bring your industries to a standstill. There is no portion of the country where the measure should meet with more united and de-

termined opposition than in the south. Un-toward circumstances have heretofore re-

was made to have a night session, but it was defeated by the republicans refusing to vote, leaving the house without a quorum.

Senate.

of public buildings for postoffices in towns

and cities where the postoffice receipts for

three years preceding have exceeded \$3,000

A resolution was adopted directing the

civil service commissioners to furnish lists of

all persons certified for appointment to the

patent office from March 4, 1885, to March 4,

1888, and lists of all persons selected and appointed under such certification.

The international copyright bill was taken up, and after an interesting discussion laid aside without action.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the certablishment of a large of the bill for the certablishment of a large of the bill for the certablishment of a large of the bill for the certablishment of a large of the bill for the certablishment of a large of the bill for the certablishment of a large of the bill for the certablishment of a large of the bill for the certablishment of a large of the bill for the certablishment of a large of the bill for the certablishment of a large of the bill for the certablishment of a large of the bill for the certablishment of a large of the bill of the certable of the certable of the large of

bureau of animal industry.

Mr. Palmer made a statement and introduced and had read numerous extracts from newspapers criticising the manner in which

newspapers criticising the manner in which the existing law is executed, some of the charges against the government's agents being, as he said, atrocious.

Without action on the bill the senate proceeded to executive business. After the doors reopened several minor bills were passed, including the house bill to authorize the city of Chicago to erect a crib in Lake Michigan for water works nurroses.

Death of Judge Samuel Lecompte.

Kansas City, Mo., April 24.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—Judge Samuel

Lecompte, aged seventy-four, died early this

morning at the residence of his son, J. T. Lecompte. Judge Lecompte was a familiar

figure in the stormy days of the admission of

Funds Exhausting.

to the Ber.]-A Philadelphia special says the

Knights of Labor executive board, at a re-

cent session, appropriated \$10,000 to start a

printing office at their headquarters, but find

they appropriated the money from a depleted

treasury. Schemes for raising the wind have

been afloat now for some time. Aside from

the brown-stone headquarters, the only avail-

able assets the organization has is the Con-

nellsburg coal mine in Ohio, and this they

are trying to sell. They hope with the proceeds to be able to start the printing office, which is wanted badly to lessen the enormous printing bills of the order, which were

ever, will only provide a little ready money

for exigencies, such as the printing office, and

will do but little to improve the frightfully

bad condition of the finances. A member of

the board has said there is barely enough money in the treasury to pay current ex-

penses and keep things moving until the pay

ment of the July per capita tax. It looks now very much as if there will have to be a great

scaling done somewhere, or the officers will

member of the family.

Liabilities \$100,000 to \$150,000.

NEW YORK, April 24 .- [Special Telegram

Michigan for water works purposes.

next Thursday.

The house then adjourned.

annually.

SETTLERS UNDULY ALARMED.

B. & M. Land Buyers Are Perfectly Safe in Their Holdings.

THEY ARE PROTECTED BY LAW.

Niobrara Will Lose the Land Office-Paddock's Postoffice Construction Bill Favorably Reported-Money For Nebraska Forts.

Nebraska Settlers Interested. WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BRE,

513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, inquiries continue to pour in upon the Nebraska senators regarding the effect of the decision of the secretary of the interior with respect to forfeited land grants in Nebraska, particularly that of the Burlington. Other senators, notably in Michigan and Wisconsin, are besieged with the same class of correspondence. The bill introduced by Senator Manderson a few days ago, which was intended to confirm all purchases made from land grant companies, has been the subject of discussion by several members of the senate committee on public lands. It is understood that there was a practical concensus of opinion gleaned that the legislation called for would duplicate in effect the existing statutes. Senators Plumb and Paddock have looked up from the statutes at large of the Forty-ninth congress the railroad land adjustment act, approved March 3, 1887, the fourth section of which is believed to thor-

oughly cover such cases as those over which

the people of the west now seem to be agi-

tated. The essence of the section is as fol-

lows: "That as to all lands, which have been sold by the grantee company to citizens of the United States, or to persons who have declared their intention to become such citizens, the person or persons so purchasing in good faith, his heir or assigns, shall be entitled to the land so purchased upon making proof of the fact of such purchase at the proper land office, within such time and under such rules as may be prescribed by the secretary of the interior, after the grants re-spectively shall have been adjusted, and pat-ents of the United States shall issue therefore shall relate back to the date of the origand shall relate back to the date of the original certification or patenting, and the secretary of the interior, on behalf of the United States, shall demand payment from the company which has so disposed of such lands of an amount equal to the government price of similar lands. And provided, that a mortor pledge of said lands by the company shall not be considered as a sub-for the nursus of be considered as a sale for the purpose of

Senator Paddock, however, to be sure, has directed a letter to the secretary of the in-terior, to whom Senator Manderson's bill has also gone, asking for a construction of the statute and the bill with reference to the objects which are desired to be secured. The act of March 3, 1887, is the land forfeiture act under which the B. & M. land grant porth of Kearney has been declared by the interior department to be forfeited. The section quoted was intended to cover all cases of purchasers from land grant roads and to validify their title. Under its provisions all that will be necessary to secure a patent from the government is to file proof of purchase from the railroad company under also gone, asking for a construction of the purchase from the railroad company under such rules as the secretary of the interior may direct. Under any new law applying to this case which might be passed, proof of purchase would have to be made, and it is belived by several of the members of the committee on public lands that the act of March, 1887, as completely protects the title of every purchaser as could any law which might be passed at the present time.

NEBRASKA'S LAND OFFICE GOES TO O'NEIL.

In spite of the hard work of visiting dele gations and the efforts of republicans in the Nebraska delegation to obtain consideration for the claims of Niobrara, it is not at all probable that the execution of the order removing the land office from that town to O'Neill will be suspended. Senator Pad-dock, who with Senator Manderson, promptly wrote to the interior department asking that an opportunity be afforded the citizens of Niobrara to present argument against removal received notification from Secretary of the Interior Vilas stating that the matter was carefully considered by the president before the issuance of the order making the change and that the execution of the order has directed. This would seem to end the

PADDOCK'S POSTOFFICE BILL. A favorable report was made to the senate to-day by Mr. Vest, from the committee on public puildings and grounds, on Mr. Paddock's bill providing buildings for postoffices of the second and third class throughout the country. It gives a building to each office where the annual gross receipts have exceeded \$3,000 for three years, the building not to exceed in cost \$25,000. The bill approprintes \$10,000,000 for the work. Senato Paddock said this afternoon that the bil would likely be taken up and passed within ten days. There was no one he knew of who opposed it, while there were unrivaled expressions of endorsement in both houses The president, he said, favored the measure and he had no doubt that it would become a law before the end of this session.

SARCASM FOR COMMISSIONER COLEMAN.

An effort will be made to get a final vote on the animal industry, (pleuro-pneumonia) bill which has been before the senate for a month as unfinished business. A couple month as unfinished business. A couple of senators were discussing this afternoon, the necessity of immediate action on the bill when one of them said: "It is a shame to keep this bill pending so laws." keep this bill pending so long. We have deprived the government of the valuable services of Mr. Coleman, commissioner of agriculture, during the past four months. He has been on the floor of the senate almost constantly working on the bill, which gives him additional official power. When we get the bill out of the way he will be enabled to attend to his official duties, which he does not seem inclined to do as long as he can work for the measure."

PAYORABLE TO NEBRASKA FORTS.

Mr. Dorsey has secured favorable action
by the house committee on military affairs on the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the im-provement of Forts Robinson and Niobrara. The bill was amended as anticipated by the Bre dispatches so as to require the expenditure of \$15,000 on Fort Sidney.

FOR THE COMMITTEE OF THE POST SETTLERS.

From the committee on public lands a favorable report was to-day made to the house on the bill for the relief of and confirming the file in south firming the title in settlers on the old Fort Sheridan military reservation in Nebraska.

Miscellaneous.

The comptroller of the currency to-day approved the importers and Traders' national bank of New York as reserve agent for the Merchants' national bank of Fort Dodge, Ia.; also, the Western national of New York and the Atlas national of Chicago, as reserve agents for the First national of Sheldon, la. James H. Black has been appointed as Storekeeper and gauger in Cass county, Neb. Charles C. Frost, of Dakota, has been ap-pointed as special in the general land office. Representative McShane, who has been confined to his room for a week with chills,

has almost recovered and will be in his seat in the house in a day or two.

A great deal of agitation was created to-day in the district by the summary and A great deal of agitation was created to-day in the district by the summary and unannounced passage in the senate of the bill which has passed the house prohibiting all kinds of pool selling in Washington. The spring races in the district open at Ivy City park next week and the bill confines pool

selling to the race grounds.

PERRY S. HEATH.

Congressional Convention Plans. WARRINGTON, April 24 .- [Special to the BEE. |- Some democratic members who are anxious to attend the St. Louis convention have proposed to the republicans two propositions in view of the national meetings at the

metropolis of Missouri and that of Illineis in

June. The first is, to take an adjournment of congress from Saturday, May 26, till Monday, June 25-feur weeks. The other is to adjourn both houses after two or three hours' session each day, and each week from Thursday afternoon until Monday. Up to this time these propositions have been steadily refused without secondary consideration. Nearly all of the democrats would like to go to the St. Louis convention, and the bulk of the republicans would very gladly attend the convention at Chicago, but the men of the best judgment and most experi-ence in public affairs declare that the country would not sustain the loss of four weeks when there are so many bills on the calendars of congress of the greatest public importance. The prepayation to confine the importance. The proposition to confine the action of congress, as largely as possible, to private bills, and to sessions of but four days in the week is not seriously objected to, and it is not likely that any measures of general importance will be acted upon during the month of June. If the house disposes of the tariff and the regular appropriation bills be-fore June, adjournment can be taken early in July; but it is very likely that congress will not conclude to quit work until August.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions. Washington, April 24.-[Special Telegram o the BEE.]-A pension was to-day granted to John W. Fletcher, Central City, a Mexi-

can survivor. Pensions for Iowans: Original invalid-Samuel Baker, Delevan. Restoration— George W. Colville, deceased, Oskaloosa. Increase-Warren Jones, Nashua; William S. Brown, Keckuk; James Sloan, Clarinda; Richard D. Andrews, Mack; Henry Van-Richard D. Andrews, Mack; Henry Van-winkle, Caledonia; David Smith, Oscoola. Reissue—Samuel Furter, Noble. Original widows, etc.—Perry, father of William W. Summers, Fairfield; Laura A., widow of James McGrady, Clear Lake. Mexican sur-vivors—Jeremiah Pender, Winterset; James M. Greenfield, Grant. Mexican widows— Margaret J., widow of John A. Fanin, Sid-ney.

Against Fractional Currency. WASHINGTON, April 24.-Secretary Fairchild appeared before the senate finance committee at the request of the committee to present his views on the bill which passed the house providing for the issue of fractional currency. The secretary strongly opposed the bill. He asserted that previous issues of fractional currency had cost in expense of production and loss from destruction as much as the entire face value of the average circulation maintained. He did not believe public convenience required reissue, nor that it would be popular. The fractional silver and postal note system met all the purposes which fractional notes would serve, except by a very large issue extending to poses which fractional notes would serve, except by a very large issue extending to most remote parts of the country, and requiring years in its preparation. The cost and great loss incident to such an issue and its manifest disadvantages which had led to its abandonment were to his mind conclusive reasons against renewal of such circulation.

Nebraska and Iowa Patents. WASHINGTON, April 24.-[Special to the BEE.]-Patents were to-day granted the following Nebraska inventors: Joel Devereux, assignor to C. S. Lord, Culbertson, Neb., windmill; James R. Fletcher, Clarksvile, Ia., elliptic spring: Joseph Hildesheim, Alton, Ia., harrow; Rudolph F. Koesling and Wm. Ecklenburg, Clermont, Ia., standard for wagon bolsters; James Lee, Liston, potato digger; Henry M. Ramey, Grinnell, Ia., portable pantry; Joel N. Whipple, Volga, Ia., stem winding and setting watch.

Presidential Postmasters. WASHINGTON, April 24.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate

to-day: Postmasters-Fletcher A. Trousdale, Metropolis City, Ill.; Cearles E. Hallock, Pacatonica, Ill.; Thomas Terry, Spring Valley, Ill.; Hiram P. Graham, Eau Claire, Wis.; William H. Clark, jr. Florence, Wis. James M. Custard, Hayward, Wis.; John Wetzel, Little Falls, Minn.; Samuel E. Carroll, Adel, Ia.; Elias E. Brownell, Spirit Lake, Ia.; Harry C. Briley, Dell Rapids, Dak.; Daniel P. McLawrin, Grand Forks, Dak.; Jacob E. Ziebach, Scotland, Dak.;

and John B. Prendergast, Webster, Dak. Invited Down to Texas. WASHINGTON, April 24.—The entire Texas congressional delegation called upon President Cleveland to-day and presented an invitation from the governor of the state and the managers of the ceremonies to at tend with Mrs. Cleveland the opening and dedication of the flew state capitol at Austin The president said it would give him pleasure to attend the ceremonies, but he didn't see how he could leave Washington at the time.

He would not give a final answer now. Postal Changes. Washington, April 24.—[Special Telegram to the Bee]—A postoffice was estabished to-day at Cylinder, Palo Alto county, Iowa; John Gooders was appointed postmaster. The following Iowa postmasters were appointed to-day: Aug. J. Rucguitz, Clayton, Clayton county, vice Frank L. Hodge, re-rigned; John B. Lloyd, Lake Mills, Winne-bago county, vice W. F. Brown, resigned; William B. Zinser, Peach, Buena Vista county, vice Michael Carney, resigned.

Ten Minutes' Talk. WASHINGTON, April 24 .- Owing to a faiture to get a quorum until early noon, the session of the ways and means committee lasted only about ten minutes. The committee referred the Mills surplus bill, with the Spooner-Beck mendment passed by the senate, to a subcommittee, and ordered a favorable report or the Breckenridge resolution, calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information regarding the importation of foreign labor and

is effects upon American industries. Pay in Annual Installments. Washington, April 24 .- The house committee on Indian affairs this morning agreed to report with favorable recommendations the bill to pay the Wahpeton and Lisseton Indians in Dairota the \$342,000 in one install ent, which is now due them, in annual in-

stallments. Glover Wins. WASHINGTON, April 24 .- The house commitee on elections submitted their report in the contested election case of Frank vs Glover from the Ninth congressional district of Mis souri, and it was referred to the house calen It finds the contestee, Glover, entitled

WASHINGTON, April 24. - Offers for the sale of bonds to the government were opened at the treasury department to-day. The followng were accepted: Three hundred thousand

same amount of registered fours at 125%. Confirmations. WASHINGTON, April 24 .- The senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Robert Calvert, surveyor of customs at La-crosse, Wis; E. A. Howard, of Iowa, to be agent for the Comauche and Wichita Indians n Indian Territory.

Short on Cash. PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—The Keystone Investment company after a brief history of few weeks has suspended payment. Liapilities are placed at twenty thousand dolars. Assets not given. The company was a big "bucket shop" and acted as backer for about twenty stock jobbing establishments in this city and in Trenton, Reading, Wilming-ton, Delaware; Baltimore and Washington and other points in Pennsylvania and New

Rates Fixed By Law. ALBANT, N. Y., April 24.—The assembly has passed the elevator bill. It fixes the charge for elevating and transferring grain

THE TARIFF TAKEN UP AGAIN.

The Second Round is Fought Over the Mills Measure.

OPPOSING ORATORY LET LOOSE.

Mr. McMillan of Tennessee Leads Off in Defense and, Mr. Burrows of Michigan Retaliates With Emphatic Opposition.

House. WASHINGTON, April 24 .- Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, from the committee on commerce, reported back the resolution providing for the investigation of the strike on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. It went to the committee of the whole.

The house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Springer in the chair) on the tariff bill, the floor being accorded to Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, who spoke in advocacy of the measure.

Mr. McMillen opened with the declaration that whoever advocated the present tariff favored a tariff not for revenue but for sur. plus and a tariff for trusts. The cause of the immense surplus in the treasury was that the people had been taxed beyond reasonable demands. Commenting on the surplus Mr. McMillan said: "We are drawing money from commerce and locking it up in the treasury at such a rate that it is only a question of time when stringency will set in. We are robbing not only commerce of its life blood, but the people of the means of paying taxes to their government." Speaking to the question of what articles taxes should be reduced on, Mr. Millan said in view of the fact that we sannot repeal the internal revenue system we have to determine whether we will reduce the tax on whisky or on clothing or on sugar. In other words, reduce the tax on that without which men can live and prosper, or upon that which is essential to their comfort, and it narrows itself down to a contest between the drunkard's belly and the poor man's back. The pending bull proposed to make a reduction of \$78,000,000 from tariff and internal revenue sources, and the plain, simple question presented is: Will we take this burden off or will we leave it on? Will we free commerce by having it unshackled or will we keep it hampered? Will we continue to heard up a surplus or leave the money in the pockets of the people where it belongs? This house stood ready to give relief. It was ready and willing to remove the temptation to corrupt government, which he said was always

found in a full treasury.

Protection had been the worst enemy to our merchant marine and crushed our seaour merchant marine and crushed our sea-faring industry, yet the gentlemen proposed to pay subsidies out of the treasury, or in other words, levy a tax on those who live mland to make money for those engaged in the carrying trade. The claim of the pro-tectionists that the duties now existing were imposed or are kept for the benefit of the laboring man was a fallery. The present law laboring man was a fallacy. The present law taxed the poor man's articles highly and placed a low rate on luxuries. The committee's bill is so framed that the tax will bear most heavily upon the luxuries and these things without which the people can live rather than upon the necessaries of life. Turning his attention to trusts, Mr. Mc-Millen said the delusion existing for years that "bye and bye home competition will give us the lowest possible prices," should be dis-pelled. While the government has thrown up tariff walls without, monopolists have joined hands within for the purpose of putting up prices and plundering the people through devices known as trusts, etc. The steel rail trust cost the people of this country last year millions of dollars. It has closed furnaces that were running; it has, aided by the tariff, increased by more than \$1,000 the cost of every mile of railroad built in the United States for the last five years; it has thrown men out of employment and broken up the means of living of thousands of work-The gentlemen of the minority are mute as to the remedy for the evils which all admit to be upon us. He had, however, no apprehension as to who will be victor in the battle about to be waged between legitimate taxation and that oppressive taxation which is invoked to aid the trusts and making pool-

ng profitable. The people are aroused and demand a reduction of taxes.

During the course of his speech he declared the internal revenue system, against which the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Kelley, inveighed, had not been inaugurated by the demoratic party.

Mr. Kelley admitted the democratic party had not enacted the law, but declared it had made it necessary for the republican party, which remained in congress during the war, to provide the sinews for that war, and thus reed that party to resort to internal taxes and all the hardships resulting from them. Mr. McMillan replied that the gentleman from Pennsylvonia not only inaugurated the nternal taxes of which he complained, but put a tax upon railroads and incomes and the capital and deposits of banks. But these latter have been removed, and those which the gentleman said work hardships had been re-Sixty million dollars was annually received from internal taxes. If these taxes vere removed where did the gentleman from

propose to replace the tax on tea and Mr. Kelly-No. Mr. McMillan-You have not the courage Mr. Kelly-Have you and your party the ourage to tax tea and coffee?
Mr. McMillan—We do not propose to take

off internal taxes. Mr. Burrows of Micigan was the next speaker. Our tariff on imports was to-day confessedly protective in that it was levied not for revenue only, but to encourage American industry and protect American labor. The republican party insisted that the present protective system should not be disturbed, xcept so far as may be necessary to correct congruities and harmonize its provi If congress followed the lead of the president in his bold declaration, and secured reduction by such revision of the tariff as he proposed, leaving untouched as he suggested the internal revenue system, not only would the protective system be de-stroyed but the nation would be out on the highway of free trade. As the members were free traders or protectionists the bill of the committee would be approved or condemned. The pending measure stood with-out a parallel in the history of American leg-islation. The bill exposed to foreign assault many of our principal industries. The great nany of our principal industries. The great wool growing industry of the country, only in the infancy of its development, was to be exposed to rumous foreign competition which would surely prove its destruction. The majority tried to delude the people into the belief that cheap west meant cheap clothing. He admitted that wool would be cheaper while the cheaper while were trained to be cheaper. while our foreign rivals were trying to de-strey our industry, but when they had elimi-nated from our market the production of 300,000,000 pounds of domestic wool, we would find ourselves bound hand and foot at the mercy of the foreign producer. What re straint would there be on his power of cu pidity! In the exuterance of the president's zeal for free trade, he wanted the entire re-duction secured by a revision of the tariff, but even the free traders of the democratic party lacked the courage to move on that line and occupy this advanced position. Mr. Burrows said the president's assertion

that the duty on imports enhanced the prices of both foreign and domestic articles to the consumer had been echeed by every free trader in the United States and halled with her free trader in Foreign He

delight by free traders in England. He challeuged any man to name a product of a single well established American industry that could not be bought cheaper to-day

under the protective system than at any period under free trade. The difficulty with the president's theory was

that he forgot that the price of the com-

mpdity didn't depend on the rate of duty, but upon the great law of supply and demand. Efforts were being made persistently to induce the American farmer to believe protective tariffs were hostile to his interests, Mr. Burrows argued the farmer was directly interested in maintaining a protective system and a home market. Protection had enhanced the value of land in the north and it would bring it to the south. It would bring the south an era of unexampled prosperity. He believed in protection, not for his state alone, but for his country. He believed in American industry, in American capital, in American labor against the whole world. Let me warn you, gentlemen of the south, he continued, that this measure bodes no good to you. It will arrest the investment of capital and bring your industries to a standstill. There WILL MILK MAKE THEM MAD

Two Mad Dog Bitten Cows Die From Rabbies.

THE FAMILY DRANK THE FLUID.

Fairbury's Crack Military Company-J. Sterling Morton Downs His Democratic Opponents in Otoe County-State Specials.

A Mad Dog Scare. HENDLEY, Neb.; April 24.-[Special Teletarded her material progress, but the way is open for her to march unimpeded to a splendid industrial future. The advance is already sounded and he who does not respond to its inspiring summons will soon find himself without a party and without a following. gram to the BEE. |-Considerable excitement is manifested over a mad dog scare in this locality. Some time ago a dog belonging to John Stotes, a farmer living three miles north of here, became violently afflicted with hydrophobia and in its madness attacked everything that came in its way, among which were two cows and a hog, all of which have died in convulsions from the effects. The family used the milk from the cows up to the day of their death. Various conjectures as to whether the use of the milk will any way way to the complex to the conjecture way to th in any way produce rabies in the human sys-tem are heard on all sides. The local physi-cians are unable to decide the matter and anxiously await developments in the case. WASHINGTON, April 24 .- Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar was one to provide for the erection

Well Up in the Drill. FAIRBURY, Neb., April 24 .- [Special Telegram to the BRE.]-Fairbury's crack military company, Company D of the Second regiment, gave their first state full dress drill to-day in the presence of half the population of Fairbury. They opened the day with a grand flag pole raising, on which was hoisted company streamer and an elegant thirtyfoot American flag, and then the drill which lasted some four hours. Our company will be a prominent competitor for the state cup at the next encampment, and judging by their fine drilling to-day, which was almost per-fect in every detail, they will be hard to beat. The company is under the command of Cap-tain C. J. Bills, of the Bills & Kenyon bank-ing company; first lieutenant, George E. Jenkins, president of the board of trade; second lieutenant, John Heasty, of Hambel & Heasey, our leading attorneys.

Morton Won the Fight. SYRACUSE, Neb., April 24 .- [Special Telegram to the Bre.]-The Otoe county democratic convention was held at Syracuse this afternoon. After a stormy session and fight between the Morton and anti-Morton men. the farmer carried the day and elected their delegates to the state convention. Robert Payne, W. F. N. Houser, Dr. W. S. White, Colonel F. P. Ireland, A. Stout, N. A. Duff, Eugene Munn, Dr. E. W. Schermer, W. A. Cotton and W. E. Hill were elected. Resolu-tions were passed instructing the delegates to vote and work for Cleveland delegates to the vote and work for Cleveland delegates to the national convention first, last and all the time.

Kansas. He was born on the eastern shore of Maryland. In 1854 he was appointed chief justice of the territory of Kansas by Presi-A Big Fire Averted. dent Pierce and served in that capacity until COLUMBUS, Neb., April 24 .- [Special Telethe admission of the territory of Kansas, gram to BEE.]—This afternoon a fire broke Judge Lecompte presided over the first conout in the grain elevator of J. N. Taylor, and stitutional convention held at Lecompfor a time it was feared in would be a total loss. The fire was soon put under control with slight loss. Sparks from Schroeder Bros.' mill caused the fire. ton, which was named after the judge. Latterly Judge Lecompte was in poor health and made his home with his son in this city. Judge Lecompte was an amiable, courteous gentleman. It was considered that he was little adapted for the position of chief justice during the stormy period of the history of Kansas, on account of his genial disposition, but he accomplished great results. His action at the constitutional convention displayed his determination and courage. He will be buried at Leavenworth Talmage Will Stay Dry.

TALMAGE, Neb., April 24.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—The new council met last night and adjourned until to-night. Hopes were for license until noon to-day, but this afternoon everything was lost and all hopes are gone. Joseph Kirk can get a license if he gets signers. The prohibitionists wont trouble him, but he can't get enough signers. It has been a hot fight here ever since elec

How a New County Grows. NEWPORT, Neb., April 24 .- [Special to the BEE. !- Farmers have all their small grain in and thousands of acres plowed for corn, and in a few cases it is being planted. Already the prairie is being rolled over. There will be more land broken this year in east Brown county than ever. Our town has already felt the effects and is having a boom. If there is no failure this year our town will number 1,000 before snow flies.

Washing Away the Banks. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 24 .- [Special to the Ber. |-The river at this point is falling rapidly, but is doing considerable damage by cutting the west bank. Some sixty feet of it has fallen into the river at the foot of Ferry street since yesterday, and several houses had to be removed.

THE APGAR MURDER. Arrest of a Negro Supposed to Be Im-

not be able to draw their full salaries. plicated in It. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 24 .- [Special Tel-A Row in the Legation. egram to the BEE. |-Harrison Walter, a TOLEDO, April 24 .- [Special Telegram to coal black negro, occupies a cell at the centhe Bee.]-There is a row in the Corean legatral station. The entry on the register option, which has been closeted here at the posite his name is: "Suspicion of murder and Boody house since yesterday. Ye Wan burglary." He is held on advices from Lang, the first secretary of the legation; Ye Mexico, Mo. Walter was arrested at noon Ha Yung, the second secretary of the legato-day. He had been here three or four tion; Ye Cha Yun, the interpreter; Ye Hun days. The murder referred to was commit-Yun, the third secretary, and Ye Hun Up the servant, are all homesick and bound to go home. Dr. Allen, the American who has ted in West Mexico, Mo., last Tuesday morning. For weeks the little town had been charge of the legation and who is in high favor with the sing of Corea because of his saving the life of the Prince Imperial of that overrun with burglars. Samuel Appar, sixty years of age, was awakened by a noise and got up to see what occasioned it. Opening realm, knowing how difficult it will be to secure representatives from that country to the door, he was shot in the breast with a 22-caliber revolver. The report awoke Mrs. take their place, has been trying to prevail upon them to remain, but in vain. They leave for Chicago, and will proceed thence to Apgar. She heard her husband exclaim he was shot. He grasped a revolver and started for the door. He had only taken a step when he fell dead. Apgar was an invalid, a government pen-sioner, drawing \$30 a month. What evidence San Francisco and their own country, thus eaving Corea without any representatives in the United States. No political significance is attached to their return. They say that they are lonesome in this country and will the Mexico authorities have against Walte is not known to the police. men and three negresses are under arrest at Mexico on suspicion of being members of the gang of burglars. It is supposed that bur-glary was the motive. Walter is only twenty years of age, but able-bodied. When seen in his cell he manifested entire indifference, the said he knew nothing of the trouble at Twelve Years For Robbery. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE. 1-The trial of John B Swinney for attempted robbery of the Wa-He said he knew nothing of the trouble at Mexico, but admitted that he formerly lived there. When asked why and when he left bash express train January 18 was finished in the criminal court to-day. Grant Arnold,

express agent; W. W. Batton, city marshal he could give no satisfactory answer. Missouri City; Constables Richard George Thomas Kelly, David Bell and others testi-fied to the ambuscade and capture of Swin-ney and Hargrave. Swinney was captured Hung Himself at Both Ends. HOFFMAN, Tex., April 24 .- [Special Tele gram to the BEE.]-Emil Leinboort, a Gerat the residence of Jorry Thomas about a mile from the place of robbery. Hargrave was captured down about a half mile. The state rested its case at 1 o'clock. Judge White instructed the jury for robbery in the first degree. After being out ten minutes the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and assessed Swinner's musikalment at twelve years man butcher, committed suicide over despond ency, as Lena Haufnagle did not reciprocate his affections. He fastened his head with a halter, hitched it to a rafter overhead, and then placed his feet in another halter, and then dropped his body down, his head and feet meeting. When found he resembled the letter V. He left a farcwell note in his sessed Swinney's punishment at twelve years May Be a Case of Murder.

Draw Your Own Conclusions. Osage, Kan., April 24. - [Special Telegram Cisco, Tex., April 24.- [Special Telegram o the Brg.]-Henry Henan was found o the Ber. |-Bill Thompson, a desperate drowned to-day, lying face downward in a horse thief, fled from Indian Territory as the shallow pool of water on his farm. He was vigilantes up there are making quick work of sixty years old, and leaves a wife and grown his gang of outlaws. He came here disguised up children. He was very wealthy, as he owned much land. As the ground is dis-turbed where he was found, it is supposed he and stole a horse from one Courtney, with which he attempted to ride south. A farmer named Grover came in to-day and states that Thompson lay in the road riddled with Suspicion points toward a pullets. Courtney is at his home with a rifle

The Dead Ex-Governor. NEW YORK, April 24.-The body of ex-For Gresham. Governor John T. Hoffman arrived to-day on CHICAGO, April 24.—The republicans of the the steamer Fulda. It will be taken to Grace church from whence the funera place the latter part of the week. Third congressional district selected Mayor the funeral will take Roche and Léonard Swett as delegates to the national convention. The delegates, amid Wool Men Assign rrect enthusiasm, were instructed to support the candidacy of Judge Gresham. It is un-NEW YORK, April 24 .- F. D. Blake & Co. vool commission merchants, assigned to-day derstood that Swett is to present Judge

Gresham's name to the convention.

A DAY OF CONVENTIONS. Many Political Gatherings in the Various States.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 24. - The republican state convention meets here to-morrow, and for the first time in six years Senator Don Cameron appears personally upon the ground. The temporary and permanent chairman of the convention were selected to-night at a caucus. It is not probable that Cameron will be selected as a delegate at large.

Labor Party Meeting. SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 24.-The sub-committee of the executive committee of the union labor party of the state met to-day. Provisions were made for the selection of delegates to the national convention, and such delegates instructed to secure the in-sertion in the platform of a plank favoring sertion in the piatform of a plank favoring the French bounty system to secure the revival of American shipping, and one in favor of a naval reserve. A. J. Streeter, of Illinois, chairman of the national committee, was prominently mentioned for the presidential nominee, with Grand Master Workman Powderly for vice president,

Both Blaine and Sherman Cheered. FORT WORTH, Tex., April 24.—The Texas state republican convention assembled here to-day and, after organization, adjourned till evening. Vociferous applause followed the mention of the names of Blaine and Sherman

in the speeches.

The night session was devoted to the discussion of the report of the committee on credentials. The delegation from Galveston is headed by Culy, a member of the national committee and an ardent Blaine man. The convention adjourned mult be morrow. convention adjourned until to-morrow.

Bay State Republicans. Boston, Mass., April 24.—There is a large gathering of politicians here to-night to attend the state republican convention to-morrow. Permanent officers have already been selected. It is rumored Blaine's name will be culogized. The platform will endorse a national temperance plank. The delegates to the Chicago convention will, it is conceded, be Senator Hoar, Henry S. Hyde, Alanson W. Beard and Dr. Fred. L. Burden.

Florida Republicans. PALATRA, Fla., April 24.—The republican state convention selected the following delegates to the Chicago convention: W. L. Ledwith (white), Samuel Pretty (colored), E. R. Gunder (white) and J. W. Mitchell (colored). Alternates: Prof. Isaac Stone (white), W.H. Bishop (white), Emanuel Fortune (colored), and Mark S. White (colored). The delegates were not instructed.

Indiana Democrats. INDIANAPOLIS, April 24.—Delegates to the democratic state convention are gathering. Congressman Matson appears to lead slightly in the race for the gubernatorial nomination, but the supporters of Myers feel confident he will get the most votes. There is every indication of Governor Gray's canlidacy for vice president if he is endorsed by he convention.

Georgia's Prohibition Convention. ATLANTA, Ga., April 24 .- The state prohi pition convention to-day selected delegates to the Indianapolis convention and instructed them to vote for Fisk and Bayne for presi-dent and vice president. The platform was the work of Sam Small and was devoted entirely to the prohibition questio

General Post Renominated. Peoria, Ill., April 24.—The republican congressional convention of the Tenth district to-day renominated General Post for congress. J. S. Starr, of Peoria, and C. E. Snively, of Canton, were chosen delegates to the national convention.

MARSH'S MADNESS. The Deluded Lawyer Testifies in the Diss De Barr Case.

New York, April 24.—The examination in the Diss De Barr case was continued to-day, and Lawyer Marsh testified at length re garding his acquaintance with the madame, his belief in spook pictures, etc. He believed the woman was really the daughter of Lola Montez, and also under the impression that she was a daughter of the king of Bavaria. Witness firmly believed the pictures and spirit messages given him by the madame were supernatural. The madame, as a medium, had informed him that Raphael and Rembrandt had, painted pictures of each other and they were

oresented to him.

An employe of an artist supply store testified to purchases having been made by the madame. Another witness testified to pur chases made by her of material which could be used for retouching old pictures or paint-ing new ones. Mr. Frielander, an artist, testified that the spook pictures were daubs of the worst character, and that the paints used were modern and not such as used by the old masters.

A Crazy Father's Triple Crime. LICKING, Mo., April 24 .- [Special Tele gram to the BEE.]-Much excitement was caused here by the discovery that James Smalley, a well known citizen and proprietor of the Smalley hotel, had murdered his two children, aged five and seven, by cutting their heads into sections with an ax. He next attacked his wife who escaped by jumping through a window, as the insan-husband had locked all the doors. He ther He then cut his thront and wrists with a carving knife and expired. The neighbors effected in entrance by bursting down the doors. He ad become a maniac for he thought that his family would go to the poor house, although he was possessed of considerable means.

Objects to Ultramontanism. NEW YORK, April 24 .-- The Churchman will in the next issue publish a long letter from the Right Rev. Mgr. Leon Bouland of this city, honorary private chamberlain of his holiness, Leo XIII., addressed to the pope, withdrawing from the Catholic church cause he cannot subscribe to the teachings the last vatican council, and because he can not 'admit the pretensions of ultramoutan-ism, claiming as it does, absolute authority not only in matters religious, but also in mat ters scientific, philosophical, social and po-

May Die From the Wounds. ARGENTINE, Kan., April 24 .-- [Special Tele gram to the BEE.]-S. B. Warreu, secretary of the Law and Order league, was assaulted by James Wiley, a late saloon keeper, and terribly beaten. He head was laid open with a revolver. His injuries may prove

Short in Funds. DAYTON, O., April 24.—The books of James Cummins, who was local manager for Dun's commercial agency here, and who suicided Sunday, were found to be \$6,000 short.

For a New Trial. Sr. Louis, April 24 .- A motion to set aside the verdict and move for a new trial was made by the Adams Express company yesterday in the Fotheringham case

High Water Mark. DUBUQUE, Ia., April 24.—The river rose but one inch in the last twelve hours, and has probably reached its highest.

Over Hewett's Veto. New York, April 24 .- The board of aldermen to-day passed, over the mayor's veto, the resolution curtailing his power in dis-playing flags on the city hall.

The Conquered Hero Comes. Boston, April 24.—The steamer Catalonia arrived this morning with John L. Sullivan

BRITON'S DINNER DISTURBED.

Chauncey M. Depew Gives the Lion's Tail a Terrible Twist.

RESPONSES NOT ON THE CARD.

Prof. Godwin Smith Bitterly Denounces the Irish and is Taken to Task By America's Eloquent

Post-Prandial Orator. Not So Prosy As Usual. NEW YORK, April 24 .- [Special Telegram

to the BEE.]-For 101 years the celebration by the Englishmen in New York of St. George's Day has been more or less prosaic. The one-hundred-and-second which took place last night at Delmonico's in the form of a dinner was considerably less presale and was not a little ruffled. Professor Godwin Smith, of Toronto, was primarily the cause of this disturbing element. He made a distinctly political speech, in which he attacked home rule in an exceedingly bitter manner, Chauncey M. Depew created general astonishment when it came to his turn to speak by taking the opposite course and handling the cudgels in behalf of the Irish. The temper of the gathering can be better understood from the fact that when Depew asserted that if Glaastone should visit this country be would be received enthusiastically, the name of Gladstone was greeted with a volley of

During the course of his remarks Prof. Godwin Smith said: "It seems that a general resolution has been taken by Englishmen on this side to naturalize. I don't woneral resolution has been taken by Englishmen on this side to naturalize. I don't wonder that there has been some reductance to do that—to break allegiance to such a glorious country as England—and that the anti-English feeling here has led Englishmen.te feel that they were in an alien country. [Cheers,] Gentlemen, I protest it is not—it is not intended to deprive any body of the citizens of the United States of any of their powers; but it is intended to prevent this country from being posed as the friend of an alien vote against old England, and to prevent an Englishman from being trampled upon by those who are angling for the Irishvote. [Applause.] We are opposed to the dissolution of Ireland from the United Kingdom and handing it over to part of the Irish people. The words 'Ireland' and 'Irish' are very different. John Bright is right in saying there are two millions of people in Ireland as loyal as he or I am. I have always advocated every movement for the advanceing and for the benefit of the Irish people, but we believe that we should not be conferring a benefit upon Ireland, but would be doing her a wrong by separating her from England, by debarring her members of parferring a benefit upon Ireland, but would be doing her a wrong by separating her from England, by debarring her members of parliament from the legislature of the realm. If you want to form an opinion on this question go into the gallery of the house of commons, look upon the Irish members, note their demeanor and appearance, and ask if English statesmen would be justified in handing Ireland over to their hands. Many times I have talked to Richard Cobden on this Irish question, and he always gave me the same answer. tion, and he always gave me the same answer.

If the Irish would only send good and proper
men to parliament, as the Scotch did, the
matter might be arranged, but how are we to

matter might be arranged, but how are we to carry a great reform with such men as these lrish members." [Cheers.]

To Chauncey M. Depew was assigned the toast of "The Memory and Genius of Shakespeare," but he had little to say of the immortal bard of Avon. He said: "There could be nothing more reciprocal than the relations now existing between Great Britala and the United States, We have had this year an unusual amount of fluid taffy flowing out on both sides. Chamberlain visited us. we had your parliamentary delegates us, we had your parliamentary delegates over here to promote peace—all to keep up the flow of international taffy. I have noticed at the dinners of the various societies that politics, which have hitherto been ticed at the dinners of the varistrictly tabooed, have been placed upon the table. This was especially noticeable at the Irish dinner, where there was no other ques-

tion but politics paramount, and here to-night Professor Godwin Smith ive us the synopsis of the ditical addresses he delivered during the last English campaign. Heing a stump speaker myself, I had some desire to learn ust what a stump speech was on the other side of the water. As his speech is likely to be telegraphed all over the country, I cannot let it pass, if I do not express my absolute and unqualified dissent from every opinion Prof. Godwin Smith has uttered. [Cries of "Oh," and expressions of dissent.] When he says there is an unfamily sentiment toward king. there is an unfriendly sentiment toward Eng-lishmen here he is mistaken. If John Bright were to visit this country to morrow he would receive as enthusiastic a reception as any of our statesmen, and so would Gladstone. [Hisses.] That settles my opinion of the iome rule question."
Mr. Depew immediately branched off into

another subject and delivered a eulogy upon Shakespeare.

A Duke's Love.

NEW YORK, April 24.- | Special Telegram to the Ber. |-His grace, the duke of Marlborough, will return to this country in June. There are rumors affoat that his gracelets is coming back to get married to a handsome and wealthy American widow, whose intimate acquaintance he made during his previous visit. There are so many handsome and wealthy widows in society in New York that people are puzzled to know which one is re-ferred to. Mrs. Marshall Roberts, Mrs. ferred to. Mrs. Marshall Roberts, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Hick s-Lord and many others might be named, all handsome and wealthy, all fit to be duchesses, and all a considerable sight too good for the duke aforesaid. Mrs. Stevens was on such good terms with his grace last summer at Newport that facetious newspaper men frequently coupled their names in gossipy paragraphs, thereby making Mrs. Stevens so angry she vowed she would never again set foot in Newport. Mrs. Stevens is worth \$4,000,000. His grace has large estates, but they are tied up in a way that leaves his income rather limited. It is safe to say that when the duke arrives here his movements will be vatched pretty closely.

The Union Pacific Annual Report. Boston, April 24.-The annual report of the Union Pacific Railroad company reviews the relations with government, the advantages of the Oregon navagation lease, and shows that the effect of the inter-state commerce act in reducing local carnings has been slight. The net decrease in the funding debt

was \$839,000.

Three million dollars are needed for equipment and equipment notes will be issued; investment and permanent improvement account increased \$6,818,754; gross earnings, \$19,546,088, against \$17,846,132 in 1886, and net earnines \$9,111,856, against \$7,522,700 for the previous year; the income for 1887 shows a balance of \$3,599,507, or 5.91 per cent upon the capital stock; \$3,394,473 in bonds were canceled and \$1,016,000 collateral trust 5's were sold to foreign bankers. At the close of the year the company has notes payable of \$1,235,000 and the gross fleating debt was \$7,464,443; cash assets exceeded the debt by \$401,689. The local business, including com-mercial coal, was \$12,855,807, an increase over 1856 of 1.97 per cent. The through business was \$4,673,507, an increase of 47.83 per cent.

The Fire Record. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 24.-A Northfield, Minn., special to the Journal says a large elevator there, on the Milwaukee road, is on fire and will be a total less. Several is on fire and will be a total less. Sever houses are threatened and the station is

The Gentiles Will Stand Together. SALT LAKE, April 24 .- Ata territorial mass moeting at Ogden to-day it was decided, in view of the peculiar local situation, that it was not advisable to divide the Gentile minority by organizing a separate political