THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1888. NUMBER 212

THE BLIZZARD'S DEATH ROLL.

Mrs. Chapman and Grandchildren Found Frozen Near Stuart.

MANY OTHERS STILL MISSING.

Grave Situation of Affairs at Stromsburg—Out of Coal and the Snow Plow Stuck—A Chinook Promised.

Many Deaths at Stuart.

STUART, Neb., Jan. 15.—At 1 o'clock the dead bodies of Mrs. Malinda S. Chapman, aged fifty-one years, Eddie and Minnie Faust, the former aged five years the latter eleven months, were brought into Stuart by Mr. Andrew Robertson and A. C. Jenks, by whom they were found frozen to death at 11 o'clock about two and a half miles southwest of Mr. Robertson's. Mrs. Chapman started for her home about twenty-five miles north of Stuart on Wednesday, staying over night at Mr. Stafford's, and continuing her journey toward Stuart Thursday morning, stopping a few minutes at Mr. Robertson's. About twenty minutes after she left the house of A. Robertson the storm came on. Not arriving at Stuart search was made by Mr. Robertson and neighbors with the result above stated. Mrs. Chapman was lying in the snow by the side of the sleigh, the two children were in the seat, the baby had fallen over on its face in the seat that Mrs. Chapman had vacated, the wraps had fallen off, leaving it exposed to the storm. The boy was well wrapped up and not so badly frozen as the woman and baby. Mrs. Chapman was the mother of Mrs. Harry Faust, whose husband is mail agent on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad. They had recently moved to Stuart, leaving the two children with Mrs. Chapman to bring them on when the weather should become more mild. The ponies were still standing to the sleigh with two tugs unhitched.

Mr. Mattes, residing two and one-half miles east of Dustin, this county, was found frozen to death twenty rods from his house. Mr. Mason, residing eighteen miles south of Stuart, who left here Thursday morning, was found frozen to death. Mr. Burtrand and son, living five miles northeast of Stuart, went out Thursday morning after a load of hay and have not yet been found. M. B. Sisley and Enoch Bowman, residing in Stuart, left town Thursday morning for a load of hay three miles south of town. The storm struck them as they got to the stack; they turned and tried to get back, but soon became bewildered, unhitched their teams and started with the storm, wandering until night, when they came on a haystack, which they crawled into and remained until morning, returning next day about noon with faces and feet badly frozen. The horses are gone and probably perished.

Frank Skinner, residing on the Niobrara river, north of Stuart, started from town Thursday morning on foot. When about nine miles north of town he was caught by the storm, and being unable to face it, turned back, passing east of the town, fell into a cattle shed belonging to Mr. Cievenger, where he lay until the following day. Mr. Skinner had his face badly frozen. It is feared that many more in this county have perished.

Storm Results at Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 15.—[Special to the BEE.]—Twenty-six below zero was registered by Lincoln thermometers early this morning and the intense cold coming in the wake of the most terrific blizzard in years has caused more than usual suffering. It is yet wholly impossible to estimate the loss of life and stock and the casualties in this section from the storm. Intercourse by rail with outlying villages in this county is wholly cut off and scarcely a farmer has ventured to the city. The death of Mrs. Smith, caught in the storm near Woodlawn, was not known until Saturday and a number of instances of parties caught in the blizzard and being required to seek refuge in hay stacks and sheds have been reported in which the parties were more or less injured from freezing. At noon to day the B. & M. had its main line open to Omaha and the line westward was declared open at about the same time. Energetic work was being put forth on the branches and they will be open to-day. On the Union Pacific, Elkhorn Valley and Missouri Pacific lines not a train has reached Lincoln since Thursday. The Elkhorn snow-plows were working south from Wahoo and the Union Pacific was at Valpariso. Freight traffic on the B. & M. will be resumed to-day.

The Blizzard at Fairfield.

FAIRFIELD, Neb., Jan. 15.—[Special to the BEE.]—The annual Nebraska blizzard put in an appearance, for this part of the state, on Thursday last, 2:15 p. m. sharp. During the earlier part of the day the snow had been falling, when suddenly the wind veered to the northwest and the blizzard was upon us. The change was marvelous. A gentleman came into a store, remarked upon the wildness of the weather, and before he had finished speaking the air was so filled with snow that it was impossible to see across the street. At the public school building, occupied by six teachers and nearly 400 pupils, a panic was barely averted. As it was, a number of the smaller children escaped into the storm without protection, but all were rescued without more serious harm than frost bites.

Stockholm's Experience.

STOCKHOLM, Neb., Jan. 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—This section has just passed through one of the severest storms known for several years. Thursday a moderate wind blew from the south until about 2 o'clock when, in shorter time than it takes to tell it, it veered around from the north, blowing with great violence for several hours. One house was blown from its foundation and a number of cattle and hogs are reported frozen. We have had no mail since Thursday. A snow-plow engine is ditched just east of town. This morning the thermometer registered 32 below.

Victims of the Storm.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Jan. 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The thermometer registered 20 to 28 degrees below during the night, but moderated to-day. Word reaches here of the death, from freezing, last evening of a farm laborer named Emil Grossman near Peru. His body was found not more than a dozen yards from the house. A little girl, daughter of a farmer named Bodine, in Hendricks precinct, is also supposed to have perished while returning from school Friday, as she has been missing since then.

At Tecumseh.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Jan. 15.—[Special to the BEE.]—It commenced snowing here on the 12th and continued all day, snow falling to the depth of six inches. Friday at 4 p. m. the wind veered around to the northwest and the worst blizzard for years was upon us. The air was filled with driving snow so that it was impossible to travel and stock that was loose went with the storm until they found shelter. The thermometer registered 14 below this morning.

Froze Both Feet.

SCHUYLER, Neb., Jan. 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Michael Klines, reported to have been lost in Thursday's storm has been found. He had stopped at a place about six miles from home. His oldest son started out next morning to find him and reached here with both feet badly frozen.

Prospects of a Chinook.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 15.—This morning at 5 o'clock the thermometer registered 45 degrees below zero. The highest point reached during the day was 25 below. At Belgrade, east of here, it was 50 below last night, with stock suffering. Dispatches from northern Montana show an abatement in the cold, with westerly winds and the prospect of a chinook.

The Situation at Stromsburg.

STROMSBURG, Neb., Jan. 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Four days snow bound; 200 miles to snow plow; 30 below zero; no coal in town; God bless our home.

Forty-Two Below.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Jan. 15.—Last night was the coldest of the season, the thermometer going as low as 42 below. Ole A. Egge, of Hartland, was frozen to death.

It Strikes Texas.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—Dispatches from a dozen places in northern Texas say the blizzard reached that part of the state yesterday afternoon and that the mercury fell from 40 to 65 degrees, reaching almost zero at some points. A high wind prevailed and sleet and snow fell in an unprecedented manner. Advices from the Pan-Handle say the mercury fell to 2 degrees above zero and that cattle were drifting before the storm and suffering badly.

FRANCE SLIGHTED.

Cleveland's Treatment of Her Exposition Invitation—The Boomers.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.

To put it mildly the French minister accredited to Washington feels disappointed towards the president. He has excellent reasons for his feelings too. It seems that M. Rouston received from his government an invitation for the United States to take part in the exposition which is to open in Paris in 1889. Before delivering the invitation M. Rouston telegraphed to his government to ascertain which nations have accepted and which declined the invitation. He was advised that all the monarchial governments of Europe had declined, but that Switzerland and the republics of South America had accepted. He then presented the invitation and expressed the hope that the great republic of America would be represented. The president sent the invitation to congress a few days ago without any recommendations whatever. It is because of the failure to make a recommendation that the French minister is disappointed.

LEGALIZING THE ACTS OF THE "BOOMERS."

The prospects are that there will be a somewhat sensational debate in the house within a month or two over a bill which will be reported from the committee on territories, favoring the invaders into the Indian territory. Chairman Springer is reported to have selected the majority of the committee with the view to endorsing the action of the "boomers," and that he wants measures reported which will legalize their unlawful acts in locating upon lands belonging to the Indians. Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, is reckoned with those who will talk and work for the measure opening the section of the Indian territory invaded by the boomers, and known as Oklahoma. He says he is working in the interest of the Knights of Labor and the common people who want to take up homesteads in that country, and the combatants of the proposition to endorse the action of the boomers will hold that these invasions are crimes and the boomers should have been imprisoned instead of endorsed. To prevent a conflict of authority General Wheeler, of Alabama, intends to introduce to-morrow his bill defining the powers of the secretary of war and the sergeant general of the army. The passage of this bill would remove all cause for future disputes between the secretary and the head of the army. Representative Wheeler says the commander of the army and the commanding generals of divisions and departments are mere figure-heads, and in fact have no authority whatever. His bill gives the lieutenant general the power to issue orders changing the stations of officers and regiments, to grant leaves, to determine the period of staff duty and to decide many other questions of a strictly military nature. These matters have frequently engendered bitter feelings between the commanding generals and secretaries of war. General Sheridan has claimed right to the power which General Wheeler's bill confers upon him, but it has been accorded him either by the present secretary or his predecessor Mr. Lincoln. General Wheeler, proposes that the commanding general of the army shall serve in the capacity of chief of staff to the commander in chief, the president occupying a position somewhat similar to that of Von Moltke in the German army.

THE MORTONS.

Paul Morton, of Chicago, passenger agent of the Burlington route and son of the Hon. J. Sterling of Nebraska, has arrived here, and will spend a few days with his father.

PERRY J. HEATH.

Congressional Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The senate is expected to go into secret session after the morning hour to-morrow and enter at once upon the consideration of the nominations of Messrs. Lamar, Vilas and Dickinson, and to continue the secret sessions until these have been disposed of. The assumption that there will be written reports upon Lamar's case, and that the injunction of secrecy will be removed in whole or in part from the proceedings, can be traced to nothing which the members of the judiciary committee have said or done. This committee rarely confides its purposes to other senators and never to the public.

The direct tax bill, which has been discussed at length in the morning hours, will probably be voted upon within two or three days, and Senator Blair will try to secure action this week upon his educational bill. The "regular order" will be temporarily laid aside from time to time whenever senators wish to deliver speeches on other subjects, and among the expected events of this nature is a speech, bearing probably upon current politics, by Senator Ingalls. If Chairman Crisp, of the house committee on elections, can complete his report upon the Thoebe-Carlisle contest election by noon to-morrow, the matter will at once be laid before the house, and, as a question of the highest privilege, will command immediate attention. Should the report not be ready it will be in order to-morrow for the committee to move to suspend the rules and pass measures that have received their sanction, but only a few of the committees will be able to take advantage of the opportunity for the reason that the time has been insufficient with the majority in which to perfect bills referred to them. Among the measures which may thus be reached is the agricultural experimental station bill; though, should an agreement be made in the meantime between the advocates and opponents of Mr. Wilkins' national bank bill, to limit debate upon it, the latter will take precedence in the ordinary course of business. Should no agreement be made the friends of the bank bill may seek to pass it under a suspension of the rules. In any event these measures may be expected to occupy the time of the house during the first part of the week.

Death of Consul General Walker.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—George Walker, late consul general of the United States in Paris, died of pneumonia at his residence in this city this afternoon, aged 64 years. In 1880 he was appointed by President Hayes consul general in Paris, and served in that capacity until last June, when he tendered his resignation and returned to the United States.

Weather Indications.

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

For Dakota: Slightly warmer fair weather followed by light to fresh southerly winds.

Will Not Cremate the Anarchists.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—It was decided to-day at a meeting of the anarchist's defense committee not to cremate the bodies of Spies and his fellow-revolutionists.

COUNTRY GENTLEMEN MUST GO

The Power of Old-Time 'Squires to Be Curtailed.

A HIGH PRICE PAID FOR UNION.

Salisbury Determined That Local Government Shall Be Granted Only at Great Cost—Other Foreign News.

Slow in Catching the Drift.

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LONDON, Jan. 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—English papers were rather slow in comprehending the drift of Lord Salisbury's speech. Some of them began to see it on Saturday, and others will scent something in the wind by Monday. Even now I have seen no reference to the second of the two warnings which the premier evidently intended to convey. One is that dissolution is not on the cards, and the other is that country gentlemen must make up their minds to gather their robes about them and die decently, for their hour has come. Hitherto a country 'squire has been everybody in his neighborhood. Other people did not count. He ruled the roost at quarter sessions and exercised a power over all county affairs—roads, bridges, prisons, police, poorhouses, inns or hotels. Nothing escaped him. Very soon the local butcher and baker will have just as much influence as the squire and the last shred of privilege will be gone. So sweeping is said to be the provisions of the new local government bill that absolutely nothing will be left of the present system. The glories of the fine old English gentleman are departing. One might almost as well be the owner of a cattle ranche in the wild west. The worst of it is that the coup de grace comes from the hands of a conservative ministry. No wonder the tories feel as if they had been changed at nurse.

"Cannot you let it alone?" was Lord Melbourne's invariable question when a difficulty confronted him. The country gentlemen, about to be stripped and cast forth into an unfeeling world, repeat the inquiry. "Stick to Ireland; leave us alone," they say. Too late! Chamberland is impatient for their doom, Hartington has signed the death warrant, Salisbury will carry it into execution. "You will have union, and this is a price of it," says the premier. The old school look around bewildered. They thought this tory policy was an invention of the Evil Spirit, otherwise called Randolph Churchill. He has been exercised, and yet revolutionary tendencies seem to be stronger than ever. Then, perhaps, he is not the man who was doing the mischief after all. How very odd if it should turn out that Lord Randolph was a true conservative and Lord Salisbury a radical in disguise. This is truly an awful thought for your genuine old double-crusted tory. The operation has been performed on the wrong man, has it?

Mr. Ritchie still keeps his dreadful bill a secret, but secrets will leak out if they are worth anything. The country gentleman trembles in his ancestral hall. He must vote early and often for a government which is fated to destroy him. The liberals and radicals will of course be ready to finish him off if help is wanted. Whether the victims will submit quietly when the time comes remains to be seen. The descendants of the men who dictated their own terms at Runnymede might be expected to show fight now. I doubt whether they will. They have yielded so much and so often that at last there is no fight left in them. They will go down without a cry and only a few floating bubbles will mark the spot where they sunk.

Every political circle in London is interested in the news that Miss Sybil Disraeli is to be married to Mr. Selwyn-Calverly. The young lady is a daughter of Ralph Disraeli, brother of the late prime minister, and a shrewd, worthy man, though not a genius. Lord Beaconsfield never sought to push his brother's fortunes, although he obtained for him the post of deputy clerk of parliament, with a comfortable salary. Moreover, the author, Vivian Grey, left the bulk of his property to Ralph's eldest son, who is now at Oxford, and is said to be showing signs of great promise. Ralph named most of his children after the characters in his brother's novels. One son is called Coningsby, the daughter Sybil—and she is well named, for she is as bright and charming as the original heroine. She has her uncle's peculiar epigrammatic force and brilliant wit. People are looking forward with interest into the public life of Coningsby Disraeli. What a trying ordeal will be his first speech in the house of commons. Meanwhile, everybody wishes long life and happiness to Sybil Disraeli.

Three or four years ago nobody in London had ever heard of Dr. Robinson Roose. Now you hear of him everywhere. He gives the best dinners in London, brings together the cleverest men and the prettiest women, and, what is still more important still, he cures people of all their ailments. He has just set Drummond Wolff on his legs and now he is putting Labouchere all right, for even the lobby seems to be mortal, or just mortal enough to have the gout. The house of commons would be dull indeed without a lobby, therefore Sir Robinson Roose—I anticipate his title—must make a good cure of the only funny men in parliament or the bores will reign undisturbed. If you have the gout it is a consolation to know that you have done something to have deserved it. That consolation is not denied the lobby, anyway. His recovery will be hoped for by all who dread the tedious, threadbare jokes of Sir Wilfred Lawson. Lord Hartington is in London and numerous important consultations have been going on all day with regard to the session. The case is simple. If we support the government the government will do pretty much as we tell them. What more can we expect? That is about the substance of Lord Hartington's communication to his friends. Thus the session will begin with great unanimity in union circles. Everything is arranged for except the unexpected. That may happen at any moment, and when it does we shall all know more than we do now.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

CANONIZATION CEREMONIES.

A Scene of Pomp and Splendor Never Before Equalled.

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ROME, Jan. 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Never during the brightest, happiest days of Pio Nono did the glories and pomp of the papal ceremonial surpass in grandeur that witnessed to-day at the canonization of the seven founders of the Servetes and the three Jesuits—Peter Claver, Rodregues and John Beromans. Admission was by ticket to the aula over the porch of St. Peter's, which had been fitted up by the pope regardless of expense. The chapel decorations were beautiful, though simple, in white and gold. There are fifteen tribunes on each side, with hangings of crimson silk and gold. Two thousand wax candles light up the chapel. Five thousand tickets were issued. It was 8:30 when the procession entered the arla. Four hundred and fifty archbishops and bishops, wearing white mitres and silver lama capes, headed the cortege, each carrying a lighted candle in hand. Then came the college of cardinals and last the pope, borne aloft on the sedia gestatoria. A jewelled tiara crowned the pontiff's head. In his left hand was a lighted candle, while with his right he blessed the assembled multitude. The silver trumpets heralded his presence. The promoters of the canonization then made the three postulations, asking the pope to proclaim as saints the seven Servetes and the three Jesuits. After the first postulation the "litany of saints" was sung in alternate voices by the papal choir and the congregation. The effect was wonderful, the quiet and beautiful singing of the choir and the multitude of voices filling the arla like the waving of a mighty sea. Then, as the choir took up the next verse, the bells of St. Peter's were heard ringing out their peals of joy. Then the pope sang mass. His voice was firm and strong and distinctly heard at the end of the arla. After the gospel, which was sung in Greek and Latin, the pope, seated on his throne, read the sermon only to be heard by those near him. I am told that it was very eloquent and impressive. He eulogized the saints just canonized and spoke of how the power and glory of God was seen in his saints and of the services rendered to the church and the world by the ten saints, especially complimenting the Jesuit fathers. After the credo the procession entered the church bearing the usual offerings. These were presented to the pope. They consisted of wax candles, oil, bread, birds in cages and doves in temples. At the elevation the beautiful silver trumpets were heard as they have so often on grand days been heard from the dome of St. Peters. The pope received the holy communion on the throne and not at the altar. He then finished mass. His voice was still firm and distinct. He was carried out as he had entered. He looked fatigued, but supremely happy as he bent forward and blessed the faithful.

I am informed on good authority that the expenses attendant on the canonization are very great and will be borne by the Jesuits and Servetes. The Jesuits share alone amounts to about £10,000.

IN LONDON CHURCHES.

The Lifting of the Fog Fills the Places of Worship.

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LONDON, Jan. 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—A frosty, crisp, clear Sunday sent into the streets, parks and churches hundreds of thousands of householders whom a week of fog had fairly imprisoned. Many favorite preachers occupied their own pulpits. In the West End thoroughfares were seen brilliant walking toilets. Apparently it was a theological gala day, and although there are no prayers in the service, yet for deliverance from the dangers of the fog doubtless there were many private prayers. One really fashionable amousement of Sunday is an attendance at morning service in the chapel of the foundling asylum, fronting Brunswick in Meckleberg square, that were so fashionable in Beau Brummel's tine. There are always hundreds of waifs of humanity to be seen in the galleries between the ages of five and fourteen. The girls are in the dress made so familiar by the costume of the charity boy in the comic opera of "Billy Taylor," and the boys are opposite in their bluish-grey suits. There are pictures by Reynolds, Gainsborough and Hogwith, painted expressly for the asylum, to be examined in the corridors. This institution was founded by a ship captain named Coram, about the time little Goerge Washington was a chopper of cherry trees. Coram was to London in his way towards foundlings what to New York was Captain David Randall in his ways towards the aged sailors in his sailors' snug harbor. Then to hear the children sing the choral service is an attraction. They are regularly taught music and not a few choirister boys are yearly drawn from the asylum. Hadyn was a great friend of Captain Coram, the founder, and he compiled for this asylum a book of anthems and chants and gave many MSS of works which are to be seen or heard only in the chapel. A Herald correspondent found an immense congregation assembled this morning to pass a delightful noontide, and after hearing the Chaplain Dr. Momeric, who is regarded as one of the pulpit orators, to leave in the maintenance box substantial proofs of their gratification.

The Catholic church of St. Peters near Buckingham palace also possessed this morning an attraction in the presence of Cardinal Manning who after mass, during which there were heard an exquisite organ and choir preached from Phillipians: "God hath given him a name which his above all names." The cardinal spoke in a low and labored tone and at times it was difficult to hear him, but his impressive mien and firm, deliberate step are still characteristic. His face is thin even to emaciation, but his well defined, prominent features and varying expression intensify the attention that is given to every word he utters.

Found Guilty of Cowardice.

DUBLIN, Jan. 15.—As a result of the official inquiry in the case of the ship Alfred D. Snow, which was recently lost off Waterford with all her crew, the coxswain of the Dunmore life boat has been pronounced guilty of cowardice in refusing to launch his boat and make an attempt to save the ship's crew. At the time of the wreck the coxswain resigned his office rather than launch the life boat and the ship's crew were then actually drowning. The court of inquiry holds that the crew could have undoubtedly been saved if the life boat had been launched.

Blunt Gets Warmer Quarters.

GALWAY, Jan. 15.—Wilfred Blunt has been moved to a warmer cell in the prison and his overcoat has been returned to him. To-day a band tried to serenade him, but was prevented by the police. The people are excited and a row is feared.

Cleveland's Present to the Pope.

ROME, Jan. 15.—Archbishop Ryan has handed to the rector of the American seminary, President Cleveland's letter with the volume of the American constitution dedicated to the pope. The rector will present it on the occasion of the pope's reception, to the American bishops in order to avoid putting his holiness to the fatigue of giving a special audience.

Steamship Arrivals.

HAVRE, Jan. 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Arrived—La Bretagne, from New York.

NEW YORK, Jan 15.—Arrived—The Amsterdam, from Amsterdam; the Switzerland, from Antwerp.

Accidentally Shot.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—While hunting at Ranboillet yesterday, Jem Brugeree was severely injured in the hip by the accidental discharge of the keeper's gun. President Carnot was one of the hunting party.

THE LINCOLN COAL BARONS.

Robbery of Capital City People By the Fuel Ring.

LOWER FREIGHTS NEUTRALIZED.

Bright Prospects For Warnerville—An Interesting Case—Fairfield Preparing For a Depot House Warming—State News.

A Change of Criticism.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 15.—[Special to the BEE.]—The board of transportation has, through the agitation of the rate question, and the attorney general, through his work in getting the powers of the board defined by the supreme court, been instrumental in commanding important reductions in rates during the past six months. Especially have the rates on coal, wood, grain, stone and heavy articles been cut, and the roads have, in recognizing the handwriting on the wall, furnished new tariff sheets on inter-state rates that effect a reduction to Nebraska points and have given to interior cities a better differential compared with river points than has heretofore been enjoyed. Especially is this true on coal, which now is shipped to Lincoln, Fremont and points of like distance at only 15 cents per ton advance over Missouri river points. An almost equally reasonable differential rate is furnished on soft coal shipments. The board members announce that they are just well in hand on the reduction of rates question, and if the new tariffs in preparation by the roads are not satisfactory they will be revised and lowered.

However the time has come for Lincoln people and people in other points in the state to turn the channel of criticism from the roads long enough to give a little attention to the middlemen who thus far in the reduction of rates have swallowed everything, leaving the great army of consumers, especially fuel consumers, without a particle of benefit from the reduction of rates already secured. At the last meeting of the board of transportation the manager of one road in the state asked the question how long the board was to continue cutting their rates while no one but the large dealers were getting the benefit. There was something for reflection in the question and the time has come when the robbery of consumers on articles directly affected by reduced rates should cease. There is enough in the coal and wood question, the fuel question, to citizens of Lincoln that demands immediate attention. When a few weeks ago attention was called to the fact that Lincoln coal dealers were extorting over a dollar a ton on coal over extra freight over and above the selling price at Missouri river points, one of the dealers had himself interviewed in denial of of the statement.

A few facts show how the case stands. Hard coal is retailed in towns on the Missouri river, and local papers have the standing advertisement at $10.50 per ton, yet at Lincoln with the added freight rate of 15 cents a ton coal instead of selling at $10.65 sells, and has sold all the winter months, at $12 to $12.50 per ton and largely at the latter figures. Every citizen of Lincoln is paying the coal pool therefore from $1 to $2 a ton more than the coal is worth and the pool is pocketing every particle of the reduction in rates and as much more as its greed thinks the traffic will bear. The soft coal pool is equally as exacting and it extorts from every man, however poor and needy, every penny in reduced rates on coal that the board of transportation has secured for the people.

The coal ring in Lincoln is not the only one that is practicing the tactics of absorbing the concessions gained for the people, but it is most open and bold and persistent in its course and works a wrong against every resident of the city.

Advice to Farmers.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 15.—[Special to the BEE.]—Prior to the adjournment of the State Horticultural society the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Nebraska State Horticultural society would particularly caution the people of this state to be on their guard against the wiles of the tree peddler from abroad, who, by means of highly colored plates and still more highly colored descriptions and recommendations annually pursues his swindling operations through the country.

Resolved, That we urge that special efforts be made by our fruit growers to increase the list of hardy desirable varieties by the careful propagation and selection of seedlings and by systematic attempts to secure crosses between the better old varities.

Resolved, That we urge the continued planting of fruit trees in all parts of the state and call upon all citizens to foster and encourage the study and practice of foresty in every way possible.

Resolved, That we urge with great earnestness the formation of local horticultural societies in all parts of the state.

Resolved, That in order to increase and disseminate horticultural knowledge we recommend the holding of farmers' institutes in as many counties as possible and urge the experienced members of this society to take part in such meetings and in other ways to aid and encourage them.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the horticultural interests of the state are of such great importance we feel that this state society should receive an increased annual appropriation, in order that it may be able to extend its work to the more remote parts of the state.

The Growth of Warnerville.

WARNERVILLE, Neb., Jan. 12.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—Midway between and about ten miles distant from Madison and Norfolk, Battle Creek and Stahton is the new town of Warnerville, situated on the right bank of the famous Elkhorn river, in the best farming country in northern Nebraska. General farming and gardening does especially well. The country is being settled up by a first-class, industrious and enterprising people. There is not a place in Nebraska that can boast of so rapid a settlement as in this locality. The new town has accomplished wonders in the scarcely six months since the first mail was driven. It now has a first-class general store, consisting of hardware, implements, boots and shoes, groceries and dry goods, etc. Lumber, coal, salt, lime, stock and grain are also handled. Much hay and grain has been shipped from this point. A hay press is in operation most of the time and all of the surplus hay is shipped to foreign markets.

Parties here have completed arrangements for the building of carpenter and paint shops in the near future. A millinery and dressmaking shop will also begin business in the spring.

Arrangements have been nearly completed for the erection of a new school house which will be begun in the early spring.

Another feature of Warnerville's success is a canning factory, a stock company for which has been organized and will also begin business as soon as the frost is out of the ground. This will be a fine thing for the farmers, and will furnish employment to many workmen.

To all that will build houses lots are given away.

A Precious Pair.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 15.—[Special to the BEE.]—A case growing out of the Parsons' failure has been in progress in the United States court the past two days and is attracting unusual attention. Parsons, whose right name is Rhodes, came from the east, opened up a grocery store in the city, established a credit, and then bought heavily. Then a woman came along who gave her name as Mrs. Rhodes, purchased the stock, and Parsons, alias Jacob Rhodes, left for parts unknown. The creditors immediately seized the goods and sold them and the case in the United States court was brought by Mrs. Rhodes against the sheriff, as representing the creditors, for $5,000 damages. Since the commencement of the suit the attorneys for the creditors have sifted the case and the history of the Rhodes family. The details of the travels of the officers through Ohio and Michigan have been recited heretofore, and it is sufficient to state that they discovered that the Rhodes had worked similar failure schemes under assumed names at Wheeling, W. Va., and at Detroit, Mich., their alias in the latter place being A. L. Wright & Co. In the United States court a Detroit merchant named Mathewson testified that the Rhodes, operating under that name, had swindled him out of $1,000; that Mrs. Rhodes, who brought this suit, was the wife of the Rhodes who operated under the name of Parsons in Lincoln.

Items From Tecumseh.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Jan. 15.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—The Tecumseh Mill company have their three-story mill building up and nearly ready for the machinery, which will arrive soon. When completed the mill will be one of the best in the state, with all modern machinery.

Our people are circulating petitions to present to the city council, asking to vote $30,000 bonds for water works.

Petitions are in circulation in the county asking the county commissioners to call a special election to vote bonds for a court house. Subscriptions are being solicited for a canning factory. About $4,500 is already subscribed. When $10,000 is taken the plant will be located.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad has the rails laid to Seneca, Kan., and is making toward Omaha. The board of trade is making arrangements to get on the line. Our people feel they must have a direct road to Omaha if they have to build it themselves.

C. Hurburt, a prominent farmer four miles east of here, was thrown from a horse while herding yesterday and is hurt internally.

The physicians who went out to his aid in the blizzard have not yet returned.

His Thefts Discovered.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 15.—[Special to the BEE.]—There was a sensation in a small way in the corridors of the Capital hotel yesterday evening shortly after the close of the press banquet. The engineer, a man named Adams, was detected with an armful of ladies clothing which he had taken from a room and was hiding. Some of the belated guests assisted Mr. Roggen and Adams was taken in charge and locked in a room with a guard over him pending investigation. Numerous articles have been missed heretofore and especially supplies from the store house. Adams went so far as to confess that he had been taking about a dozen eggs every night for private consumption. Other articles, including a coat, which did not belong to him, were found in the engine room. It was also stated that he held up a young man in the water closets and robbed him of a watch.

A Long List of Premiums.

WISNER, Neb., Jan. 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The citizens of Wisner are in high glee over the success of one of her most prominent citizens, Paul J. Ostorman, breeder of fancy poultry. Out of a selection of eighteen cockerels and hens which he entered at the state poultry exhibition held at Lincoln last week, he returns with his light Brahma "Young King" wearing the gold medal for the best cockerel of any breed, also seven first premiums, five second and five third, every bird getting a premium. He is recognized as one of the best informed chicken breeders in the west. He took five first premiums at the last state fair.

Fairfield's Union Depot Finished.

FAIRFIELD, Neb., Jan. 12.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—The new union depot and hotel of the Kansas City & Omaha and the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroads was opened to the public this week. It is one of the finest depots in the state. The hotel part of the building is conveniently arranged and handsomely finished and furnished inside. Fairfield has been greatly lacking in hotel accommodations for the past five years, but now the long-felt want is supplied. On the evening of Friday, January 20, Mr. Watterson, landlord of the new hotel, assisted by a committee of citizens, will have a grand house warming, to which the leading citizens of Sutton, Clay Center, Edgar, Howard and other neighboring cities have been invited.

The Fairfield normal and collegiate institute, the only college in the state having the support and under control of the Christian church, is prospering finely. About one hundred students, from all parts of the state, Omaha included, are enrolled for the winter term.

Valparaiso's Business Interests.

VALPARAISO, Neb., Jan. 10.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—Cattle feeders are making a good home market for a good share of the corn raised in this section. Valparaiso shows a good healthy growth since January 1, 1887. A system of waterworks costing about $6,000, two large brick blocks, besides numerous dwelling houses, good sidewalks, etc., have been added to the town in that time.

Death of an Old Citizen.

SILVER CREEK, Neb., Jan. 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Mr. D. Towles, of this place, died at 8 o'clock this evening. He was seventy-four years of age and one of Merrick county's oldest and most highly esteemed citizens. He leaves a large circle of relatives who deeply mourn his loss.

The Fire Record.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—At 8:30 this morning fire was discovered in the Church of the Redeemer, Universalist. The church cost $80,000. The fire was caused by the janitor's son starting a fire in the furnace which was undergoing repairs. The firemen found it almost impossible to reach the flames and fought them all day long with the mercury ranging from twenty-two to thirty below zero. Nothing but the walls are left. The loss is placed at $70,000, with insurance of $50,000. During the day nine firemen were overcome by the dense smoke which poured from the building. Two of the men are said to be in a very critical condition.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Fire broke out this morning in the hopgrowing room of the Philip and William Ebling's brewery and caused about $33,000 damage to the stock and building. Insured.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Three five-story brick buildings, Nos. 54, 56 and 58, Warren street, were completely gutted by fire to-day, and the adjoining building, No. 52 badly damaged. The loss on the buildings is $50,000 and on the stock of the eighteen firms occupying them, $100,000.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—Fire at Sedalia yesterday totally destroyed Smith's hall and consumed the boot and shoe store of W. S. Mackey, valued at $55,000. Loss on buildings $25,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 15.—Case's west paper mill at Manchester burned to night. Loss, $30,000.

A Strife-Breeder Discovered.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The writer of numerous anonymous and exceedingly annoying letters sent to some of the best people in the southern part of the city, was discovered to-day. These letters contained insinuations concerning the character or conduct of a friend or relative of the recipient. A wife would receive a letter containing charges of indiscretion on the part of her husband, and men received information concerning their wives. The letters caused a great deal of misery and indignation. Postmaster Armstrong endeavored to trace the writer but failed. A detective worked up the case and discovered the writer to be Miss Linnie Travett, twenty-three years old, living on Woodland Hill avenue. She confessed to being the author of the annoying epistles, but could give no reasons for her action. The young woman made an affidavit that the charges and insinuations she made against all the people were false, and copies of the affidavit were sent to every one who has received the letters or who has been affected by them.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

Railway Mortgages Meeting With Extraordinary Favor in Europe.

LIBERAL ORDERS BY CABLE.

Prices For Stocks Steadily Rising—Share Speculation Opens Strong But Closes Comparatively Weak—Governments Strong.

Railway Securities in Demand.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The overshadowing feature of the week has been the great demand for railway mortgages. The inquiry which, until recently was confined to home purchasers, extended to Europe, and liberal orders to buy were received daily by cable. Very low rates for money on the other side and the remarkable confidence felt there in the future of the United States are causes of this foreign investment in our railroad bonds. Business for domestic account was stimulated by the growing ease in money here and the difficulty experienced in finding full employment either on call or on time for the funds now pouring into this and other leading cities of the east. The dealings in bonds at the stock exchange on some days exceeded those in stocks, and transactions outside were even larger. Syndicates, which have been carrying heavy lines for a long while past, are speedily reducing their holdings, and thus securities which were made on the enormous mileage of 1887 are finding a permanent resting place. The tendency of prices was upward right through the week, and some sharp advances were recorded. There were comparatively few declines of moment outside of Wabash and Indiana, Bloomington & Western bonds. There was a strong opening to share speculation and a bull movement followed which carried prices up ½@3 points, with Coalers, the Grangers, and Louisville & Nashville as leading features. There was a perceptible increase in outside buying, advantage of which was taken by prominent operators on the long side to realize and it is estimated they unloaded 75,000 to 100,000 shares. This rather chilled the growing sentiment in favor of a rise, and during the latter days of the week sales dwindled down to small proportions. A very general indisposition to enter into new engagements to any considerable extent was the great characteristic of speculation. There was some loss in quotations following the marketing of long stocks, the continuance of the Reading strike and the new cutting of freight rates out west, but still the decline was not what might have been expected under the circumstances. The fact that so many stocks were taken with only a slight effect on values shows that the market possesses a greater absorbing power than is generally supposed. The confidence thus indicated is not alone the result of easy money and good railroad earning, but can be traced in part to a belief that congress will at no distant day pass some of the financial measures now before it, either one of which would put more capital afloat to seek investment and the surroundings of the situation favor the theory that this capital would drift to the stock exchange. Governments have been strong and on the advance under continued inquiry from depository banks and a very moderate supply. Foreign exchanges at the start were firm, with an active demand for remitters. The result was an advance of posted rates to $4.85 for long and $4.88 for demand, but as time wore along the inquiry fell off and a weaker tone prevailed, some of the drawers lowering their figures ¼@¼ per cent. The reduction in Bank of England rates of discount to 3½ per cent, and the decline in money in the open market at London to 1¼ per cent on call and to 1⅜ for discounts, kept long sterling comparatively steady and accelerated the drop in short. Arbitrage operations in stocks were not of sufficient magnitude to have any influence, but bills drawn against shipments of railroad bonds came in to fill the