THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1888.

would put into the hands of the politicians a deadly weapon against the press, which they would be constantly tempted to use is too in-disjutably true to be penied. Public confi-dence in the trustworthy character of that

The Logan Memorial Dedicated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- The memorial to

General John A. Logan was dedicated this

evening at the Metropolitan Methodist Epis-

copai church in this city. Mrs. Logan, and

years in official life. Great statesman of

pedestal stood a white marble bust of Gen-eral Logan in uniform, the recent gift of

Country 'Tis of Thee," the audience stand

THE SNELL TRAGEDY.

Father's Murderers.«

ing.

nembers of her family, were in front and at

SHOULD BUILD ITS OWN LINES stead of contracting with the Western Union and giving that corporation a monopoly of the telegraph franchise west of the Missouri

The Pacific Railroad System and Gould's Telegraph Monopoly

2

MR. ANDERSON'S BILL DISCUSSED

A Modern Pirate and His Gang-Paper Wasted in Unread Documents-Public "Holes in the Ground."

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- Mr. Edmunds, from the committee on foreign relations reported the hill to incorporate the Maritine Canal company of Nicaragua and said he would move to take it up as early next week as he could get the floor. Placed on the calendar.

Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the following

To divide a portion of the Sioux reservation in Dakota into a separate reservation, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder.

To provide for the sale of the site of Fort Omaha, Neb., and for the purchase of a new

Manderson, from the committee on print ing, reported a joint resolution for the disposition of undistributed copies of records of the rebellion, reports of the tenth census and reports of the public land commissioner. The resolution gave rise to a discussion, in the course of which Mr. Vest said he had a room in which there were several hundred volume of public documents bound in calf at the expense of the government, which books he could not give away. He could not dispose of them unless he put them in the fire. The upper portion of the capitol was crammed to the roof with books, and yet there was a continual stream of these publications pouring out of the government printing office. The money might as well be taken out and thrown into the Potomac river.

Mr. Teller admitted there was a great waste in that direction but his experience was not like that. He never had as many as the people of Colorado were willing to take.

Mr. Manderson suggested that Mr. Vest's statement was the best afgument he had heard for the passage of the Blair educational bill

ional bill. The allusion by Mr. Saulsbury to the "president's message and accompanying doc-uments" as something in which people took no interest, created much amusement on the republican side. Finally the joint resolution

Mr. Riddleberger explained that the British lion's tail having been twisted by the vote of 23 to 21, the passage of the resolution was

no longer necessary. Senator Hawley and others called the Vir-ginian to order and he sat down remarking as he did so that he supposed he had a right to say so much and that he did not like to be called to order every time he arose.

Mr. Riddleberger's allusion was to the vote in secret session last night by which the consideration of the treaty was postponed to next

December. The resolution by Mr. Plumb calling on the secretary of the interior for information a to the charges made by registers and receiv ers of land offices for reducing testimony to

writing, was adopted. The bill to authorize the sale to aliens of certain mineral lands was then taken up, and, after discussion, Mr. Edmunds moved to recommit the bill to the committee on mines and mining, saying that he could see no good reason why the distinction be made between mineral lands and agricultural lands, and saying somewhat pointedly, that if he wanted to obtain political influence, he would prefer to be a mine owner than the owner of adjacent

Mr. Reagan argued that there was a strong popular sentiment to which the act of the list session prohibiting alien ownership of lands in territories, was a response. The bill was also opposed by Mr. Plumb. Mr. Stewart replied in defense of the bill.

The bill was recommitted to the committee On mines and mining. On motion of Mr. Morrill, the senate joint

resolution for the erection of a statue to the late Spencer F. Baird, secretary of the

river. Mr. Anderson of Karsas, author of the vigorously supported it. These railroad companies had bartered away their franchises by entering into a contract with the Western Union, by which the railroad com-panies refused to perform their telegraphic services, and by which they gave the West-ern Union an absolute monopoly over the western half of the continent. Through the genius of the most unscrupulous pirates of the country-Jayhawk Gould-that monopthe country-Jayhawk Gould-that monop-oly had been created. The pending bill was simply a proposition to inject just a little bit of God's justice between the people and Jay Gould. The people of the country were praying for relief from the bowelless, merci-less grind of the most extravagant and un-scurpulous, pirahcal set of incorporated scoundrels on the continent. This bill was a sumare blow between the eyes of Jay Gould the Western Union monopoly and each

Gould, the Western Union monopoly and each of the Pacific railroad companies, say ing "Gentlemen, there is a power in wealth and a power in the combination of monopoly, but there is more power in the arm of the American people and you shall obey the

Mr. White of New York argued that, view Mr. White of New York argued that, view-ing the matter in the light of public policy, it was unwise for the government which was the largest creditor, of the Pacific railroad and was interested in the management of that property, to entail legislation which would have the effect of reducing the profits of those roads. He then proceeded to make legal arguments to the effect that congress had no right to interfore with contracts lawhad no right to interfere with contracts law-fully entered into. The matter then went over and the discussion will probably be re umed Saturday. Adjourned.

Fred Grant as a Publisher.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-When Colonel Fred Grant refused Governor Hill's nomination to the office of quarantine commissioner it was said his action was due to hints from Thomas C. Platt. Now comes a true explanation. The colonel is going into the publishing business to win laurels and lucre. For some time his name has been coupled with that of a New York magazine. Webster, the book publisher, said last evening that he had heard of the colonel's venture. He said also that General Grant's book has had the largest sale of any book ever published within the time it has been on the market. Upon leaving Web-ster, the editor of the Cosmopolitan was called upon. "Yes, it is true," he said, in answer to a question, "that the Grant family s interested in this magazine. Mrs. Grant through her attorney, U. S. Grant, jr., has secured a large share in it The colonel is also interested. The final arrangements have also interested. The final arrangements have not yet been completed, but they will be within a day or so. I don't understand how the fact leaked out, for no one has had any information on the subject, except the parties interested, and I don't believe that they desire to have the news spread."

A Brooklyn Lawyer's Loves.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.-[Special Telegram to he BEE.]-Richard S. Willis, a Brooklyn lawyer, is in a queer breach of promise suit, Tillie Ingersoll, of Washington, is plaintiff. She and her sister Lillie visited Willis' cousin in Brooklyn in 1884, and Willis met them. One is thirty-three, and the other thirty-five years of age. Willis is only twenty-five. After they returned home Willis got an anonymous letter, but learned it was from Lillie. He answered it, and they corresponded until 1886, when he went to visit her at her home. There he discovered both sisters in love with him, and not to when he left he wrote to both. His "t's" were like his "l's," and the letters became mixed. Then the truth came out, and he mixed. Then the truth came out, and he backed out of the whole affair. Tillie began suit for breach of promise for \$50,000, and the papers were served January 1. Lillie has also taken steps for a suit, but the papers have not yet been served. Willis says this is blackmailing scheme

Business Troubles.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.- The failure of Bensley Bros., a board of trade firm of thirty years' standing, was announced to-day. The liabilities as yet are unknown. The general impression is that the liabilities will reach \$30,000. In some quarters, where close watch is kept on the standing of different houses, no surprise was expressed at the failure, as they had been struggling for several years. Bensley practically admitted it was losses occasioned by the McGeoch failure in 1883, and the collapse in wheat in June that used up a large part of their assets. CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—Frank V. Sowles, lumber dealer at Avondale, assigned, with hubbilities of \$25,000 - assets \$40,000

PREFERS PRIVATE CONTROL. Colonel Jones' Speech Before the National Publishers' Association.

A GOVERNMENTAL TELEGRAPH.

Why It Would Raise Rates and Become Unpopular With the People-Mr. Rosewater Replics.

paper Publishers' association continued its ession to day. The first paper was read by Mr. McManes, of the Philadelphia Record whose topic was "Puffs, and the Dividing Lines Between News and Advertising." He was followed by C. H. Jones, of the Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union, in a carefully prepared paper on "Government Control of the

He began by saying that he proposed to deal with the subject in a practical way for the reason that he regarded it as very practical. The strongest argument in behalf of a government telegraph system, and the one that s most relied upon, is that it would be cheaper, and most of the advocates of government control seem to think the argument s closed when this assertion is made: The

countries with government work furnishes cheapness would be a feature of it. The chrracteristic feature of all work done by the government is cumbrousness and costliness. Whenever the government wants work done at a reasonable price, that work is let out by contract. The government might make ower rates for telegraphing than would be made by any private corporation, because the latter must make expenses and pay for betterments and improvements, or its place in the business world will soon be vacant. The government, if it so chooses, can fix a rate less than cost and make up the deficit by taxation, and this is precisely what would be done by the United States government if the experience of other countries having a gov-Colonel Jones then gave statistics showing that in Great Britan the deficit in operating from \$562,625 in 1881, to \$2,349,200 in 1886. This deficit must be made good by taxation and is such taxation justified on the ground that it is a public benefit?

In 1887, over 47,000,000 messages were handled by the Western Union Telegraph company, and these were sent by less than 1,000,000 people. The whole of the telegraphing in the United States is done by less than 2 per cent of the population. These figures make it plain that to cheapen telegraph by reducing the rates below cost and making up the deficit by taxation means to tax 98 per cent of the people, who never use the telegraph, for the benefit of stock brokers, speculators, gamplers, pool men, bucket-shop proprietors and sporting men generally, who send S7 per cent of the messages. Not only is this unjustifiable on grounds of public policy, but it is unjustifiable on purely business grounds. The men who send these mes it comes in as a part of the legitimate and necessary expenses of their business. The only considerable body of men asking for a reduction of telegraph tolls are the Knights of Labor, not one in a hundred of whom ever use the telegraph. These misguided people are simply asking the government to tax them for the benefit of a class of people to-ward whom they are so irreconcilable and

hostile that membership in their organization is prohibited them, "These are some of the considerations," says Colonel Jones, "which determine us against the scheme of a govern ment telegraph on grounds connected with the public welfare. The speaker then considered the subject

from the point of view of a practical news paper man. The newspapers of the United States, he said, are now enjoying the cheap-est and most efficient telegraph service of

tage into the hands of the party in power no JOHN SHERMAN BANQUETED. In conclusion, Colonel Jones said : That it

He Endorses the Principles of Boston's Home Market Club.

HOW TO REDUCE THE SURPLUS.

The Senator Thinks It Should Be Applied to the Payment of the Public Debt-Cleveland's

Views Criticised.

More Tariff Talk.

Boston, Feb. 9.- The dining halls of the Hotel Vendome were filled to overflowing this evening, it being the occasion of the banquet in honor of Senator John Sherman given by the Home Market club. There were over

400 men present from various sections of the country. President Merrick briefly alluded to the fame of the club's guest, concluding by introducing Senator Sherman, who was received with great applause.

the right of the center aisle. To the right of Senator Sherman thanked the gentlemen them were the Logan guard of honor and for the reception accorded him. He said, re-John A. Logan camp of veterans. At ferring to the Home Market club: "I like the left of the center in front were the name for it describes your principles. seated the judges of the United States su-When you use the word "home" you mean preme court and in their rear the senators your whole country. You use the phrase and representatives. The tablet is of Georgia "home market" to distinguish it from a formarble, nearly square-a pink slab set in a eign market, not to exclude the foreign larger one of gray, known as creole marble. On the surface of the pink slab is cut in deep gilt letters these words: "To the deathless memory of Major market, but to emphasize your preference for the home market as infinitely greater, more valuable and more productive than the General John A. Logan, six years in the house of representatives, three times elected to the senate of the United States, forty foreign market. When I think of the contrast of our home market and a foreigu market, in magnitude and proportions, the universal benefits of one and the comparative mighty west. Commander of the Army of the Tennessee and foremost volunteer general of the republic he loved so well. Victorious unimportance of the other, I am led to wonder why so many gentlemen of education and in arms, illustrious in council, esteemed worthy of the highest honors of the country Noblest type of American manhood. Gen character are willing to endanger the wonful development of our home industries to inerous, frank, brave, incorruptible patriot, honorable citizen, faithful friend, devoted husband, beloved parent, sincere chriscrease our foreign competition. I believe the best we can do for mankind is to do the best for our country." Mr. Sherman attacked Mr. Lowell for his

tian, I humbly trust in God. If this is the end, I am ready." The tablet stands next to the one crected by George W. Childs to the memory of General Grant. Directly in front of the pulpit on a speech at the Tariff Reform league banquet. He found but very little in his remarks about the tariff, but a good deal about President Cleveland. Said Mr. Sherman: "Mr. Lowell, who has been honored by a great party with its confidence and trust, places Cleveland above Grant, the great solder of our coun-try, above Hays, who certainly gave to the a friend. Senator Stanford, of Cali-fornia, was announced as chairman. Elo-guent addresses culogistic of the life of Logan were made by Justice Miller, Senator Stanford, Senator Ingalls, Senator Voorcountry a pure and excellent administration, and Lowell himself; above Garfield, one of the most accomplished of American states-men, and above Arthur, in every respect a model gentleman, and a prudent and able president." Speaking of President Cleve-land's policy the senator said: "The inevithees, Representatives Long, Henderson, Springer and Reed. At the conclusion of the impressive ceremonies the choir sang "My and's policy the senator said: "The inevit-able effect is to increase importations at the expense and loss of our home market, and especially to reduce to wages of all engaged in industries competing with foreign produc-Albert Snell Offers \$10,000 For His tion. His message creates alarm among business men at home and gives joy and hope

to every market in Europe." Referring to the surplus Mr. Sherman re-marked: "A surplus is a great deal better than a deficit. It has been growing since the close of the war. It has enabled us to per-form the magnificent feat of rapidly reducing the public debt; a policy which has ex-cited the admiration of the greatest statesmen of Europe. This growing surplus was bequeathed to Mr. Cleveland by his prede-cessors and was applied by them to the payment of the debt and to repeated reductions of taxes. It is the rational and steady result of our increase in wealth and population growing out of the policy of protection to home industries. Our friends may be surprised that the surplus revenue did not stop with the election of a democratic president, and perhaps it will be if his adand perhaps it will be if his ad-vice is followed. Certainly it will be if he checks the prosperity which enables us to import goods and pay taxes. But why is not this surplus ap-plied to the payment or purchase of the public debt? Whose fault is it that it accumulates in the treasury? Plainly the fault of Cleveland, whose secretary of the treasury is authorized to apply this surplus at any time to the reduction of the public debt. If he had followed the example of his predecessors he would, weekly or monthly, without proclama-tion or noise, have purchased and retired the public debt under the main provisions of the existing law. But if the president preferred to reduce the surplus by the reduction of taxation, why did he not apply to congress to products. I know that at any time in the last congress, taxation could have been re-duced but for the desire of the speaker of the house and the president to strike at home industries ruther than to reduce taxation. The hungry mouths of the workmen engaged in varied pursuits or the workmen engaged in varied pursuits in every part of our country, furnish the best market for their productions, and you in New England, even your professors and free traders, will learn that the steady demand made by millions of your countrymen in the west and soutbwest for textile and metallic west and soutowest for textile and metallic fabrics, furnishes a hundredfold better mar-ket than you can find in the overstocked markets of Europe and Asia. If you join in breaking down this system in order to increase your foreign market for manufac-tnrers' from 3 to even 10 per cent, you will destroy the goose that lays the golden egg." "You may ask me what I have to say about tariff reform. I answer that I am decidedly in favor of tariff reform; always have been, and always will be. How would I reduce the surplist I answer frankly the tariff ought to be careanswer frankly the tariff ought to be care-fully revised to correct any inequalities or in-congruities that have grown out of the change of values since the passage of the act of Iss3; that every imported article which does not compete with our domestic industry and is essential to the comfort and wants of our people should be placed upon the free list; that every raw material of industry which does not compete with our own productions does not compete with our own productions should be specially selected for the free list; and that any industry which can be con-ducted in this country with reasonable suc-cess needs a moderate increase of duty for ts protection its protection. William McKinley, jr., of Ohio, said, in part: "It is assumed by the revenue tariff reformers that the money received by the government is unnecessary. It requires more than \$300,000,000 every year to meet the Princeton college to day the resignation of President McCosh was accepted, to take ef-fect at the end of the present school year. Prof. Francis L. Patton was elected presiobligations of the government, and the only way is by taxation. It has been the settled The president emphasized this issue, and we to night appeal from the president to the people, the only sovereign that we recognize. The only way that the tariff can be reformed is to let goods that do not sometic with ours come in dent. South Dakota Firemen's Tournament. HURON, Dak., Feb. 9.-[Special Telegram to the BEE.] -The \$2,000 necessary to pay prizes and to secure to Huron the location of that do not compete with ours come in free. If freedom from taxation cheapens the products of our country there is no reason why it should not exist. The farmers the South Dakota fireman's tournament was nearly all raised to-day. The tournament will be held at Huron. reason why it should not exist. The farmers have turned a deaf ear to the seductive voice of the free traders. The president's sympa-thy for them is both gratuitous and uninvited. They sent forth their protest against his ur-invited gratuity twenty-four hours before Mr. Blaine's was wired from Paris, and be fore Mr. Sherman's great speech. They beat them both, and I congratulate you that the wool growers are united. Free trade means cheap labor. Protection says, "Main-tain the tariff high enough to give the work-ing people good wayes." Hon. Nathan Groff, of West Virginia, heartily endorsed the opinions of the pro-vious speakers. He believed in a high pro-tective tariff; in a home market for home labor, and a home market for home industries.

vicions doctrines and corrupt practices. He believed pure and sound democracy flour-ished and grew in open, bold and honest championship of the interests of the people, and that it but feebly lived upon deceit, false pretenses and fears. And he was right. His success proved him right and proved, too, that Americans appreciate a courageous struggle in their defense." Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvaeia, spoke of "Our Country." Among other things he said much of the good he had been

able to do, if any, had been due to the teach-ings of his personal friend, Samuel J. Tilden. This country was democratic in its very fibre. "The President of the United States," was

the subject of Secretary Vilas' remarks The fundamental idea of the democratic party was confidence in the people. The party which Tilden led may see the promises of The party Tilden's hope carried to a realization by the courage and integrity of Grover Cleveland. Governor Hill responded to the "Empire State." Speeches were made by Governor Abbett and others.

ARRANGING THE DETAILS.

"ixing the Preliminaries For the Republican National Convention.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The members of the national republican committee who have charge of arranging the preliminaries of the convention are in Chicago to day and will remain here for two or three days. The committee consists of J. S. Clarkson, of Iowa, chairman; and Messrs. Fessenden of Connecticut, Hobart of New Jersey, Jones of Pennsylvania, Conger of Ohio, Clayton of Arkansas, Leland of Kansas, Howe of Nebraska and Cuney of Texas. Their duties consist simply in arranging the routine details for the convention, such as securing a hall, arranging for printing, appointing local committees to take charge of the hall during the sessions of the convention and like unimportant matters. The other work will be done by the national committee itself, which meets

here just before the convention. "As to the probable candidates," said Mr. Clarkson, "I have nothing to say. We over in Jowa have a man, Senator Allison, to whom we are partial, and whom we think would be a very strong candidate. Whether e would be content with second place on the ticket I have not yet heard discussed. Who the second choice of our delegation may be should Senator Allison not be strong enough to carry the convention, is a difficult question to answer. The delegation has not yet been elected, and it is impossible to forecast their preference outside of Mr. Allison."

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The sub-committee of the national republican convention appointed to make arrangements for the convention. held a session here to-day and will meet again held a session here to-day and will meet again to-morrow. The committee organized in the afternoon by electing Mr. Clarkson chairman and ex-Senator Hobart secretary. A large delegation of the Grand Army was on hand to day to urge the claims of Captain John J. Healey, president of the Union Veteran club, for the position of sergeant-at-arm as against those of Colonel E. B. Knox and General Fitzimmons, both of whom are in the field. The committee admitted no one and deferred the selection of sergeant-at-arms. The members talked over the preliminaries informally and this even-ing were closeted with Mayor Roche and a committee of prominent republicans selected by him to assist in the preliminary work of the convention. Except Mr. Conger, of Ohio, every member of the national sub-committee expressed the belief that his state favored the nomination of Blaine. Several of them had an "if" attached to this opinion, such as "if Mr. Blaine is a candidate," "if Mr. Blaine says he is a candidate," "if Mr. Blaine wants the nomination." Sen-ator Sherman, Sonator Allison, Robert Lin-coln and Concerl Sheridan ways the sale coln and General Sheridan were the only other candidates mentioned. Mr. Conger, of Ohio, said: "Ohio will be for Sherman this time-a solid delegation, without doubt. Mr. Blaine's friends might carry several districts in the state, but I do not think they are dis-posed to make a fight against Mr. Sherman in Ohio this year." As to the vice presidency the members of the sub-committee seemed to

be wholly adrift. The list of local committeemen suggested by Mayor Roche was adopted without change It consisted of the names of four or known citizens to each committee, the members being selected with special reference to their fitness for their work in hand. The chairman of each committee was made a member of the general or, as it is tormed, "executive and financial committee." This committee, with the particular chair-manship of each member, is as follows: J. A. Roche, chairman; S. B. Raymond, secre-

A Better Tone to All Grains During the Morning.

A SUSPENSION CAUSES A DROP.

THE SPECULATIVE MARKETS.

Oats and Provisions Exhibit a Fair Amount of Trading-Cattle Business Slow and Unsatisfactory-Quotations.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 .- [Special Telegram to the BRE.]-There was a better tone to the grain markets this morning all around. There was a feeling that the pounding of prices yesterday had been overdone and local traders were ready to take advantage of the reaction. Accordingly the opening prices of wheat and corn were 1/c and of oats 1/c above last night's closing, and the movement was still upward. Upon all this bullish sentiment dropped the announcement of the suspension of Bensley Bros. It was like a wet blanket, and it sosked the enthusiasm out of the bulls in short order. The house was known to be long and the holdings which must come out were supposed to be very large. There was an immediate decline of about 1/c in all the pits, but there was fair buying and the decline was ar rested there. It was discovered that much of this load had been thrown over yesterday, and this knowledge not only removed the present menace to the market but set men to thinking that yesterday's weakness, being caused by such an event, was unnatural and could only be temporary Thereupon all grains advanced again and in most cases the loss was more than recovered. May wheat opened at 80% c, sold up to 80% c then fell to 80% c, gradually advanced to 81% and closed at 1 o'clock at 81@813c. For June wheat \$13c was bid at the opening. That delivery sold down to \$1c and up to \$15c, which was the 1 o'clock close.

Prices in the corn market were subject to much the same influences as those of wheat, and followed early the same course, but the and followed early the same course, but the advance on the morning's tradings was greater. Trade was largely local and with-out being large, was of fair volume. May corn sold at 50% and lost 1/4 c on news of the suspension. Thereafter the movement was gradually upward, the highest point being reached at the close under rather eager buy-ing of local shorts, who had oversold them-selves. The L o'clock close was at 51kg selves. The 1 o'clock close was at 51%c. The price for June delivery was identical with May and followed the same course.

There was fair speculative trade in oats and prices, relieved of the pressure of the and prices, relieved of the pressure of the unloading of long grain on stop orders, im-proved. May oats opened at 31½c, sold up to 31½c, then down to 31c, up to 31¾(@31¾c and closed at 1 o'clock at 31¾c bid. June oats opened at 31¾c, sold at 31¾c and 31¾(@ 31¾c and closed nominally at 1 o'clock at 31¾c. March oats sold at 27c and February at 28c. at 28c.

In provisions a much stronger feeling was exhibited than the trade expected. The severe break suffered yesterday afternoon made business open in a nervous manner, but under an unlooked for demand prices promptly showed an improvement. This was followed, however, by the announcement of the suspension of Bensley Bros., and a de-cline which took the market back to the opening figures, or to a point approximating the same. Still, as the day progressed, another upward turn set in and the entire trade showed the effect of and the entire trade showed the effect of strong support. At 1 o'clock pork stood 1214 (@15e and short ribs 214c higher than last night's closings, while lard was unchanged. AFTERNOON SESSION—Wheat was a shade easier; May sold at \$1(@\$114c, closing at \$1c; February closed at 7514c, clorin easy, May closing at 5114c bid, March 4034(@4634c, June 5114c. Oats steady but quiet. Pork was a shade easier; May sold and closed at \$14.35(@ 44.3754 February \$14.1214 Lard was ouist: shade easier: May sold and closed was quiet; 14.3756, February \$14.1236. Lard was quiet; February closed at \$7.65, March \$7.70, May Short ribs closed at \$7.4756 for February, \$7.50 for March and \$7.65 for May.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-CATTLE-Trade was slow and unsatisfactory from the opening to the close.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 .- Albert cJ. Snell offered a reward of \$10,000 for the arrest or information leading to the arrest of his father's murderer or murderers. A search

in the dark is being actively kept up by the police and suspicious characters are being arrested right and left.

The Goulds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.--[Special Telegram to the BEE.]-George Gould says he still expects to see his father, back not later than the middle of March The last advices were that the yacht left Alexandria, his younger brother having recovered from the illness that had prostrated him and the party was on the way to Malta. Thence the course takes them to Gibraltar, touching at Algiers. Gould would then proceed homeward by way Gould would then proceed homeward by way of the southern route." He expects to reach the American coast about Fernandina, Fla., then work up to New York. Young Gould characterized the report that his father would not be seen here at all during the year as exceedingly absurd." Wall street men be-lieve that Gould will take a vigorous hold of the Kansas & Texas complication immedi-ately on his arrival.

ately on his arrival. German Affairs.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.-In course of a speech at bury dinner, Prince

dence in the trustworthy character of that news is perhaps the chief element of its value. Anything that would tend to impair that confidence would by so much, impair the commercial value of the news. Speak-ing for myself as a vonter of news, I say un-qualifiedly that I want no news that has been subjected to even the anspicion of govern-ment supervision or perison espionage. The paper was commented upon by Mr. Rosewater, of the Ornha BEE. He favored the idea of the government taking control and thought that political consideration would not enter into the transaction of business, as had been suggested. Messrs. Prescott, had been suggested. Messrs. Prescott, Brecknell and others also participated in the discussion. The meeting closed to-night with

banquet.

Would Leave It as It Is. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 9.-The News

Telegraph."

speaker, however, felt constrained to say that the experience of this and other no reason for believing that exceptional ernment telegraph system is any criterion. the government telegraph had increased

Smithsonian institution, in front of the Na tional museum and appropriating \$15,000 for the purpose, was taken up and passed. Mr. Vest, from the committee on public

ildings, stated in reply to a question fro Mr. Edmunds as to the aggregate amount of bills for that purpose now before that com-mittee, that he was unable to furnish the in-formation, but that the tariff bill and Blair bill would sink into insignificance as com pared with the estimates for public build

ings. Mr. Dawes related his experience in r gard to public buildings, mentioning the cases of the St. Louis postoffice, where the original limitation of cost was \$300,000 and where the actual cost had been \$3,000,000; the New York postofice, whose limitations of cost were changed and increased several times; and the Boston postofice, where the cost run up to \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 in the Every man connected with such same way increases of expenditures should be, he said

Mr. Plumb said the city of New York had got \$0,000,000 or \$7,000,000 for its postoffice, and yet one New York newspaper the other day, had devoted an entire column to an day, had devoted an entre column to an abuse of congress for appropriating a few hundred thousand dollars for building in other parts of the country. There had been last year, spent on the new library building in Washington over \$38,000.

Dawes—The place where the hole is? Plumb—Yes. The hole is a larger one and will carry into it, before the construction is begun, more than the sum of money originally appropriated for the building. He proceeded to read a list of the employes of the library fullding, including a janitor to watch the "hole in the ground," a sculptor and four

women. It was very remarkable, he said, that the women seemed, in the report he was reading from, to be in charge of horses and carts. He declared his belief that there was no honest purpose to complete that building within the contemplation of the act of con

gress. The discussion was continued by Senators Stewart, Vest, Hale, Morrill and Voorhees. The latter said half of what the senator from The latter said half of what the senator from Kansas said has no foundation except in his own imagination. After the executive ses sion the senate adjourned till Monday.

House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-The bill amending the act of January 20, 1885, to provide for the ascertainment of the claims of American citizens for spoiliations committed by the French prior to July 31, 1801, was reported and placed on the calendar.

The committee on labor reported the bill for the adjustment of the complaints of laborers arising under the eight-hour law Committee of the whole.

The committee on appropriations reported the supplementary urgent appropriation bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

The committee on coinage, weights and measures called up and house passed the bill to discontinue the coinage of 3-cent pieces.

Mr.Glass of Tennessee, on behalf of the com mittee on agriculture called up and the house passed the bill to promote agriculture. It provides that such portions of the consular reports as refer to agricultual nations shall be transmitted to the commissioner of agriculture for imbodiment in his report.

Mr. McCreary of Kentucky, from the com mittee on foreign affairs reported the joint resolution authorizing the president to ar-range conferences for the purpose of pro-moting arbitration and encouraging recipro-cal commercial relations between the United States and the republics of Mexico, Central and South America and the empire of Brazil. Calendar. Calendar.

The bill passed amending the laws regu-lating fees for exemplifications of the land

patents. The next bill on the calendar was that re-quiring subsidized railroads to maintain and operate seperate telegraph lines. Mr. Dockry of Missouri, said the simple proposition in the bill, in plain, unvarnished English, was to compel the Union and Cen-tral Pacific companies to construct the tele-graph lines required by their charters in-

liabilities of \$15,000; assets, \$40,000. The failure is attributed to the suspension of the The Metropoiltan bank. Sowles is a brother-inlaw of De Camp, late vice president of that

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 .- An attachment against the property in this state of Thuyer & Co., of Chicago, has been obtained by the Yokohama bank, for over \$9.000, the amount of Specie

New York, Feb. 9.—The real estate of Isadore Cohnfield, feather importer, was sold to-day for the benefit of his creditors. It brought \$368,000.

A Compromise Scale.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 9 .- The scale committee of the inter-state miners' and operators' con vention this evening offered the following, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the scale of prices paid for mining coal from May 1, 1888, to November 1. 1888, shall be 5 cents above the scale base adopted by this convention, and from November 1, 1885, to May 1, 1889, 10 cents above the scale base. This is regarded as a comproscale base. This is regar mise. Adjourned sine die.

Corbin Remains Obdurate.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9 .- It is learned tonight that the general executive board of the Knights of Labor has received a reply from President Corbin which, while courteous in its nature, contained an absolute refusal to consider the strike of the railroaders, but said if the miners were willing to return to work any grievances they had would receive fair and impartial consideration at the com-pany's hands, and if there was anything to arbitrate, such course would be adopted after resumption of work.

Duluth's Coal Shipments.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 9-[Special Tele-gram to the BEE.]-Coal shipments from this place are numerous and stocks, while not low, are being rapidly decreased. Estimates by leading companies give 5,000 cars as the probable shipment of the next thirty days. To-day's shipments were 200 cars, nearly all of which finds its way to the regions recently threatened with fuel famine, in Minnesota and Dakota.

Another Shaky Cincinnati Bank. CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.-An assessment of 26 per cent on the stock of the Queen City National bank was ordered to-day by the comptroller of the currency, to make good losses and deficiences on account of insufficient security on loans.

The Great Walking Match.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.-At midnight the score in the walking match is Albert, 450; Panchot, 437; Herty, 427; Guerrero, 420; Hart, 399; Taylor, 278; Golden, 389; Moore, 377; Strokel, 256; Noremae, 348; Dillon, 340; Vint, 287; Sullivan, 278; Tilly, 246; Stout,

Italian Naval Activity.

ROME, Feb. 9 .- The Tribune announces that every vessel in the navy has been ordered in readiness for active service and that the naval armament at Naples has assumed extraordinary activity in accordance with cipher instructions from the government.

The President's Reception.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- A reception given this evening by the president and Mrs. Cleveland to the officers of the army and navy.

A Dull Meeting.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 .- There was not much spirit displayed in the western freight rate war to-day! Only a few comparatively unimportant cuts were recorded.

any newspapers in the world. The British telegraph press rate is 25 cents for seventy, five words during the day and 25 cents for 100 words at night to each place where but one paper is served, and 4 cents for seventy. five words during the day, and 4 cents for each 100 words at night for each additional paper served. Other figures were given by the speaker, showing that viewed in any way possible, the American press rate is now cheaper than the same service in England by from one-fifth to one-half. These figures apply to the service of the press asngures apply to the service of the press as-sociations, the cost of special telegraph ser-vice in the United States being $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent per word and in Great Britain $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent per word. In the United States, however, the distance is an average of four times greater than in England. The bill intro-duced by Senator Collum, provides the bill introduced by Senator Collum provides that the night rate for newspaper dispatches, when office, shall be 25 cents per 100 words. This is more than twice the rate now charged by the Western Union for transmitting the asso ciated press reports, and ten times the rate ciated press reports, and ten times the rates charged by the same company when the re-ports are delivered by leased wires to four or five papers in the same city. The truth is that a substitution of a government telegraph service for that of the Western Union on the basis of the Culiom bill would speedily result in one of two things—either the bankruptcy of a large proportion of the newspapers away from the great centers or in depriving the fublic of a very large proportion of the news of the world which it now enjoys through the daily newsfapers. Nothing so far-reaching in its

newspapers. Nothing so far-reaching in its effect upon the press of the country has ever been proposed in congress.' It would be about the same as if congress should enact a law legislating out of existence half the daily papers of the country, and putting the re

mainder on short rations as regards telegraphic news service. But even this is not the most serious ob-jection from a newspaper mun's foint of view. The mere suspicion that the news had been subjected to government inspection or censorship would reduce, by at least one-half, the value of that news to newspaper publish-ers and to the general public. A memorable illustration of public resentment at the sus-picion that news had been doctored was, fur-

picion that news had been doctored was, fur-nished in connection with the election returns of the Associated Press at the presidential election in 1884. Whether rightly or wrongly --wrongly as the speaker believed -- a belief gained credence that the Associated Press and the Western Union telegraph company had declared the returns from New York state in the interests of Mr. Blaine. The feeling aroused by this was so intense in state in the interests of Mr. Blaine. The feeling aroused by this was so intense in New York city that it came near leading to the mobbing of Jay Gould, and even in Jack-sonville, where the speaker publishes an As-sociated press newspaper, the feeling ran so high as for a time to endanger the value of the franchise. What value would the public ottach to news in emergences of this kind if attach to news in emergencies of this kind-if they knew that its transmission was through

they knew that its transmission was through the medium of government employes, which under existing political methods means the employes of the party in power. It is no ar-gument to say that there is no complaint against the government mail service in this respect. The contents of letters cannot be made known without violation of law and without serious risk of detection. On the other hand, with the telegraph system under its control, government officials would have its control, government officials would have every opportunity to become acquainted with every detail of the business of firms, corporations and the secrets of political parties and party leaders. To say that the officials would

not utilize this opportunity even though they possess it, is to exhibit the guileless inno-cence of the heathen Chinee; and moreover it is contradicted by the facts and experience in other countries where the telegraph system is under government control. In conti-nental Europe this espionage is so notorious that every man who sends a telegram as-

that every man who sends a telegram as-sumes as a matter of course that it will be scrutinized by government officials, if its con-tents are important or in the least suspicious. Even in England the same condition of affairs exists in a modified sense. A fair inference from these facts is that, in the case of the most usaful and valuable news that is ob-tained by the newspaper publishers or editors, the supply would be at once cut off. That it would enormously complicate the difficulties of running politi-cai campairas in this country no one can

cal campaires in this country no one can doubt; that would put an enormous advan-

Prussia, heir presumptive to the German crown, said : "I know that a section of the public, especially a section abroad, imputes to me careless and thoughtless longing for war for the sake of glory. God preserve me from such criminal giddiness. I repudiate all such accusations with horror." It was decided by the physicians in at-tendance upon the crown prince at San Remo that the operation of tracheotomy be per-

jormed to-day. Dr. Bramann performed the operation and the patient is progressing well. The reichstag committee has rejected the clause of the anti-socialistic bill relative to expatriation of socialist leaders.

The Drummer Wins.

AURORA, Neb., Feb. 9.-[Special Telegram to the BEE.]-In the case of the state vs George B. Garland for selling goods and peddling without a license, the jury last evening brought in a verdict for the defendant. This was the case in which Garland was arrested a few days ago on a charge of violating the the town ordinance by taking orders for clothing and having the same cut and made east and then sent to his address, when he would make the delivery and collect the money for the goods. Garland proved that he was only acting in the capacity of an agent and selling like any other commercial eler. Judge Norva instructed the jury if they found from the evidence that the defendant was the accredited agent of the man-ufacturer or jobber they should find for the defendant, which they did. Judge Norva discharged the jury nutil Monday.

The Lincoln Blaine Club.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 9 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-John M. Thurston, of Omaha, addressed the Blaine club to-night and was enthusiastically received. The club elected the following permanent officers: President, Jesse B. Strode; vice president, J. L. Cald well; treasurer, S. McConiga; secretary, A.W. Scott; executive committee, Patrick Egan, L. W. Billingsley, Louis Meyer, S. B. Vail, H. M. Rice, Phelps Paine.

Broken Bow Booming.

BROKEN BOW, Neb., Feb. 9.- |Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Property buyers are plenty to-day and prices are fairly jumping The result of the compromise last night, which forever settled the bitter feeling between the north and south sides, has given Broken Bow new life and she is a better town by 25 per cent time she was a week ago. One or two kickers offered their prop-erty cheap and the cash was shown them so quick it made them feet like moving on.

She Tried Morphine.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 9.44 |Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Ada Dave,"s dining room girl at Opelt's hotel, was discovered this evening in her room at the hotel suffering from a dose of morphine taken with **Emicidal** intent. She was restored to conscion with the use of a stomach pump and is recovering. She came here in January from Indiana and said little about her life except that she left home on account of her step-mother. She assignes no cause for her attempt at suicide, but declares her intention of repeating it until successful.

YANKTON, Dak., Feb. 9.-[Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The asylum board of trustees met to-pay. A telegram was received from Governor Church, saving that the plaus for additions to the building had been approved and forwarded. The trustees will advertise at once for bids. One hun-dred thousand dollars will be expended by the trustees during the coming season on additions.

Cold at Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 9.- |Special Tele gram to the BEE.]-The weather has been exceedingly cold here all day, the tempera-ture touching 40° below early this morning and the prospects are good for a still lower record before morning.

TRIBUTE TO TILDEN.

Kings County Democrats Commemorate His Birth.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.-The Kings county democratic club held a banquet in Brooklyn to-night in commemoration of the birthday of Samuel J. Tilden. Among those present were Governor Hill, of New York; ex-Governor Abbett, of New Jersey; Secretary Vilas, Samuel J. Randall and George F. Hoadley, ex-governor of Ohio. letter of regret from President Cleveland was read. In paying a tribute to Tilden's worth, the president says: "He taught the limitation of federal power under the constitution, the absolute necessity of public economy, the ansature increasing ourrency, honesty in public places, the responsibility of public servants to the people, the care for those who toil with their hands, the proper limitation of corporate privileges, and reform in the civil service. His was true democracy. It led him to meet boldly every public issue as it arose. With his conception of political duty, he thought it never too carly and never too late to give battle to constipation and billiousness.

tary; J. L. Woodward, treasurer; E. G. tary; J. L. Woodward, treasurer; E. G. Keith, hotels; George R. Davis, printing; R. W. Patterson, press; William B. Keep, transportation; George B. Swift, employes; E. L. Hutchinson, music; George Schneider, decorations; L. W. Pierce, state headquarters; F. W. Peck, halls; R. C. Clowry, telegraph; J. M. Smyth, auditing; Eugene Cary, official reporting and publishing. The national sub-committee will visit and inspect the audi-torium building to-morrow. The matter that occupied most of the time

The matter that occupied most of the time f the committee this evening was the selection of a sergeant-at-arms and when adjournment was taken at nearly midnight the matter was still undecided.

matter was still undecided. The sub-committee decided a point that has been somewhat widely discussed and may have an important bearing in some state delegations. It was, whether delegates at large to the na-tional convention should be voted for in each district or as of old at state conventions. district, or, as of old, at state conventions The language of the official call, in this par-ticular, was vague. The committee decided that no innovation had been intended and that the old usage would prevail,

A Missouri Suicide. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 9.- Special Tele-

gram to the BEE.]-W. L. Halcomb committed suicide at Agency Ford. a small town on the St. Joseph & St. Louis railroad, about twelve miles south of this city, last night, by taking a dose of poison. Halcomb was wealthy, but reported to be of a melancholy disposition. He leaves a wife and several children. Patton Succeeds McCosh. PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 9.-At the February meeting of the board of trustees of

excitement, and appears to have been due more to resistance by cliques and specialty supporters and to the hammering of bears than by any decided bull feeling. The market opened feverish. London offered a few selling orders, but few were executed by reason of arbitrage charges. The temper of the room was far from bullish, and news from the west was encouraging to the bears. Still the course of business after the opening was such as to carry the market up a few points during the forenoon. The efforts of the bears had

Free Trade in Lumber.

TORONTO, Feb. 9 .- Speaking at the meet ing of the Commercial Union club last night, A. H. Campbell said that the lumbering interests would be benefitted greatly by free trade with the United States. The commercial union would bring American capital to Canada and open a market in the United States for Canadians.

Burned to Death.

READING, Pa., Feb. 9 .- In a fire this morn ing in which four frame buildings at Kutztown, this county, were destroyed, John Hopp and his two children were burned to

Peace on Earth

Awaits that countless army of martyrs, whose ranks are constantly recruited from the victims of nervousness and nervous diseases. The price of the boon is a systematic course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest and most genial of tonic nervines, pursued with reasonable persistence. Easier, pleasanter and safer this than to swash the victualling department with pseudo-tonics, alcoholic or the reverse, beef extracts, nerve foods, narcotics, sedatives and poisons in disguise. "Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," is the providential recuperant of weak nerves, and this glo-rious franchise being usually the conse-quences of sound digestion and increased vigor, the great stomachic which insures both, is productive also of repose at the required time. Not unre reshed awakens the individual who uses it, but vigorous, clear headed and tranquil. Use the Bitters also in fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney troubles,

The weather was the coldest of the for this part of the country. Stock trains on all roads were late and stock showed of poorly in the pens. As to prices, there was a down turn of 10@15c on plain, common and medium natives, many of the latter being held over for want of an offer that was at all near their value. Plain and common dragged along all day and no one scemed to want them. A few lots of big, fully finished na-tives may have made equally as good prices as yesterday, but that was all. There were no Texans on the market. Fancy, \$5.10@5.50. Steers, 1350 to 1500 lbs. \$4.35@4.90; 1200 to 1350 lbs., \$3,90@4.40; 950 to 1200 lbs., \$3,00@440. Stockers and feed-ers, \$2.20@3,50; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1.75

 (#3.10; bulk, \$2.10@2.50. Texas fed cattle, 83.00@4.00.
Hogs-Business in this market was dull all day long, with a down turn of 5@10e on nearly all grades. The shipping interest was out of the market. There were but few shipping orders for New York, New England or Philadelphia. Best heavy made only \$5.60@ 5.70, and best mixed, \$5.30@5.50; common and light mixed, \$5.15@5.25; light sorts of 160 to 170 lb. averages, \$5.10@5.20, and averages of 140 to 150 lbs., \$5.00(@5.05.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.-[Special Telegram to the BEE.]-STOCKS-Stocks developed sufficient firmness to-day to regain what was lost yesterday. Comparing the close of the two days, the rally of to-day is comprised within a range of 1600% per cent. The improvement of the day was made without any met with a determined resistance. The total

sales were 110,000 shares. GOVERNMENTS-Government bonds were

dull and rather heavy. YESTERDAY'S QUOTATIONS.

nicago & Ano. ., B. & Q. D. L. & W. 1304 Rock Island. D. & R. G. 21 St. L. & S. F. do preferred. 61 C. M. & St. Paul. Illinois Central. 1165 do preferred. I. R. & W. 12 St. P. & O. K. & T. 164 do preferred. Lake Shore. 915 Texas Pacific. L. & N. K. L. & P. Missouri Pacific. Size Missouri Pacific. 205 W. U. Telegraph. do preferred... 41 Moystr. - 0 Control of the statement Moystr. - 0 Control of the stat Erie do preferred Illinois Central. 1, B. & W K. & T. Lake Shore. L. & N Michigan Central 1148 108 5514 55

MONEY-On call, easy at 2/@3 per cent; last loan 2% per cent; closed at 2/@2% er cent. PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER - 5@7 per

STERLING EXCHANGE-Dall but steady at \$4.83% for 60 day bills, \$4.85% for demand

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 9 .- Following are the 2:30

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Following are the 2:30 closing prices: Flour-Steady and unchanged; win-ter wheat bbls, \$3.50(65.50); sacks, \$2.50(2) 3.75; wheat, bbls, \$3.50(24.50); sacks, \$2.70(2) 4.25; spring, \$1.75(2), 50(2); ye flour, \$2.85(2), 10 per bbl; buckwheat flour, \$5.00(26.75 per bbl, Wheat-Unacttied early, later developed some strength, and closed \$4(2)(c above yes-terday; cash, 75)\$c; March, 75% c; May, \$1c. Corn-Fairly active and stronger; opened at a \$4(2)(c above yesterday; cash and March, above yesterday; cash and March 46%c; May, 51 %c.

Dakota Asylum Trustees Meet.