet and will not be until next spring. At present the mains extend through the business and more central parts of the city only, thus affording protection from fire to the business part of the city. To-day a perliminary test of the waterworks was made. The fire department was called out and hose was attached to the hydrant at the corner of Broadway and Fifth street, and two streams of water were sent heavenward to the gratification of the admiring populace. Water was thrown more than one hundred feet high and the pressure was very light, thus indicating what the power would be at a high pressure. In a few days it is intended to have the final test, required to be made by the contract, when the fire departments of neighboring towns and cities will be invited to be present and witness the exhibition. The test made to-day is in every way satisfactory and most gratifying. Wahoo is pleased with her system of waterworks end takes a just pride in the fact that she has as good a system as any city in Nebraska.

The Growth of Neligh.

NELIGH, Neb., Jan. 6.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—In common with the greater portion of Nebraska, Antelope county has prospered during the past year. Especially has this been the case with the village of Neligh. During the past season there has been an unprecedented amount of building done, the total improvements for the year amounting to $112,325. The largest amount invested in this manner by any one person or firm is by the North American Cattle company, which has constructed permanent feeding yards capable of accommodating 5,000 cattle. They have built a substantial steam elevator at the yards and also have their own system of waterworks supplying all the building and feed yards. A prominent new building is the Merchants' bank block, with an ornate Chicago pressed brick front and containing a fine store room in addition to the bank. Gates' college has erected a large brick boarding hall for the lady students at a cost of $9,000. There have been a large number of new dwellings erected, all of which are of the better class. In the line of public improvements the most prominent is the waterworks system, put in and owned by the city. The works are giving the best of satisfaction and afford an ample supply of pure water to the principal portions of the town and are also capable of rendering efficient service in case of fire. A census of the town is being taken and, though not yet entirely completed, shows a population of 1,150. In 1885 the census grave us 765 and most of this increase has been within the past year. This will place Neligh in the rank of a city of the second class. There is every prospect that the coming year will be even more prosperous than the one just closed. Several large business buildings are already assured for next summer.

The Rainfall in the West.

LIVINGSTON, Neb., Jan. 5.—To the Editor of the BEE: Noticing the statements of Charles Francis Adams, General Morrow and others, that the rainfall is and has been increasing throughout the west, I write to request the privilege of contradicting such statements so far as they refer to Lincoln, Keith and Cheyenne counties in Nebraska. It is generally believed and to some extent conceded, that rainfall has followed cultivation, but the belief and concession is based upon ignorance of facts or misrepresentation as the case may be; as nearly every old settler or pioneer may and will testify. There has not been an increase of rainfall in the above named territory, but a more nearly equal distribution of the annual amount of rainfall, or instead of coming in floods, water spouts and cloudbursts, as it did ten years ago, it now comes in showers equally distributed throughout the various seasons.

As a proof of the statement that the rainfall originally came in floods as I have described, I refer you to any old settler in either of the three named counties. Upon high points and hills in various localities, can be found dead timber and wood, evidently carried there by the water, as there are no indications that it naturally grew there, and winds of such velocity as to carry such logs are unknown in this portion of the globe. Allow me also to cite the fact that bones of animals and pieces of wood are often found many feet below the surface of the earth.

As proof of the assertion that the rainfall is more equally distributed throughout the year and that such floods are rarely, if ever, known, I refer you to any person who has been a resident of the described territory the present or the past year. I believe that the cultivation of the land has brought about this change, making the country far more valuable as an agricultural district than it was a half a score of years ago, but I deny the statement that the annual amount of rainfall was increased in the least. During a certain portion of the year, vapor daily arises from the melting snows on the mountains. Years ago there was no cultivated land in this country, and little attraction for these clouds, hence they were carried at the will of the winds, until they met some cold current of air, when they would suddenly condense, dash upon the earth and rush off, scarcely dampening the soil to the depth of an inch and doing but little good. Now the rain falls upon some cultivated fields and sinks readily into mellow earth; a little vapor is constantly arising from these fields, another cloud comes passing by, each field has an attraction for the cloud, and drawn by these magnets, it stretches wider, giving refreshing showers to a large territory instead of a flood to a small territory. In this manner the climate has changed.

GRANT L. SHUMWAY.

Fullerton Facts.

FULLERTON, Neb., Jan. 7.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—A partial report from ranches in this county show that nearly 5,000 cattle are fattening for the spring markets. A complete report would make the number much larger.

The Fullerton board of trade are preparing a pamphlet setting forth the resources of Nance county. It is intended for eastern circulation.

E. B. Penny has moved his store to Palmer, Neb.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Lumry lost an infant child on Tuesday last, its death being caused by an overdose of morphine accidentally administered. Some doubt and dissatisfaction existed in regard to the matter and on Tuesday a coroner's inquest was held, verdict returned: "Death caused by overdose of morphine administered by mistake." Evidence failed to attach the blame to any one.

The most disagreeable blizzard of the season visited us Friday.

The new county officers will take their places on the 10th inst.

Hon. B. D. Slaughter is spending a few days in Lincoln.

A HEAVY FALLING OFF.

The Reading Coal Traffic Practically Stopped Since the Strike.

READING, Pa., Jan. 8.—The run of coal down the road since midnight was but five hundred cars, while three weeks ago to-day there was shipped through this city 6,800 cars. Navigation closed on the Schuylkill canal on December 10, and about two dozen boats engaged in the coal trade, each containing several hunared tons, became icebound. It was not expected this coal could be moved before spring, but now every pound has been bought up. Information received at the company's office to-night is that to-day's meetings of strikers showed that there is no break in the miners strike. A Sunday tour among the mining towns showed that the women are just as enthusiastic for the strike as the men. In many cases where the husbands were luke warm, their wives urged them to strike. The miners make on an average between $500 and $600 a year. Nearly all have large families to support.

Wyoming Miners Will Strike.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A conference was held last night in Jersey City between representatives of the various trades involved in the Reading strike and it was decided that the men should be ordered out of the Wyoming mines. This action, it is said, would practically stop work in the anthracite region. A prominent member of District Assembly No. 49 said the knights had made up their minds to fight this strike to the end. The closing of the Wyoming mines, he added, would result in thousands of men being thrown out of work from want of fuel to run factories and mills.

Sympathy For the Strikers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A meeting of the central labor union was held to-day. Upon motion of representatives of the mixed trades section a resolution was adopted denouncing the Reading railroad company for causing a great strike of coal miners, by which the welfare of the entire population has been affected in raising the price of coal. The support and sympathy of the central labor union was pledged to the strikers.

WHERE IS MRS. SCHILLING?

Her Escapade Recalled By Her Father's Presence at a Ball.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The presence of Signor Morosini and his daughter at the charity ball has set gossips to marveling as to what had become of Mme. Schilling, whose desertion of the Casino and her husband was something more than a nine days wonder. The suggestion that she is now secluded in a house on the Hudson is emphatically pooh-poohed by intimates of the family and is strenuously denied. Some of them acknowledge that Mme. Schilling was at her parent's house for two or three days after her mystic departure from the Casino, but that, as soon as circumstances assured privacy, she hastened to Canada. There she stopped for some six weeks—not in a convent as was generally presumed—but at the house of some friends of her father. From there she went to England and thence to the estate of some relatives in Italy, quite near the birth place of Giovanne. That she has been in this country since that time is denied by those who pretend to know all about the affair. And they further claim that she has made no special endeavor to conceal her whereabouts or identity. They say that she has been met in Rome within the last few months by Americans traveling abroad and that she has resumed her maiden name of Victoria Morosini.

"Then, of course, it was suggested "a divorce has been secured from Ernest Schilling!"

"Possibly," came the non-commital answer, "but there's no law to prevent a woman calling herself by her maiden name, even if she has not been divorced. At any rate she's as good as divorced, as far as Schilling is concerned."

THE PLAYERS' CLUB.

Formation of an American Organization Similar to the Garrick Club.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The first steps have been taken for the formation in this city of the Players' club, an organization which, while it is to be founded on the general principle of the Garrick club, of London, will be to a great extent, an institution peculiar to America. The founders and charter members of the new club are: Augustin Daly, Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Joseph Jefferson, A. M. Palmer, Eugene Tompkins, James Lewis, John Drew, Harry Edwards, John A. Lane, Samuel L. Clemens, T. Bailey Aldrich, Clarence Hutton, Brander Matthews, General William T. Sherman, Judge Joseph F. Day, William Bispham and S. H. Olin. The articles of incorporation were drawn up and circulated for signature yesterday and will be forwarded to Albany at once, so that the Players' club may be regarded as having been already practically launched. The club is to be, above everything else, American in spirit, and in order to make its influence extend beyond the local circle of New York actors and artists, several of the incorporators have been chosen from other cities.

Socialists Secure Control.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The socialists had everything their own way at the annual election of officers in District Assembly No. 24, Knights of Labor. George Schilling was their candidate for master workman and was easily elected by a vote of 3 to 1. The conservatives were not able to combine and gave divided support to Albert Chistello and Thomas Randall. An executive committee composed wholly of socialists was elected, giving that element entire control of the machinery of the assembly. District 24 has jurisdiction over all Knights of Labor in Chicago except those belonging to national district assemblies.

The Fire Record.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 8.—The Rockford Cooperative Furniture company's building, a four-story brick structure, burned last night with all the contents. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $23,500.

DETROIT, Jan. 8.—The Detroit Light Infantry armory was partially destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, $1,500; fully insured. A large collection of trophies won by Detroit commandery, Knights Templars, was also burned.

At 11 o'clock to-night the stables of the Detroit Omnibus company, together with twenty-five horses, were burned. Loss, $10,000; insurance, unknown.

ALBILENE, Kan., Jan. 8.—Berry Bros., general merchants, were burned out this morning. Loss, $50,000. Insured.

Wreck on the Omaha Road.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 8.—A freight train on the Omaha road ran into a passenger train at Hawthorn this morning. A colored porter was scalded to death by escaping steam. The passenger train had stopped to clean the firebox.

Leased a Coaling Station.

ROME, Jan. 8.—The Riforma announces that Italy has conceded to Spain for fifteen years territory on the Bay of Assab suitable for a coaling station, reserving, however, the right to use it herself, to the exclusion of others, in time of war.

A Mexican Volcano.

NOGALES, Ariz., Jan. 8.—San Martin peak, in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, has been belching forth dense smoke for some time. It is thought the mountain will become an immense volcano.

OVERRUN BY OFFICESEEKERS

Des Moines Hotel Lobbies Thronged With Busy Buttonholers.

NO RESPECTERS OF SUNDAY.

Very Few Suspend Solicitations to Go to Church—Colonel Hepburn's Strikers Redouble Their Efforts—Other Iowa News.

Meets To-day.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Iowa statesmen have not been very religious to-day nor kept the Sabbath very well. All day long the hotel lobbies have been crowded, while the canvass of the candidates has been pressed with nearly as much vigor as heretofore. A few of the more devout members went off to church, but their places were quickly filled by others who preferred to watch while their brethren prayed. The senatorial caucus contest has assumed no new phase, though Colonel Hepburn has had more friends at work to-day for him than any time before. A large number of influential Grand Army men are here hard at work in his behalf and they believe he is gaining ground every day. The Wilson leaders are evidently much alarmed. They have been saying all along that Mr. Wilson had enough votes pledged in writing to re-elect him, but they have discredited their own words by the heroic efforts they are now making to check the tide that is running against him. They have called a number of their best workers from all parts of the state to the rescue, though they still insist that his re-election is absolutely safe and assured. The contest for speaker is still involved in doubt. The Berryhill strength is inclining toward Redman, and Riley and Wilbur are believed to be about evenly in the lead. The legislature will meet at 2 p. m. to-morrow and the caucus for perfecting organization will follow immediately. It is thought that the senatorial caucus will be held about Thursday or Friday evening.

Iowa Politics.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 7.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—All week long the members elect of the Twenty-second General Assembly have been coming in and the prospect is that not a member will be absent when the gavel falls at 2 p. m. Monday. As usual they are attended by a horde of office seekers who crowd the hotel lobbies and make it interesting for the unfortunate members whom they succeed in button-holing. The new members rather like the attentions paid to them by those willing to hold office for their country's good, but the old members regard the whole thing as an unmitigated nuisance. Many leading members have been here for some days, endeavoring to map out a policy to be followed in regard to the railroad question. Bills to prohibit free passes to public officers and others; to reduce passenger fare to 2 cents per mile, and providing for the election of railroad commissioners by the people with power to fix freight rates and will be introduced into the house early in the session, and will go through that body with a rush. The senate will probably concur in all of the above measures, though the corporation lawyers will fight them to the bitter end. These are all of the bills affecting railroads likely to receive serious consideration, unless an effect should be made to repeal that section of the statute, which authorizes communities to vote aid to new lines. Should the Farmers' alliance, which is very strong in this state, push this question with determination, a bill of this character would pass the house, but would hardly go through the senate. Unless this is done the matter will lie over to the next session.

Lively canvassing has been going on all the week on the question, who shall be speaker of the house. So far, six candidates have entered the race for that position. They are: Silas Wilson, of Cass, E. C. Roach, of Lyon, Albert Head, of Greene, E. W. Wilbur, of Floyd, W. H. Redman, of Poweshiek, L. A. Riley, of Louisa, and J. G. Berryhill, of Polk.

Mr. Wilson is regarded as the most radical anti-monopolist and is strongly supported by the farmers—especially of the slope. Mr. Mr. Roach comes from northwestern Iowa, the section of big republican majorities, and has a large following. Mr. Head was elected speaker two years ago by the anti-monopoly element, and redeemed his pledges till the very last days of thes session, when he appointed a sifting committee, against the protest of his strongest friends, made up of a majority of corporation strikers for the express purpose, many think, of pigeon-holing every anti-monopoly measure. By this act he forfeited the confidence of his former supporters and is practically out of the race. Mr. Wilbur comes from the northeastern part of the state and will receive the almost solid support of that section. Mr. Redman is a lawyer of no mean ability and is being supported by the central part of the state with considerable vigor. He made an excellent record two years ago in favor of the people and is winning votes every day. Mr. Riley is the distinctive corporation candidate. Two years ago he introduced the notorious snow fence bill—to condemn land for snow fences—which came near being juggled through the legislature, and made a record in favor of extravagant and reckless appropriations. He, also, is practically out of the race. Six weeks ago the nomination of Mr. Berryhill was a foregone conclusion, but he declined to make an active canvass for the position, and many thought he would not accept the nomination and brought out other candidates. His friends, however, are urging his past record as leader of the anti-monopoly forces two years ago in the legislature, as well as his conceded ability and fitness for the position, with excellent success. He is undoubtedly the second choice of two-thirds of the members, and may even be nominated on the first ballot. Should Mr. Berryhill drop out of the race, the speaker's mantle will fall upon Wilson, of Cass, or Redman, either of whom would make a very acceptable presiding officer.

For chief clerk of the house four candidates have entered the list. They are Bryson Bruce, of Garden Grove; George H. Nichols, of Des Moines; Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction Sidney A. Foster, of Marshalltown, and D. C. Kalp, of Ida Grove. Mr. Foster served in the same capacity four years ago and gave good satisfaction and will likely be successful again. Mr. Kalp is a member of the Farmers' alliance and is receiving considerable encouragement from the farmer element. The contest is between him and Mr. Foster.

William Yoman, of the Independence Bulletin; Robert Hunter, of Sioux City; L. C. Brock, of Marshalltown, and ex-Secretary D. D. Donnan, are candidates for secretary of the senate. Mr. Yoman is quite likely to be successful, though the others will have some strength.

United States Senator James F. Wilson is quartered at the Kirkwood and industriously interviewing the members. He will quite likely be re-elected, though this is distrusted by both extreme factions of the party. The railroads and corporations strikers are in favor of Hon. W. P. Hepburn, of Clarinda, but they cannot poll over twenty votes in both houses. The radical anti-monopolists, under the lead of Senator Finn, of Taylor, would prefer Judge Reed, of Council Bluffs, but neither party is organized or prepared to make a vigorous fight. The Homestead, the organ of the Farmers' alliance, however, is publishing the senator's record with the evident purpose of opposing his election, and a strong candidate may be brought out in a few days. Many members would prefer a soldier, but how far this feeling may influence their votes remains to be seen. This legislature is made up largely of young men. A majority of the house is under forty-five, and about twenty under thirty-five—several of the ablest members. The farmers in that body number fifty-one and the lawyers only fifteen. This is the largest representation of farmers and the smallest of lawyers for many years. In the senate, however, there are twenty lawyers and only ten tillers of the soil. It is predicted that there will be a deadlock between the house and the senate on the most important questions, on account of the large sprinkling of corporation attorneys among the members of the upper house.

An extremely lively canvass is being made for the office of state printer. The leading candidates are: George H. Ragsdale, of the LeMars Sentinel; W. W. Junkin, of the Fairfield Ledger, and Ernest Hofer, of Des Moines, editor of the only German prohibition paper in the state. This fact makes him a strong candidate and the probabilities are that he will obtain the position. Senator Cassatt will not wait for the new election ordered, but will present his claims direct to the senate, and may be admitted through senatorial courtesy. REX.

INDIANAPOLIS WANTS IT.

The Hoosier Capital Trying to Secure the Democratic Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There is an evident effort on the part of the Indiana democracy to secure the democratic national convention for Indianapolis. It is understood that the Cleveland administration has expressed itself favorably to this end. In reply to objections that the city's hotel accommodations would not be adequate for the occasion, the explanation has been made that the convention will probably be a very brief one. "Cleveland will be renominated by acclamation," said one of the gentlemen, who is directing the movement looking to the selection of this city. "The convention will act pro forma as to the presidential nominaiton and as to the adoption of a platform Cleveland has already indicated what the platform should contain, and as he is the standard bearer, his suggestions will go very far in all things. The only matter that will engage the attention of the convention seriously is the the selection of a vice president, and national conventions are not often delayed in making second choices. The inducements for convention are largely political. Indiana was republican when she last voted. She must be restored to democracy to insure democratic national success. With the national convention at the Hoosier capitol and a Hoosier nominee for vice-president the chances for carrying the state will be largely multiplied. This convention is looked upon by Indiana congressmen as urgent."

A SENSATIONAL CHARGE.

New Orleans Banking Firm Accused of Importing Contract Labor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A letter received by a Swede in this city from a countryman in New Orleans charges a banking firm here with importing contract labor contrary to law. The letter says that the writer and several friends were engaged in the old country by an agent of this firm, who advanced the money to pay their passage and transportation to New Orleans upon the execution of a bond that they should repay the money by 100 days labor for adults and seventy days labor for boys upon southern farms, which proved to be plantations and ranches. They were also sworn, the letter says, to give no information of the contract to the officer of the ship by which they traveled or toe authorities at Castle Garden when they landed here. They did land here with the agent over a month ago and carriedout their terms of the contract. But the writer says that they find themselves to all intents and purposes sold into slavery and threatened with severe punishment if they make any public complaint. He asks his friends here if the contract is legal and says one of his companions has decided to lay the matter before the commissioner of emigration by letter. The firm of bankers referred to is that of S. M. Swenson & Sons, who are connected with the firm of Swenson Bros., ranchers. They deny the story.

Death of One of Napoleon's Surgeons.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—"Father" Louis Neyron, a surgeon in the armies of the first Napoleon, died at Notre Dame university yesterday, aged ninety-eight years. He was with Napoleon in the Russian campaign and at the battle of Waterloo. Eventually he came to this country and became a member of the faculty of Notre Dame university. He attended to his duty as professor of physiology up to within a few weeks of his death.

The Maharajah's Generosity.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.—The maharajah of Mysore, who is on a visit here, has placed his military resources at the disposal of the viceroy, expressing his desire to join in the defense of India. Large bodies of Thibants are entering Sikkim. Thibant intriguers are becoming more and more active than ever and it is expected the government will be compelled to make an immediate display of force on the frontier.

The French Police Censured.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Medical gentlemen at Boulogne are of the opinion that McNeill, whose body was found on the beach at Boulogne, was robbed and then thrown into the water. The relatives of the dead man complain of apathy on the part of the French police, who ask money to cover the expenses of making inquiries.

Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Warmer, fair weather, light to fresh winds, becoming southerly.

For Iowa: Warmer, fair weather, light to fresh variable winds.

For Dakota: Slightly warmer, fair weather, light to fresh variable winds.

The Irish Coast Befogged.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A dense fog prevails on the Irish coast. The steamer Wisconsin was unable to land the mails at Queenstown. In a collision between the steamers Shoreham and Colstrup off Dover, the former was sunk and seven persons drowned.

What England Will Do.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The correspondent of the Daily News at Constantinople says: "The porte learns that Lord Salisbury has informed the German government that if war shall be occasioned by an attempt of Russia to occupy Bulgaria, England will send two squadroons to the Black sea.

Defeated and Fled.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.—The NePaul rebels have been defeated. Runbin Jung, leader of the rebels, and his suite, have fled from British territory.

Merely a Pittance.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—The equipping of the men demanded by the new military bill will require a vote of $20,000,000.

Deadly Swine Plague.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—A swine plague prevails in the south of France. Thirty thousand animals have died in Marseilles district within a month.

Russian Reserves Dismissed.

VIENNA, Jan. 8.—A dispatch from Bucharest says the Russian reserves in Odessa district have been dismissed.

An Invincible Leaves England.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Doyle, the only invincible released by the authorities, has departed for America. He was given a ticket-of-leave in April last.

No Mention of Stanley.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Dispatches from the Congo country up to December 10 have been received at Brussels. They make no mention of Stanley.

LAMAR CONCLUDES TO LEAVE

He Writes a Sweet Little Letter Tendering His Resignation.

GOOD WORDS SAID ABOUT GROVER

The President Replies in the Same Vein and Assures the Secretary of His Love and Undying Affection.

Mutual Admirers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Secretary Lamar yesterday tendered the president his resignation as secretary of the interior, and it was accepted by the president. The formal resignation, it is understood, will not go into effect until noon of Tuesday next. The following is a copy of the letter of resignation and the president's reply:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1888.—To the President: When, some months ago, you invited me to accept the vacant judgeship in the supreme court, you expressed a wish that, as the court was not in session, I should postpone the resignation of my present office until a meeting of congress allowed you to send my nomination to the senate, and there were certain matters before the department inaugurated by me, which it was therefore desirable that I should close before leaving, as I would have been very reluctant to take a place upon the bench until your nomination had been confirmed by the senate, I thankfully consented to your request. My nomination has now been submitted to the senate, and recognizing both their right and duty to subject its fitness to the most critical examination, I would still wait in my present position their decision. But I think I am warranted in supposing that the final decision may be delayed sometime. As you have at the same time nominated my successor in the postoffice department, this delay may, to some extent at least, embarrass the administration of public business in the departments mentioned. To avoid such embarrassment and to leave before the senate in its final judgment upon my nomination the sole question of my fitness for the position, disassociated from any other nomination and unaffected by any other considerations, I now respectfully ask you to accept my resignation as