THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1888. NUMBER 311.

NIOBRORA MAY HOLD HER OWN

Strong Opposition to O'Neill's Land Office Steal.

RAILROADS OPPOSING REMOVAL.

Paddock Back to His Senatorial Duties—Tariff Democrats Defeated at Their Own Game—Death of an Aged Iowan.

O'Neill May Lose the Plum.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.

A new aspect of affairs has come over the proposed Niobrara land office removal, and it is not altogether a positive fact that the president's order directing it to O'Neil will be enforced. Some corporations, among them one or two railroads, have taken the matter in hand, and are protesting against the removal with that vigor which characterizes these organizations. They are working in favor of Niobrara, and have sent their representatives here to do everything possible to prevent the success of O'Neil in the contest. Already the order has been held up, that a hearing in the fight may be granted all parties concerned. All of the republican members of the Nebraska delegation in congress say they have not been consulted in reference to the proposed removal, have done nothing in the matter, and will not now take any part in the contest. It is generally believed that the office will not in view of the opening of the Sioux reservation to settlement, be removed. Representative McShane has been confined to his room at the Riggs house annex for ten days and if he is taking any part in this affair he has made no open demonstration of it.

MR. PADDOCK RESUMES HIS SEAT IN THE SENATE.

Senator Paddock was in his seat to-day again, after an absence from it of about a week. He has almost recovered from his indisposition, although he shows the effect of the attack. His bill to pension Julia G. Howe at the rate of $25 a month, which was amended in the house by reducing the amount to $18, came back to the senate this afternoon. Mr. Paddock moved to non-concur in the amendment, which was agreed to, and a conference committee will be appointed on it. The bill as it originally passed the senate, will undoubtedly become a law, as Mr. Paddock is in earnest about demanding it. Mr. Paddock presented to the senate a number of petitions, among them being one from the mayor, chamber of commerce and federal officers of Salt Lake City, asking an appropriation for a public building there; also several from the pharmacists of Nebraska, asking that the tax on spirits to be used in the arts be abolished.

AT THEIR OWN GAME.

The democrats in the house have been beaten in the matter of tariff action. The Mills bill was framed and sent into the house, with a view to framing the platform at St. Louis in June. It was their intention to get action on the bill before the convention assembles on the 5th of June, so the party could "point with pride" to the fact that it had fulfilled its promises to reform the tariff and reduce the surplus. Mr. Bynum, a democratic member of the house committee on ways and means, said this evening:

"We have no good reason to hope for a final vote on the tariff bill for weeks after the St. Louis convention. We must accede to the demand of the republicans for ten days in which to talk on the general subject, and the measure cannot be taken up under the five minute rule before the sacond week in May. The previous question cannot be called and a final vote taken as long as there is an amendment offered. There is no way to limit debate under the five minute rule, and it may be July, and many think it will, when the vote on the amendment bill is taken. Knowing this there is not that anxiety for an interest in the measure shown by our side that there was."

Mr. Bynum acknowledged further that it was very likely that the republicans would be enabled to announce in their platform at Chicago that up to that time the democrats in the house, with a large working majority, had failed to fulfill their promises to reform the tariff. "The trouble was," he added, "the democrats were compelled to take too much time in compiling their bill and were too late in reporting to the house."

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN IOWAN.

Colonel John A. Graham, one of the pioneers of western civilization and well known in Iowa, died yesterday in this city. He was born in Staunton, Va., in 1797, and celebrated his ninetieth birthday last December. The ambition of his latter days was to live long enough to "vote a second time for Blaine." He emigrated to Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and finally in 1847 to Iowa. For a number of years he was a leader in that new and rapidly developing state. In 1861 he was appointed chief clerk to the register of the treasury, afterward becoming assistant register. He remained in office until 1876, when he resigned because of old age and by reason of increasing infirmities. He was a pioneer republican, and exceedingly popular with his party in Iowa. In 1884 he worked for the republican ticket with the zeal and enthusiasm of the days when he was on the hustings for Fremont. The funeral will be held on to-morrow afternoon from his late residence, No. 811 Thirteenth street Northwest. The honorary pall bearers will be General William W. Belknap, Associate Justice Miller, Major William Richards, Hon. Hawkins Taylor, and others of note and prominence from Iowa. The interment will be at Glenwood cemetery, under the auspices of the Knights Templar.

MOUNT PLEASANT'S MAYOR A FREE TRADER.

Mayor John F. Leech, of Mount Pleasant, Ia., has written a letter on the subject of the tariff, in which he says: "I do not think the policy of free trade would injure in any way the industries of our city. I think the wage earning classes of Iowa expect a reduction of the tariff so as to get cheaper food and clothing. A failure to make some reduction in this direction will in the near future lose the northwest, especially Minnesota, to the republicans. While the laboring classes know the adoption of absolute free trade is not possible, they at the same time demand a reduction of tariff taxes on the necessaries of life."

GENERAL GEORGE M. ROBESON ASSIGNS.

In the recorder's office to-day a declaration was filed conveying all the real estate of General George M. Robeson, ex-secretary of the navy, to J. A. J. Creswell and L. J. Davis of this city, who are empowered to settle the indebtedness of the assignor, aggregating $42,690, of which $18,127 is to the Citizens' National bank, $20,561 to Lewis Johnson & Co., bankers, and $4,002 to Jacob Tome, all of this city. General Robeson says he hopes to liquidate all his debts satifactory to his creditors, but it will require time to do it.

STAR MAIL CHANGES.

Changes have been ordered in the time schedule of the star mail route, extending from Broken Bow to West Union, Neb., as follows: Leave Broken Bow Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m.; arrive at West Union by 6 p. m. Leave West Union Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 p. m.; arrive at Broken Bow by 6 p. m.

The time schedule of the route from Audubon to Elkhorn, Ia., is ordered changed as follows: Leave Audubon Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 3 p. m.; arrive at Elkhorn by 6:30 p. m. Leave Elkhorn Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7:30 a. m.; arrive at Audubon by 12 m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is Mrs. Paddock and not Miss Paddock, as published, who is ill. She is not seriously ill, however.

P. P. Kelley of Glenwood, Ia., and William Allen Reinhart, of Lead City, Lawrence county, Dak., were to-day admitted to practice before the interior department.

It is now stated that Indian Commissioner Atkins, who is a candidate for election to the United States senate from Tennessee, will resign his present place to enter actively in the canvass after he has completed the annual spring letting of contracts for Indian supplies.

Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning the president left the white house grounds by the west main gate in a buggy drawn by a blood bay, docked tail horse. He was unaccompanied, and was not readily recognized from the fact that he wore a rather small derby hat with a tight rolling rim. He wore a dark spring overcoat over a Prince Albert coat. PERRY S. HEATH.

Army News.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Sergeant Richard Black, Company G, Twenty-first infantry, now with his company at Fort Sidney, Nebraska, is transferred as a private to the provost guard, general services, and will be sent to the station of that command, the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Captain Byron Davidson, Ninth cavalry, having been found by an army retiring board to be incapacitated for active service, has been ordered to proceed to his home.

Sergeant Harvey Ogden, Troop B, Ninth cavalry, now with his troop at Fort Du Chesne, Utah Territory, is transferred as a private to the Tenth cavalry. He will be sent to the headquarters of that regiment, Santa Fe, N. M., thence assigned by the regimental commander to a troop the station of which will be most beneficial to the soldier's health.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant J. Walker Bennet, ordinance department, is extended fourteen days.

Recruit Francis Miller, general service, now at David's Island, is transferred to the hospital corps, as a private.

Private August Nickel, Company H, Fourth Infantry, now with his company at Fort Sherman, Idaho Territory, in transferred to the hospital corps as a private, and assigned for duty at Fort Sheridan, Wyoming Territory. He will be sent to that post, and upon his arrival there will report to the commanding officer for duty at the hospital.

First Lieutenant Thomas M. Woodruff, Fifth infantry, acting signal officer, is relieved from duty at St. Paul, Minn., to take effect as soon as practicable after May 1, 1888, and will repair to this city and report in person to the chief signal officer for duty.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Charles L. G. Anderson, assistant surgeon United States army, has been accepted by the president, to take effect July 1.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant William P. Baker, Tenth infantry, division of the Pacific, is further extended ten days.

Leave of absence for twenty days on surgeon's certificate of disability in granted Lieutenant Colonel Joseph C. Bailey, assistant medical purveyor, with permission to apply for an extension.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following pensions were granted Nebraskans to-day: Original invalids—G. S. Carns, Spring View; Frederick Schreyer, Triumph. Reissue—W. H. Cregston, St. Paul.

Pensions for Iowans: Original invalid—Melvin Keith, Madrid; Byron Brier, Ottumwa; Joseph Stumbo, Moingona; A. W. Trout, Perry; A. B. Hartman, Sioux City; S. F. Briggs, Woodward; George Pencil, Rome; P. L. Eastling, Bonapart; James Martin, (deceased) Mount Pleasant; A. B. Blizzard, Malcome; William Ashline, Clarksville; Increase—William Ridler, Olewein. Ressue—John Porter, Des Moines. Original, widows, etc—Olly J., mother of William Adkin, Carlisle; Susan M., widow of Robert J. Osburne, Iowa City; Ezekiel, father of William Mendenhall, (deceased) Oskaloosa; Eleanor F., widow of William S. McCreight, Winfield. Mexican survivors—A. W. Kimball, Highland. Mexican widows—Julia L., widow of George Dutton, Sioux City; Mary A., widow of J. W. Anderson, Colfax.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A postoffice was established to-day at Holstein, Adams county, Abel S. Thompson appointed postmaster. James B Tipton was to-day appointed postmaster at Cedar Rapids, Cass county, vice Charles W. Snyder, removed.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Narrow Escape of St. Joseph's Stock Yards From Destruction.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—To-night a fire broke out in the new St. Joseph stock yards, and for a time it was feared they would be a total loss. The fire was soon put under control, and $10,000 to $15,000 will cover all damages. The fire did not extend to the main yards. The only buildings burned were the horse and mule barn, the open mule pens, the hay barn and the corn cribs. The central stock exchange buildings and the covered hog pens and the cattle pens were not injured. The business will not be interrupted. Twenty head of horses and seven mules perished. The loss is fully covered by insurance. A man smoking a pipe in the barn caused the fire.

Prairie Fires in Dakota.

RAPID CITY, Dak., April 22.—[Special Telegram tto the BEE.]—The timber fire which has been burning for three days past, is burning up fierce to-night, fanned by a strong west wind. The fire is about twelve or fifteen miles from here in the mountains off any road, so no definite information as to the extent and erea burned over can be obtained. Much valuable timber has already been destroyed and unless rain comes soon much more will go. Several small prairie fires have been seen here lately. No damage to any extent has been done by them.

Burned to Death.

SOUTH VINELAND, N. J., April 23.—The barn of Mrs. Buckmister burned yesterday afternoon together with two horses and a cow. Mrs. Chase, the aged mother of Mrs. Buckmister, and the latter's ten year old son, went into the barn to rescue the stock and were burned to death, the roof having fallen in, imprisoning them.

A Heavy Fire.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Five hay barns and contents with two corn cribs burned to-day, causing a loss to the Union Stock Yards and Transit company of $100,000; fully insured. The office and platform belonging to John Brennock was damaged to the extent of $5,000.

St. Joseph Brickmakers Strike.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., April 23—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Over five hundred men employed in five brickyards in this city struck for an advance in wages to-day. The strike is a result of the hod carriers' strike last fall. The brickmakers claim that when the hod carriers struck the contractors promised them an advance this spring as soon as trade picked up. Only one of the brickmakers kept his promise with the men, and Saturday last told them that if the other brickmakers could not be forced to pay their men the same wages he was paying that he must return to the schedule of wages paid last fall. The wages now paid are: Moulders, $2.50; laborers, $2; yard boys, 85 cents. An advance of 25 cents is demanded for moulders and laborers, and 15 cents for the boys.

Murder or Suicide.

PRATT, KAN., April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—George C. Reineter, formerly a merchant of Saratoga, was found in a helpless condition early this morning and died shortly after. He had been brutally beaten by Robert Hubbard, the city marshal, while intoxicated yesterday. Half a bottle of aconite was found in his trunk. Suicide or foul play is suspected. The coroner is now investigating.

Baker's Strike Over.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Twenty additional boss bakers signed an agreement to-day recognizing employes. These are about the only remaining ones, and the strike is practically over.

DEMOCRACY AS IT MIGHT BE.

Fifth Annual Banquet of Chicago's Iroquois Braves.

MANY CHIEFS AT THE COUNCIL.

General Black's Imagination Pictures a New Utopia and He Prophesies a Prolongation of the Bourbon Rule.

In Roseate Hues.

CHICAGO, April 23.—The fifth annual banquet of the Iroquois club was held to-night in honor of the birthday of Stephen A. Douglas. Many prominent democrats from all parts of the country were present. Henry Watterson, who was to have reported to the toast, "The Reduction of Taxation," was unavoidably detained in Washington. Among the letters of regret was one from George William Curtis who, after expressing regret at his inability to be present said: "I can only assure you of my confidence that the councils of the Iroquois club, by their patriotism and independence, will greatly aid wise popular decision in the impending national debate of this year."

Chairman Mills, of the ways and means committee, is his letter says it is the duty of every democrat to stand by the president and support, him, and the Iroquois club can do good service to the country in speaking out boldly in his support and in the support of the democratic house, which is trying to carry his recommendations into effect and relieve the country from the perniciousness results of this exhaustion of taxation. He urged his party to force the fighting on the issue joined between those who favor free whiskey on one side and those who favor cheap clothing on the other.

Hon. Melville W. Fuller responded to the toast, "Stephen A. Douglass." He carefully reviewed the life of Douglass and eulogized his many acts. Referring to Mr. Douglass' declaration when war became inevitable, Mr. Fuller said: "When that clarion voice proclaimed the only course of dignity and safety, the feeble outcry of those who would have opposed him died on their gasping lips. This was the crowning triumph of his career, a triumph which left no higher achievement possible and rendered the opportunity of his death far happier for his fame than any felicity of life."

General J. C. Black, commissioner of pensions, responded to the toast "Triumphant Democracy." He said in part:

After a quarter of a century the democratic party had returned to power. There was great need for its restoration. The body politic was sick near unto death. Public trusts had been violated that private fortunes might be aggrandized. The credit of the nation had been voted in aid of private enterprises; its imperial domain given into private hands. The public service had become a harbor for unworthy characters; under the misapplication of the revenue laws the honest citizen was plundered and the rogue became a confederate of the official robber; official searches and seizures were preludes to compounded felonies; the measure of federal taxation had grown to intolerable proportions; grievous and inquitious tariff laws were cunningly woven into a system that built up colossal fortunes for the few at the cost of the multitude; they created a condition of affairs in the midst of which monopolists flourished and a burdensome trust laid its controlling hand on the necessaries of life. The flag of the republic had disappeared from the ocean. Only a few rotting hulks remained of the great navy which, in earlier days, had made the fame of the American sailor familiar in the remotest quarters of the globe. The tenure of the party had been lengthened by a threat of the sword; the pathway of the citizen to the polls had been hedged by bayonets; the ballot had been prostituted, and the highest office had been, by mingled fraud and force, wrested from the rightful possessor and bestowed on an usurper; all the wounds of the war were kept unhealed and torn afresh that the paatisan might continue in control. Fraternity was the scoff of the times; hate was cultivated as a virtue and revenge exalted as the nobliest emotion. This fact sought to rearray one section against the other; to overwhelm the local government and build on the ruins of equality in state affairs the stupendous structure of an armed, magnificent, central power that should deaden liberty and shine with the splendor of despotism. The plain government of the constitution was giving way to the new majesty of force and corruption and licentious power.

The democratic party, through evil and good report, through victory and disaster, has supported those tenets of faith taught in the school of the revolution, formulated by Jefferson and enforced by Jackson and immortalised by his co-workers. It bears no flag but the people's; its standard is the constitution. About to be summoned again to the bar of public opinion triumphant democracy presents the record of the brief term of renewed office and challenges your calm review of its accomplishments. It has restored many millions of acres of public land to the people; it has wrested from the hand of giant corporations and unhallowed "combines" the plunder which they had accumulated under the pretended processes of law. It has torn their illegal privileges from private syndicates and is dragging the giant robbers to the bar of justice. It has lessened expenditure for the cost of government; it has shorn away myriads of useless offices and is at this very day in the national capitol engaged in the great task of cutting down excessive taxation and of leaving the surplus wealth of the country at home with the plain people of the land. It has dissipated the prejudices which obscured the judgement and the fears which terrified the people; it has demonstrated that the American citizen, from what section soever of the country he may come, is able and fitted to participate in his own government; it has destroyed the dominance of section and brought the American people to a consideration of the common interests; it points them to common, possible achievements and a glorious future.

Democracy held sacred and far advanced the claims of the pensioner as the common debt of a common people, to be sacredly, honestly and munificently paid. Never since the tender hand of peace first bound up the wounds of rugged war; never since the awful fruit of battle cumbered red the earth; never since men died, and women wept, and and children sorrowed, has greater munificence or more eager willingness been manifest than has been shown to pensioners by triumphant democracy, and God willing, it shall for many years pour nature's reviving streams by the stricken and desolate.

From the general sum of public taxation it has met and is meeting every lawful demand made by the war, and holds secure every substantial fruit of victory. It has faithfully collected the revenues of the nation, destroyed scandals in the customs service, broken up undervaluation systems and made the custom houses of the United States clean outposts of clean men on all our shores. It is restoring our navy to the high seas, and in another four years of ascendancy will set the starry flag on its old ocean home of conquest and renown. It has restored confidence in its methods and intentions to the business world, and to-day the volume of trade is unrivalled at home and abroad, in past or present. Its traditional policies still welcome the immigrants to our shores, and make his children our children; his hopes our hopes; his honor our honor; his prosperity our prosperity, and it is a matter of no concern whether his progenitors themselves "landed from the Mayflower or took steerage passage in the Umbria," if only the true American is revealed in his life.

In the campaign which is to come, and which is now beginning, you will be summoned by hate, revenge and avarice to undo the fair progress of three and one-half years of fraternal sway, and to restore old organizations to power. To forget rekindling fraternities, to divide the land upon sectional lines, to dominate and overwhelm one section by the numerical supremacy of the other, to continue the system of excessive taxation, and in the name of national glory, to forget and destroy true liberty, prosperity and equality. The instincts of the better American nature will permit no backward movement on the path of our restoration. Democracy will continue dominante in the midst of a people of growing fraternal relations, whose rule is law, whose inheritance is the whole American earth. Intrenched in the hearts of the Americen people it awaits the onset of its ancient foes, secure, serene, triumphant.

Ex-Governor J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, responded to the toast, "Be it Enacted," paying his respects to the professional and unintelligent lawmakers and claiming that laws usually work more harm than good on the people. As a shining example the Morrill tariff law was cited as the father of all "trusts," the lineal descendant of that far-reaching robbery of the nineteenth century, "Be it Enacted." The speaker inveighed strongly against the protective tariff.

Among other toasts responded to was "Grover Cleveland," by ex-Congressman Patterson, of Colorado.

A PRETTY MESS.

Governor Hill's Party Connections Aiding the Aqueduct Expose.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Before the state senatorial committee investigating alleged corruption in connection with the aqueduct, Rollin M. Squire, ex-commissioner of public works, and ex-member of the aqueduct board, produced a number of letters and notes from Governor Hill and his private secretary. In one Hill asks Squire to restore a man who had been discharged from the public works department.

City Chamberlain Ivens related a story of a visit which he made to Governor Hill, when he laid before him evidence tending to show that Squire had been guilty of a criminal offense. The governor, he said, did not think it furnished a basis for criminal action and appealed to his (Ivens') democracy. He said the scandals were bad for the party; that it was disloyalty to the party to bring a matter of that kind out, and that the party would hold the man who did it responsible. Witness told him the party should punish its own rascals and cited the career of Tilden. To that the governor returned that times and conditions had changed, and there had been too much of that sort of thing already. From other sources later the witness had learned Governor Hill was endeavoring to prevent the matter from being made public, and that he threatened to remove District Attorney (now judge) Martin unless it was suppressed. The witness managed to bring about the exposure.

Herman Clark, of the firm of O'Brien & Clark, told of Governor Hill's notes. He understood these and some political assessments on his firm, and other firms engaged in the work, were for the democratic party—not for Governor Hill.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Nicoll testified that after Squire was indicted Hill sent for him several times and urged him to bring the case to trial, as the people were saying he (the governor) was having it put off.

PACKERS PROTEST.

The Hog Killers of Kansas City Will Fight the Railroads.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There is a prospect of another war between the packing houses and railroads. The grievance this time is proportionately lower freight rates from Kansas City. For instance, the rate on first-class freight from Chicago to Kansas City is 70 cents; from Kansas City to Denver, $1.30; making the total $2 for the two local freight charges, while Chicago pays only $1.80 to Denver. This would not place Kansas City packers to so much disadvantage if they could obtain a like reduction to eastern points, but this the railroads refused them. Just here is where Kansas City packers propose to make their kick.

"Yes, there is a prospect of a fight," said a representative of the firm of Jacob Dold & Sons, "but I cannot give you particulars now, as we wish to confer first with other packers."

In regard to this matter Mr. Treadwell, of the freight department of Armour's packing house, said: "It is a shame that our board of trade has not secured the same western freight rates for Kansas City that the Chicago board of trade has for that city, and the same may be said of St. Louis."

A Ruinous Speculation.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The schooner Williamine, Captain Babbidge, from Apalachicola, which arrived here to-day had on board Captain C. J. Ward, Mate Barrett, Steward Annett, six seamen and two cabin boys of the schooner yacht "Maria," which some time ago set out for New York on a mysterious voyage, the purpose of which was subsequently learned to be searching for buried treasure near Belize, Central America. The treasure supposably amounted to $1,500,000 and was believed to have been buried there fifty-two years ago. The yacht left New York on October 19 and reached Belize on January 13. The expedition worked hard until the middle of March. They made no headway, however, because the key where the treasure was supposed to be buried filled in with sand and water as fast as it was scooped out. The crew finally attempted to bring the yacht home, as she was leased and was costing them money. She was leaky and sank off the Cuban coast, the crew barely escaping with their lives. The men were rescued by a ship bound for Buenos Ayres which turned them over to the Williamine. They are all penniless.

Worse Than Pulque.

NEW YORK, April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A dispatch from the City of Mexico to the World says the clerical press has renewed its attacks on General Bragg, United States minister, on account of the speech which he delivered at a banquet given in his honor by the American residents shortly after his arrival in the city. General Bragg said the American people would never permit any attack on free institutions in Mexico, and this declaration was considered by certain papers as equivalent to an intimation that Mexico is not free to choose her own form of government. Yesterday's issue of a paper called La Defensa Catolica, contained a lively attack on the general as well as on the liberal party. It says that of all the ministers whom the United States has sent to Mexico during the last eight years none has uttered sentiments so undiplomatic or asserted so openly the claim of the United States to control affairs on the American continent as General Bragg. The writer then reproaches the liberal party for listening to such arrogant declarations in silence and virtually acquiescing in them by approving Bragg's speech in its organ. The attack is really directed against the liberal party and the present administration.

Grain in Sight and Store.

CHICAGO, April 23.—The visible supply for the week ending April 21, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago board of trade, is as follows:

	Bushels.
Wheat	32,634,000
Corn	8,133,000
Oats	3,307,000
Rye	314,000
Barley	1,082,000

Victoria Meets Francis Joseph.

LONDON, April 23.—Queen Victoria arrived at Innspruck to-day on the way from Florence to Berlin. The Emperor Francis Joseph met her majesty at the station. The greeting between the two sovereigns was cordial. In deference to the wishes of her majesty the authorities will give no official reception upon her arrival at Charlottenberg to-morrow.

THEY PLANTED MANY TREES.

A Host of Nebraska Towns Obey the Governors Injunction.

NORFOLK'S BOOM PROCESSION.

Block of Valuable Business Houses Burned at Valentine—Blue Springs Ships Two Trains of Fine Fat Stock.

Arbor Day Observed.

BEATRICE, NEB., April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Arbor Day was observed here by the closing of the banks, public offices and some business houses. The schools were closed, the scholars spending the day in planting trees in the school yard.

TOBIAS, NEB., April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Arbor Day was duly observed here by the teachers and pupils of the Tobias schools. The literary and musical programme was admirably carried out by all who participated, and much credit is due Prof. S. L. Hull for his efforts to make the exercises a success. About one hundred and fifty trees were planted, which will add greatly to the beauty of our school grounds.

WEEPING WATER, NEB., April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Arbor Day was quite generally observed here by the planting of trees. Three hundred school children and academy students formed in line at the First ward school house and marched to the Baptist church, where an appropriate programme was carried out by the pupils, teachers, ministers of the place and school board, after which they formed in line and marched to the new Second ward school house and planted trees on two sides of the square. Not less than five hundred persons witnessed the ceremonies.

FILLEY, NEB., April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Arbor Day was observed by appropriate exercises at Filley. The school yards were laid out in proper order by a committee and Russian mulberry and ornamental trees planted. The people, with few exceptions, generally took part in the exercises, going home at the close, feeling as if the day had been well spent.

Norfolk's Boom.

NORFOLK, NEB., April 21.—[Special to the BEE.]—The Elkhorn Investment company, composed mainly of traveling men, of whom many reside here, recently purchased an eighty-acre tract of land, half a mile west of the business portion of the city, had it platted, and to-day formally opened the spring boom by a grand procession, headed by a band and composed of a long string of carriages and stockholders, containing city officials, officers of the company, railroad, newspaper and real estate men, visitors, citizens generally, and Eli Perkins, bound to "get there," as well as other people. The procession, marshalled by C. S. Hayes, I. Van Horn and Kary Sey, went west on Main street to Hillside Terrace, the new addition, and then traversed the principal settled portions and the new additions to the city. At the junction short speeches were made by D. A. Holmes, George P. Moore, and Hon. A. B. Slater of Wayne. The speakers expressed what every one feels—great confidence in the future of Norfolk. Your reporter was surprised to see the number of new residences going up already. Some new enterprises are starting up, among which are a second brick yard and artificial stone works. New business houses are to be erected, waterworks will soon be in operation, the electric light system introduced, sewers built, etc. Under the conviction that Norfolk is to take high rank among the cities of Nebraska property has already doubled in value within a year, and is rapidly appreciating.

Valentine Has a Big Fire.

VALENTINE, NEB., April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A severe fire occurred here at 1 o'clock this morning, which burned out the heart of the town. The leading business block was wholly destroyed, with one exception. The fire originated in the wine room of Fischer & Strickland's saloon, and burned rapidly north to Katherine and south to Railroad streets. The buildings destroyed were Kirn's saloon and dwelling, Gillet's butcher shop, Fischer & Strickland's saloon, Fischer's dwelling, Ling's laundry, the Ray house, Lewis' drug store, Harrigan & Hailey's abstract office, Miss Jasmer's millinery, the Cherry County bank, Spain Bros.', general merchandise, and the Bank of Valentine. By almost superhuman efforts the red destroyer was finally checked. At one time it looked as if the entire city would go, and this may be attributed to the fortunate absence of wind at the time of the fire. The loss is estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000, which was only partly insured. It is impossible to get a list of the insurance at this time. Already arrangements are being made by the property owners to rebuild.

Weeping Water Works.

WEEPING WATER, NEB., April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—S. K. Felton, of Omaha, who has the contract for putting in the system of water works here, began the trenches to-day and distributed the hydrants. The works are to be completed by July 1, and preparations are being made for a grand celebration on the Fourth.

A company has been organized here to manufacture pressed brick. Mr. Boyd, of Chicago, patentee of a dry press brick machine, was in town to-day. The company intend to put in one of his machines at once, and expect to manufacture 1,000,000 brick this season.

The Marshal Held His Man.

DAKOTA CITY, NEB., April 23.—[Special to the BEE.]—J. T. Dailey, marshal of Jackson, was in town to-day trying to get a complaint sworn out by the county attorney against Paddy Keeffe and Mike McCormick, on the charge of riot. It seems that Marshal Dailey was escorting one Mike Deloughery, whom he had arrested on the charge of stealing a gold watch, from the calaboose to the hotel, when he was pounced upon by a mob with Keeffe and McCormick as leaders, and a desperate attempt made to free the prisoner, in which they were unsuccessful. The marshal came out of the fracas badly bruised up.

Big Shipment of Fat Cattle.

BLUE SPRINGS, NEB., April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Twenty-one cars of fat cattle were shipped out of here this evening and twenty-three more will be shipped to-morrow, all over the Union Pacific road. They are cattle raised and fattened by farmers in this vicinity. Our farmers have turned their attention to thus consuming the grain they raise, and they are reaping rich harvests from the practice. The B. & M. would have had a part of this traffic were it not for the strike and their poor facilities for handling stock with scab engineers. This makes forty-four cars of fat stock and more to follow soon.

Peculiar Cutting Accident.

GRANT, NEB., April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—F. C. Everson, a cigar man from Lincoln, was frightfully cut about the face to-day at this place in a friendly scuffle with Sheriff Winchell. Everson's face came in contact with an ink eraser in the vest pocket of the officer. The blade entered his face near the orifice of his nose and passed upwards, nearly putting his right eye out.

Water Works Bonds Carry.

ORLEANS, NEB., April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Bonds for water works carried to-day; by an overwhelming majority. Work is to commence at the earliest possible day. The citizens are now raising necessary funds to secure a Catholic college at Orleans. Hon. Patrick Gibbon, mayor, heads the list with $500.

Nebraska City Marriage.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Miss Ruby Forscutt, daughter of Rev. Mark M. Forscutt, of Omaha, and Mr. Lee Founce, of Jay Gould, Mont., were united in marriage here at 8 o'clock this evening, and leave on the early morning Missouri Pacific train for Omaha.

Valuable Horse Dead.

BEATRICE, NEB., April 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Alarm, the fine black stallion owned by C. N. Emery, of this city, while in charge of a boy to-day became unmanageable, reared and fell, badly breaking his fore leg. Mr. Emery valued the horse at $5,000 and this loss falls severe on him.

The Colt Crushed His Skull.

CRETE, NEB., April 23.—[Special to the BEE.]—Francis Maruhu, a wealthy German farmer living three and a half miles east of this city, was kicked by a colt yesterday which fractured his skull. He will probably die. He was forty-two years of age.

JOE COOK ON POLITICS.

Says Blaine Is Very Sick and the Third Party Strong.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, stopped for dinner to-day enroute to Topeka to lecture. Mr. Cook was asked if he believed Blaine sincere in declining to be a candidate in the national convention. "I'm no politician, but Blaine is a sick man, sir. I do not think he will ask for the republican nomination."

"Who will be most likely to get it, then?"

"Well, Sherman has many friends in the east, and is a strong man."

"And who for second place?"

"Lincoln is the man."

"What will the issues be?"

"Tariff will be one and will be very distinct in the New England manufacturing states. They are not quite ready out there to move for free trade, or any great modification of the tariff, nor will there be until they can undersell Europe. Then it will be acceptable to the east."

"How about the third party's power?"

"In the matter of temperance the republican party will have to be more positive. Take the state of New York. There the third party says, 'Curtail the power of the whisky rings.' The democrats say, 'We will not.' The republicans say, 'We cannot.' So long as this policy is pursued the republicans cannot hope to gain much strength from the third party. As far as I am concerned, I would like very much to see the power of the whisky rings curtailed. They are a greater curse and a greater power in the land than slavery was before the rebellion. However, I am not a third party man. Temperance is the great coming issue, and whenever the republican party comes out boldly on the question I think it will regain all the prestige it had in the past."

Iowa's High Water.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 23.—The river has steadily risen at the rate of half an inch an hour, and this morning marks twenty feet two inches above low water mark, the highest since 1881 and 1880. As the river is falling at La Crosse it is expected that the highest mark here will be reached to-day and then the fall will begin. The lower part of the city next to the river is nearly afloat. On the levee the water is up to the sidewalk and a part of the levee is entirely covered. South Main street is wholly covered. The water is rippling over East First and other streets in part. On the low lands east of the railroads above Twelfth street dwellings are entirely surrounded by water and considerable distress is caused. The saw mills of the Standard company and Knapp, Stout & Co., have been stopped by water. Basements of the other mills and factories as well as of many buildings on low grounds near the river are filled with water. Damage and loss from the watery invasion will be considerable. The river is several times its usual width above and below the city.

Cutting Again.

NEW YORK, April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The fact is published here today that some time ago Secretary Bayard ordered the charge d'affaires at the City of Mexico, to open a new discussion with the Mexican government on the subject of Cutting's indemnity. The charge did so, representing that the Mexican courts were not competent to sit in judgment on a case involving the territorial peculiarities that Cutting's did. And further, that his treatment was in violation of all rules of international courtesy. Wily Senor Mariscal, replied in a long communication, in which he defended the right of the Mexican courts to try the case, and said he understood that Secretary Bayard was now looking carefully into the question of extra territorial jurisdiction, and he hoped the matter would be settled by a treaty. Coming down to the matter of indemnity, Mariscal enumerates eleven reasons why his government will not indemnify Cutting, refuting point by point the claims as set up by Cutting through the American legation. He expresses his high gratification at the sentiment of sincere regard and friendship toward his government in the American note, which he reciprocates fully, and intimates if there had been good ground for damages they would not have been refused. The communication closed with copies of official documents covering Cutting's trial, all of which tend more or less to bear out Mariscal's assertions that the United States cannot ask Mexico to amend her laws without rendering herself liable to a similar request at some future time. From all this it seems that if Secretary Bayard wishes to obtain indemnity for Cutting, he must use sterner measures than diplomatic communications.

The Earth Trembled.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The steamer City of New York, which arrived yesterday from China, brings details of an earthquake in Yunnar, prefect of Lin An, which Chihiens of the ship Ping, reported to the governor of Yunnan, that from the second day of the twelfth month of last year until the third day of this year there were ten shocks of earthquake, accompanied by a noise like thunder. Yamens, in cities of Shihping and Kienshui, were either knocked down or split right down, and the temples likewise. In Shihping more than half of the houses are falling down and large numbers are cracked and bent, 200 people being crushed to death and over three hundred injured. In the town and suburbs over four thousand people are either killed or wounded, eight or nine-tenths of the houses have fallen down and the rest are cracked and leaning over. At Kien Shui in the city seven were killed and many wounded. In the northwest suburb from three to four hundred houses were overturned, and about three hundred people killed and half that number wounded.

They Got Their Beer.

KANSAS CITY, April 23.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The second-hand clothing store on Grand avenue yesterday found its custom immensely increased by the Sunday saloon closing law. The proprietor held out the extraordinary inducement of a prize gift of a bottle of beer with each garment and each bit of haberdashery sold. Many a man with a well stocked wardrobe purchased two shirts worth of beer and then gave the enterprising dealer his shirts back for a reduced price.

An April Thaw.

DETROIT, April 23.—An Evening Journal special from Marquette says: Yesterday afternoon a party of leg drivers in Baraga county were thawing out some dynamite over a cook stove, when it exploded, killing three of them and wounding two others.

THE BRUTAL BALD KNOBBERS.

History of the Terrors of Christian County, Missouri.

ELEVEN GANGS OF CUT THROATS.

The Organization Broken Up and Four of the Leaders to Hang on the Gallows in May—Their Prosecutor's Story.

Missouri's Modern Ku Klux.

OZARK, MO., April 23.—[Special to the BEE.]—Your correspondent secured to-day an interview with Colonel Atmus Harrington, assistant prosecuting attorney for the state, in the Bald Knobber cases, concerning the history of the organization in Christian county and the method employed in the prosecution in ferreting out the Edens-Green murder. Colonel Harrington says: I have been too busy up to this time to talk about the case to newspaper men, and before the conviction of the principal Knobbers concerned, it would not have been policy for the prosecution to make any statements. Now, since the cases have been disposed of in the courts, I am at liberty to talk. The first organization in this county was in April, 1886 on Bull Creek. There were eleven men in that company—David Walker, captain; Wiley Mathews, John Mathews, William Walker, the four men now confined in jail here to be hung the 18th of May, and seven others composed the first company