THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1888. NUMBER 28.

HOSPITABLE BEN HARRISON.

His Home at Indianapolis Literally Overrun With Visitors.

A GREAT STRAIN ON HIS HEALTH.

Planning a Retreat to the Seaside—Aspirants For General Drum's Shoes—Difficulties of Negotiating With the Sioux.

A Victim of His Friends.

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

A gentleman who arrived in Washington to-day from Indianapolis gives me some news respecting General Harrison and what he will likely do during the next few weeks.

"I saw General Harrison on Friday," said he, "and I was astonished to see the changes wrought by the work which has developed upon him since the Chicago convention. I had not seen him for some time prior to my visit at his house on Friday. The general is a very rugged man and has good health, but his face begins to grow thin and he shows the loss of sleep and the wear of his continual intercourse with the people. He has departed from the usual routine of presidential candidates and sees everybody who calls upon him. Indianapolis is one of the largest railroad centers in the United States and nearly all through passengers from the east to the west and from the west to the east pass through the Hoosier capital. Those of a political turn who are republicans almost invariably stop off at Indianapolis to call upon the presidential candidate, and then the thousands of excursionists who are pouring into Indianapolis to visit him are all received and given personal attention. They come from 6 o'clock in the morning until 1 or 2 o'clock at night, routing him out of bed and keeping him out, so that he does not have more than five or six hours of actual sleep in every twenty-four. Mrs. Harrison also begins to show unmistakable traces of wear, and I am not suprised that both of them are reported ill. There has not been a man, woman or child turned away from the Harrison house since the nomination until they have been received by the host and hostess. Just as I was leaving the house on Friday General Harrison insisted that I should remain for dinner, and in the request Mrs. Harrison joined. I refused to do so because I did not want to intrude upon them, and suggested that they were being subjected to impositions, when Mrs. Harrison said: 'No imposition at all; we are keeping open house—a boarding house—and are prepared and are glad to serve meals at all hours from 6 in the morning till midnight, without money and without price.'

"I think the General and Mrs. Harrison intend to slip out of Indianapolis for two or three weeks and go to some eastern resort, where they can be by themselves and get away from the callers—not that they want to escape the crowd, but that they can get some rest and the general will have an opportunity to write his letter of acceptance. I talked to him on this subject, and while he did not give me to understand directly what he intended to say on any question, I am sure it will be one of the clearest and strongest letters ever written. There will be no question when he writes this letter about his position on Chinese or other pauper immigrations, nor what he thinks of the foreign policy of the present administration, his ideas of the labor question or the financial issue and the main points of the impending campaign. He will take a position on the tariff which will make every protectionist clap his hands with joy. Mr. Blaine, I understand, has written General Harrison a letter on the subject of foreign affairs, and what has been done by the present administration which the Plumed Knight terms pusillanimous, and you may expect some statements in the letter of acceptance as to what our foreign policy should be which will have the true American ring to them.

ARMY MATTERS.

Among the numerous changes in stations made in the adjutant general's office the past week is one which has excited some curiosity. That is the return of Colonel Chauncey McKeever, assistant adjutant general, who left here less than three years ago on assignment to the Pacific slope. The regular term of duty extends over four years, when a change under the regulations is made. On the regular shaking up, however, Colonel McKeever, after but three years away from here, returns and takes the place of Major Green, who goes out, under the four years clause, to Fort Omaha. For the first time two colonels are detailed at headquarters and army officers are somewhat puzzled over the detail.

Colonel John C. Kelton, who is Adjutant General Drum's immediate assistant here, succeeded McKeever here three years ago and his term does not expire for a year. Colonel and Mrs. McKeever both have a great many friends and are very popular in society. It is therefore no more than natural that the colonel should have been very desirous of getting back to Washington and to have many good friends influential with the secretary of war to help him. A senatorial friend of the colonel hints that there is a stronger reason for the return. Adjutant General Drum is to be retired in May next, and the question of the succession is already being discussed. The senator mentioned believes that Colonel McKeever comes here to contest the appointment to succeed General Drum, which, as a colonel, he has a perfect right to do. General John C. Kelton is next in rank according to length of service, although the army register shows McKeever to have graduated from West Point two years earlier. The president is not bound, however, to follow any precedent in making a selection from the colonels, and can select one over another. Vincent has a great many powerful friends, among them Senator Gorman, of Maryland, who may influence them in his favor. The choice will be between Kelton, McKeever and Vincent. The last is adjutant general of the department of Dakota. All are strong in influence and friends, all have fine records, and either would make a splendid brigadier general. The only advantage possessed by any one of them is General Kelton's length of service.

Next Thursday evening has been set aside by the house for the consideration of measures reported from the military committee. The measure increasing the number of officers for college details from forty to sixty will be one of the first brought forward. This bill has already passed the senate, as have also the bills appropriating $100,000 for completing Forts Niobrara and Robinson, Nebraska; appropriating $150,000 for the barracks and quarters at the National Soldiers' Volunteer homes providing for aid to state soldiers homes, and authorizing the president to confer brevet rank for gallant service in Indian campaigns, all of which will be pushed for consideration if there is sufficient time.

THE SIOUX RESERVATION OBSTACLES.

The work with the Sioux, and which is to begin in Dakota during the present week is likely to be especially difficult and intricate. Under the terms of this act, lately approved, looking to the reduction of the Great Sioux reservation, the consent of two-thirds of the adult Indians must be obtained under the treaty of 1868, before any steps looking to the allotment of lands and the opening to settlement of the remainder of the reservation can be taken. The Indians to be negotiated with number in the aggregate, adult males and females and children, a little over twenty-two thousand, located at five different agencies. The task would be much lighter if the Sioux to be negotiated with could be dealt with en masse at every agency, but this is impossible. They are split up in bands, each with its chiefs, each with its different views and tendencies, and each under the guidance of leaders. Those hostilities and jealousies must all go to render successful negotiations difficult. Lack of knowledge of English and lack of education still further hamper the commissioners. Thus at Cheyenne river there are credited 3,000 Sioux divided into five bands. Of these 880 can read but only 300 of them can speak rough English to make themselves understood. At Pine Ridge there are 5,000 Sioux, divided into three bands, the strongest of which is headed by Red Cloud and a group of head men, utterly hostile to the proposed reduction of the reservation. This band contains 4,200 Indians. But 1,400 of the whole number acceded to the agency can read, and less than 450 can speak English. At Rose Bud there are 7,500 Sioux, divided into six bands, 175 of whom can read and 170 speak English. At Standing Rock there are on the rolls 4,550 Sioux, divided into five bands, of whom 500 can read and 175 speak English. At Crow Creek there are 2,250 Sioux, divided into two bands, of whom 480 can read and about 300 speak English. There are about twenty different bands with which the commission must negotiate in order to satisfy the vanity and overcome the hostility of chiefs and headmen and satisfy the terms of the treaty. Of the ultimate success of the mission there seems to be no doubt, but the task is second to none ever imposed upon an embassy in delicacy and difficulty.

PERRY S. HEATH.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Nebraska pensions: Original invalid—Thomas Fairbanks, Clay Centre. Increase—George Waller, Adams; Sylvester R. Hughes, Davenport; William Diehl, Tobias; John H. Rock, Kearney; Milton H. Wentworth, Ansley; Horace H. Rogers, Gibbon; John L. Chiphus, Rising City; Calvin Cusher, York; Isaac N. Hardings, Harrison. Mexican Widows—Mary, widow of George W. Holly, Carley.

Iowa pensions: Original invalid—Philetus M. Axtell, Wapello; John H. Airy, Smyrna; Nathan C. Gorton, Cedar Rapids. Increase—William F. Daley, Mount Ayr; Samuel B. Welch, Middleton; Christ Speere, Durango; Thomas Smock, Browning; James Sloan, Ottamwa; Albert G. Berkey, Bedford; Patrick Smith, Red Oak; G. G. Dean, Plum Hollow; James F. McGaw, Kirkwood; James G. Thompson, Keosauqua; Samuel S. Kittle, Leander; John E. Richards, Trimello; William Osley, Bloomfield; Paul Trombol, Algona; David Meyers, Fulton; William Hand, West Union; Lewis Truax, Keosauqua; Elijah Lake, Keosauqua; Thomas I. Muir, Lebanon; Jeremiah Evans, West Liberty; James Carter, New London; George Sackett, Middle River; James R. Davis, Confidence; Myran J. Mullet, Delman; Thomas M. C. Manus, Hudson; John Lemike, Osborne; George H. Cobb, Gifford; John Hair, Council Bluffs; Isaac Waddle, Bedford; Lewis H. Hastings, Osceola; Benjaman F. Tremble, Montrose; William C. Simmons, Howard Center. Reissue and increase—John M. Kopsa, Iowa City. Original widows, etc.—Olive, mother of John F. White, Bedford.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The superintendent of the recruiting service will cause twenty recruits to be assigned to the Thirteenth infantry and forwarded under proper charge to such point or points on the Department of the Missouri as the commanding general of the department shall designate. After arrival in the department the recruits will be distributed as equitably as practicable among the companies of the regiment.

The following transfers of lieutenants of artillery to and from the instruction batteries stationed at the artillery school, at Fort Monroe, Virginia, are ordered to take effect September 1, 1888, under the provisions of paragraph 459 of the regulations as amended by general orders No. 108, October 10, 1885, from this office: Fifth artillery—First Lieutenant Elbridge R. Hills from Battery A to Battery G, vice First Lieutenant John McClellan from Battery G to Battery A; First Lieutenant William R. Hamilton from Battery C to Battery G vice First Lieutenant Oliver E. Wood from Battery G to Battery C; Second Lieutenant Edwin B. Babbitt from Battery B to Battery G vice Second Lieutenant Charles G. Treat from Battery C to Battery B; Second Lieutenant Gustave W. S. Stevens from Battery K to Battery G vice Second Lieutenant William F. Hancock from Battery G to Battery K.

The Crop Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The crop bulletin says: The temperature for the week ending July 14 was cooler than usual in all the agricultural districts west of the Rocky mountains, except in Dakota and the western portions of Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. The season was ten to fifteen days late in the northwest, where the average daily temperature has been from four to six degrees below the normal. There has been more rain than usual during the season in the upper Mississippi valley. Over 90 per cent of rainfall has occurred in the wheat region of Dakota and Missouri valley. Reports from the corn and wheat states of the central valley of the northwest indicate that the weather during the past week has been favorable for growing crops.

The Coming Week in Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—In the senate Mr. Pugh has the floor for a speech on the fishery treaty to-morrow and Senator Hoar intends to speak again on the treaty in reply to Senator George. The indications are that the entire week in the house of representatives will be devoted to the consideration of the tariff bill and of conference reports on the appropriation bills. There will be several night sessions, at which action may be had upon the labor and military bills and measures of a private nature.

Randall Gaining Strength.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Randall's condition is better and he has regained some of the strength lost on Friday. He had a good sleep last night and has rested easily all day.

SMALLPOX IN NEW YORK.

The Disease Makes Its Appearance Among Insane Patients.

NEW YORK, July 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Smallpox has broken out among the 1,800 patients of the city insane asylum on Ward's island. The doctors have done all they could to suppress information of the outbreak, but already several attendants have become alarmed and fled from the place. The disease made its appearance in ward 21 eight days ago. Two men, Shonfield and Crowe, were sent up together from Bellevue hospital, and soon showed signs of smallpox. Three persons are known to be afflicted with the disease, and now eighty-two persons are quarantined.

General Harrison Recovering.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 15.—General Harrison passed a very quiet day. Although under a doctor's care, he expressed the hope this evening that by to-morrow he would be fully recovered from his indisposition. Telegrams and letters of inquiry continue to pour in upon him from surrounding cities asking him to fix a time when political clubs may call on him.

A Convict Suicides.

WATERTOWN, Dak., July 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Frank E. Newton, of Henry, Dak., who plead guilty to an indictment for the forgery of mortgages, and was sentenced to three years in the territorial penitentiary last week, was this morning found dead in bed in his cell in the county jail. It is thought to be a case of suicide. An investigation will be held.

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Slightly cooler, fair, followed Monday afternoon by local rains, variable winds.

For Dakota: Slightly cooler, local rains, westerly winds.

THE CHAUTAUQUA UNDER WAY

Long Pine's Summer School Now Fairly Inaugurated.

HE HOLDS THE SHOP WITH A GUN.

A Valparaiso Millinery Store Now in a State of Seige — Officers Injured at Blue Springs—State News.

The Long Pine Chautauqua.

LONG PINE, Neb., July 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—All on the assembly grounds are congratulating themselves over the success they have had in getting their baggage and furniture all delivered to their tents and placed in their respective apartments and they are now ready to enter heartily into the work of the assembly. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. are particularly pleased on account of the neat, substantial two-story building they possess for their headquarters. Miss Woodward was principally instrumental in procuring the money for the building of this commodious edifice, and it is an ornament for any grounds. It is well furnished and has a bowery of nice large oak trees on all sides, so that at any time during the day the sun does not strike it enough to even make an impression of heat. There is a very fair number of people here all ready and large numbers are arriving on every train and particularly to-night the trains are reported as having extra coaches and baggage cars on for the accommodation of the passengers. Superintendent Evans and President G. W. Martin are as industrious as bees and keep everything moving in a decided manner. The morning was very warm and lasted until nearly noon and the sky was then covered by a very large, dark cloud, but fortunately there was nothing more than a fine shower of rain, lasting but twenty minutes. This seemed to cool the air and the Chautauqua workers went to work with renewed energy. The tents being larger this year makes it more comfortable for the dwellers, and having two doors adds materially to the amount of fresh air allowed to pass through, and it is the desire of each one to put his tent in a place that affords a canopy of tree branches. It makes the appearance of the city of tents as picturesque as the most particular could desire. The woods contain oak, walnut, pine, cedar, ash, birch and ironwood trees, and in great abundance, with excellent springs of cool, sparkling water, flowing about one thousand gallons a minute.

Yesterday was Sunday-school day, and there were hundreds of children in attendance, and under the tutorage of Mrs. L. H. Blackburn, Ida Evans and Mrs. E. A. Blair, the youthful subjects received impressions that they will never forget. Mrs. E. A. Blair has the faculty of handling the pupils in a way that they become earnest students, and they are drilled like little soldiers already. Rev. J. D. Stewart delivered a lecture at 11:00 a. m. on "The Relation of Reason to Faith." At 2 p. m. Rev. L. N. Berry, of Fremont, addressed the children and made it very entertaining for them. All are pleased with the fine music rendered by J. W. Blose and all who want to cultivate their voices are on hand at every recitation.

To-day there was a sermon by Rev. L. M. Berry, D. D., and all who heard his masterly lecture yesterday were present to hear his sermon to-day. Last evening at 8 o'clock Rev. G. W. Reed delivered a sermon. Following is the programme for Monday, July 16, Press Day.

6:30—Prayer service.

8:00—Theology, "The Attributes of God," E. McClish.

8:00—Natural science, botany, "Roots and Stems," C. M. Stevens.

8:00—Music, chorus, J. M. Blose.

8:45—Normal, first class, "Preparation for Christ—Sacrifices," J. D. Stewart; second class, "The Land of the Bible," G. E. Taylor. Children, Mrs. L. H. Blackburn.

9:30—Natural science, geology, "Geological Agencies," J. Lisle.

9:30—Music, chorus, J. M. Blose.

10:15—Pedagogy, "Language Class Work in Analysis," C. A. Manville.

10:15—W. C. T. U. conference.

11:00—Lecture, "The Influence and Responsibility of the Press," J. G. Evans.

2:00 p. m.—Lecture, "The Readers and the Reading of Our Time," L. N. Berry.

3:15 p. m.—Politics, "Duties of the Citizen," J. G. Evans.

3:15 p. m.—Pedagogy, "History, Where, to What Extent, and How Should It Be Taught," C. H. Churchill.

4:00 p. m.—Temperance, "Alcohol as Food," Ida Evans.

4:00 p. m.—Children, Mrs. E. A. Blair.

4:00 p. m.—Music Class, J. M. Blose.

4:45 p. m.—Normal, 1st Class, "Preparation for Christ—Types," J. D. Stewart.

4:45 p. m.—Normal, 2d Class, "Principles of Instruction," G. E. Taylor.

4:45 p. m.—Children, Mrs. L. H. Blackburn.

5:30 p. m.—Lecture, "Miracles and Law," J. Lisle.

8:00 p. m.—Concert, J. M. Blose.

Two Officers Badly Hurt.

BLUE SPRINGS, Neb., July 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This morning William Hackler, marshal, and Frank Acton, policeman, of Wymore, employed John Rock to take them to the north part of Wymore to arrest a man. As they were returning Rock drove too fast over the railroad track, which threw the rear seat of the spring wagon out behind, precipitating both Hackler and Acton violently to the ground. Both men struck on their heads, lighting on the rails. Hackler is not expected to live and Acton is seriously injured. They are very large men and their weight produced a terrible concussion. They each have been officers in the city for several years and have been exemplary in the performance of their duties.

He Holds the Shop.

VALPARAISO, Neb., July 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Last night Sam Mulholland drove his wife and two young ladies who assist her in the millinary business out of their rooms which are over the shop and at present still holds the fort with a gun, allowing no one entrance to either the living rooms or the shop below. The women are at a hotel awaiting developments. So close is the matter kept that the true cause of the trouble is not known to outsiders, but rumor has it that Mrs. M. was trying to break up a gambling den in which her husband was spending her hard earned savings.

Painful Accident to a Switchman.

NORTH BEND, Neb., July 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—J. G. James, a brakeman on the Union Pacific railroad, while coupling a car, caught his leg in the frog of the switch, throwing him under the train. He was dragged thirty feet over the ties, mangling one leg above the knee and receiving severe internal injuries. Dr. Elwood was called and removed him to his residence. He found it necessary to amputate his left leg at the middle of the thigh. At this writing, several hours since the accident, the surgeon reports him doing well, and in his opinion he will recover.

Cuming County Republicans.

WISNER, Neb., July 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The republicans of Cuming county opened the campaign at this place yesterday with a grand rally and torchlight procession that old timers declare exceeded in numbers and enthusiasm anything ever witnessed in the county. The streets were densely crowded all afternoon. Hon. W. V. Allen, of Madison, and Judge J. Wesley Tucker, of Valentine, were the speakers. They held the immense crowd of listeners until a late hour of the night.

Preparing for a Grand Opening.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A large meeting of citizens was held last evening to take action in regard to the proposed celebration of the opening of the new Chicago, Burlington & Quincy bridge when completed. The road officials have promised their assistance towards making the celebration a success and it promises to be a great event in the history of the city. The date will probably be some time in September.

Gamblers Raided.

AURORA, Neb., July 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The police made a raid on the gambling houses this morning about 1:30 a. m. and arrested nine. All but one of them, Will Mires, the proprietor, gave bonds. Mires is in jail. His trial is set for Tuesday.

NEWPORT SCANDALIZED.

Two Bloods Settle a Difficulty With Their Fists.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A lively fight took place at an aristocratic Bellevue avenue club house last evening, the participants being John Whipple, son-in-law of the late Governor Swan of Maryland, and John Lawrence, governor of the Union club of New York, and a prominent and wealthy member of Ward McAllister's "400." Society had its first sensation this season, and from present indications it will afford food for gossip for the summer. Nothing else is talked about; all other gossip is ignored. Whipple is an accomplished athlete and is usually a jolly good fellow. He is a member of both the fashionable clubs here and also several in New York. The two men are under fifty. Both have highly respected families and are blessed with lots of friends. Lawrence is occupying a villa on the Bath road and Cliff avenue, one of the owners of which, Mr. Chandler, recently married Amelia Rives, authoress of "The Quick and the Dead." The two gentlemen aforesaid had a misunderstanding about a passage way between their cottages, and letters were exchanged containing hot words. They met last evening. Whipple was excited, and in an angry manner he demanded to know why Lawrence had written him such letters. The inquiry was followed by a stinging blow on Lawrence's face. The pair clinched, and both got in considerable work before separated. The blows were not as effective as they would have been had the combatants not been in such close proximity to each other. A large crowd gathered, and the news spread like wild fire. Whipple returned to his office, while Lawrence entered the club. Lawrence was the most severely punished, but Whipple's face was badly scratched. There is report that a duel will follow, but every effort will be made to settle the difficulty before it goes any further. Both have the bluest of blue blood in their veins. All Newport is scandalized.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD

The Financial Transactions of the Past Week.

BOSTON, Mass., July 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following table compiled from dispatches to the Post from the managers of the leading clearing-houses of the United States, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended July 14, 1888, with the rate per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the amounts for the corresponding week last year:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$566,126,611		6.2
Boston	82,529,038	1.0	
Philadelphia	59,776,762		12.5
Chicago	61,476,409	6.8	
St. Louis	16,022,683		1.6
San Francisco	17,272,455		16.5
Baltimore	11,963,773		8.7
Cincinnati	9,887,750		9.1
Pittsburg	11,352,154	13.7	
Kansas City	7,698,015		5.8
New Orleans	6,343,951	15.9	
Louisville	5,620,455		2.7
Providence	4,614,800		9.0
Milwaukee	3,948,000	1.6	
St. Paul	4,006,289		18.7
Detroit	4,533,081	13.4	
Omaha	3,823,346	28.1	
Minneapolis	3,196,385		1.8
Cleveland	2,935,912		7.9
Indianapolis	2,148,270	15.5	
St. Joseph	1,277,475	3.3	
Denver	2,537,140	11.4	
Columbus	1,702,681		1.5
Hartford	2,324,193	11.8	
Memphis	1,420,222	32.5	
New Haven	1,520,556		4.1
Peoria	1,104,051	6.9	
Portland	1,198,000		9.2
Springfield	1,177,917	2.2	
Wichita	727,624		1.1
Galveston	565,115		23.5
Worcester	1,186,336	17.2	
Lowell	725,999	4.9	
Syracuse	653,310	13.8	
Norfolk	708,893	27.1	
Grand Rapids	617,244		3.4
*Duluth	2,253,122	53.3	
Topeka	279,235		11.5
Total	$908,215,328		
Outside New York	$342,088,697		
Decrease			1.9

*Partly estimated.

DISSATISFACTION IN IRELAND

Caused By the Reading of An Encyclical Letter In the Churches.

DUBLIN, July 15.—A papal encyclical letter was read to-day in all the Catholic churches in the diocese of Dublin. In it the pope says that he has heard with regret that excited meetings have been held at which inconsiderate and dangerous opinions regarding the recent papal decree have been uttered. He has seen forced interpretations put upon the decree, and statements made that it was prepared without sufficient inquiry having previously been made. The pope says that the decree was based upon the most complete information. His holiness reiterates his affection for the Irish people, and says that he has always urged them to keep within the bounds of justice and right. The bishops, he says, must remove all misconception, and leave no room for doubt as to the force of the decree. The whole system of the plan of campaign and boycotting is condemned as unlawful. The encyclical letter causes intense dissatisfaction. At Bray the people left the church during the reading of the letter.

Restless Redskins.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 15.—It is reported that Mr. Clifford, in charge of the Hudson Bay company at Hazelton, and one of the special constables sent from here, had been murdered by Indians. The Indians are thoroughly excited and threaten to exterminate all the whites in this part of the country. A special force of provincial police leaves tonight for the scene of the trouble. The Indians who are causing trouble are the worst on the coast and nearly all are well armed.

Man's Inhumanity to Man.

About 2 o'clock this morning the police picked up a woman carrying an infant and wandering about the streets with barely enough clothing to cover their nakedness. The woman is a Bohemian, giving a name that sounds like Shellotte. Her drunken husband had beaten his wife and the four children and driven them out into the streets. They live on the bottom near the Union Pacific bridge. The woman could not speak English.

Found a Watery Grave.

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 15.—Six persons were drowned yesterday while crossing the Arkansas river, near this city. The party had been attending a dance and were on their way home. When in the middle of the river the boat upset. The bodies have not been recovered.

UNITED AGAINST MONOPOLY.

Iowa People Combining to Fight the Railroad Companies.

A LIVELY WAR IN PROSPECT.

Stringent Measures to Be Adopted to Release the Citizens of the State From the Grasp of Corporations.

The Iowa Railroad Problem.

DES MOINES, July 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The railroad problem is no nearer a solution than it was a month ago. Both sides seem determined to carry the fight to the bitter end. The people of this state were never so united in favor of a measure, and it is easy to predict what the outcome will be. If the commissioners should be defeated in the courts, the legislature will be convened, and there is no doubt whatever about the action of that body. Some of the most stringent railroad laws ever devised will go on the statute books with the emergency clause attached, which will put the laws into effect at once.

Some corporation organs have commenced a system of belittling Iowa, and classifying her people with the communists and as "making war on all invested interests," apparently with the purpose of inducing capitalists to withdraw from this state. That Iowa has been "wondrous kind" to her railroads goes without saying, but let us examine the matter in detail. The following table taken from official sources will furnish some idea of the profits of the railroad business in Iowa for the past two years. The railroads admit their net earnings to have been as given here, and the amounts are certainly not over the mark. No reliable data prior to 1878 is at hand, as the railroads were not required to file their itemized statements before that time.

Year.	Miles.	Stocks and Debt.	Assessed Value.	Gross Earnings.	Expenses and Taxes.	Net Earnings.
1878	4,156	$153,600,000	$22,420,000	$20,714,000	$12,505,000	$8,149,000
1879	4,337	175,000,000	22,000,000	24,000,000	14,000,000	8,400,000
1880	4,972	188,885,000	24,000,000	24,837,000	13,982,000	10,854,000
1881	5,421	214,670,000	25,742,000	28,452,000	16,788,000	11,664,000
1882	6,337	229,317,000	26,262,000	32,024,000	20,512,000	11,511,000
1883	7,014	242,694,000	25,322,000	34,833,000	21,327,000	12,606,000
1884	7,349	275,067,000	24,880,000	35,135,000	22,270,000	12,865,000
1885	7,563	287,000,000	25,000,000	35,000,000	22,000,000	13,000,000
1886	7,867	297,447,000	30,210,000	36,015,000	22,931,000	13,085,000
1887	7,997	297,600,000	38,870,000	38,229,000	24,152	13,576,000

A glance at this table will show that the railroads have made a clear profit of almost 5 per cent on their entire stock and debt for the past ten years. The stock and debt about equal each other, and represent more than twice the amount of capital actually used in constructing the roads. The capitalization averages about $40,000 to the mile, while few roads in this state cost half of that sum per mile. The Iowa Midland, now part of the Northwestern, and the Des Moines & Fort Dodge roads were built about the same time, through very similar territory, and the former cost $21,000 per mile while the latter was stocked at $70,000.

One of the last roads built in this state—the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, formerly known as the "Diagonal"—was bonded for $34,000 per mile, while the builders swore in a judicial investigation that it only cost about $15,000. It is safe to say that the average cost of building and equipping the railroads of Iowa did not average over $20,000 per mile, or a total of $150,000,000. How large a part of this was a free gift to the railroad managers from the people will never be known. But the proverbial generosity of Iowa people was extended towards her railroads in a remarkable degree. Five per cent taxes were everywhere voted, and bonuses were exacted from every considerable town and hamlet. More than $10,000,000 worth of land was granted to the railroads by congress, which have already been disposed of and thousands of acres still remain. Then hundreds of miles of siding, double tracks and extensions were built and charged up to the "expense account," as given above, and which was a legitimate part of the net profits. How much the railroads have made out of town sites cannot be ascertained, but it reaches far into the millions. The gifts, bonuses, land grants, free rights of way and other subsidies received by the roads cannot fall short of $50,000,000, which would leave an investment of only $100,000,000 in the roads of outside capital. On this sum the railroad managers charged last year, as may be seen by the above table, more than 13 per cent, and have been making about the same average rate for the past ten years.

The amount of local freight carried in Iowa, and which would be affected by the schedule established by the commissioners, as near as can be estimated, annually amounts to $6,000,000. A reduction of one-third on this traffic would largely increase the volume of business and thus not materially reduce the receipts. But if it did not the railroads would after submitting to the contemplated reduction, would still realize the munificent sum of $11,000,000 annually as net profit on their investment of $100,000,000.

In matters of taxation the state has been extremely liberal with the railroads, as the above table will prove. Farm property in this state is assessed at fully 50 per cent of its value and personal property at nearly the same rate. Railroad property is assessed at a lower rate by nearly one-half than any other kind of property. With one breath—when estimating their profits—the managers claim the railroad property in Iowa is worth $350,000,000, and with the next they swear that it is worth, for purposes of taxation, about $35,000,000. The railroads are actually, by their own admission, making 33⅓ per cent interest on their assessed valuation, while the net profit on the farmer property, listed at nearly $350,000,000, according to the most reliable data at hand, does not reach 4 per cent.

This condition of affairs is certainly enough to arouse the wrath of the "granger," who sees bankruptcy staring him in the face with no hope of relief, except by a reduction in freight rates to the nearest and best markets. The jobbers, wholesale dealers and millers who have long been discriminated against in favor of the large cities are not less determined to secure relief than the farmers, and are a unit in sustaining the action of the railroad commissioners in reducing the rates.

The election of three commissioners will take place this fall, and the situation assumes more and more of a square railroad fight as the canvass advances. The anti-monopolists will favor the nomination of Messrs. Smith and Campbell, republicans, and possibly, also, of Mr. Dey, the democratic member of the present commission. The railroad cappers are masquerading with both parties, threatening in one instance to knife the whole republican ticket if the anti's control the nominations, and to support the democrats. Their present policy is to bring out a large number of candidates and deadlock the convention, if possible, and spring a dark horse at the proper moment. Failing in this, they will make all sorts of promises and pledges to secure some weak-kneed candidates on both tickets. There is little doubt that the entire railroad vote will be thrown just as the managers desire. Chairman Hunter and many leading democrats would like to secure their support, and no doubt a secret understanding will be reached between the leaders.

But the thousands of democratic farmers who belong to the alliance are watching the progress of events with both eyes and will never consent to be delivered to any corporation combine on election day. Notwithstanding there will be perhaps twenty candidates before the republican convention, it is not believed that it will be possible to defeat Messrs. Smith and Campbell for the nomination. If nominated they will receive the solid support of the 14,000 union labor voters, who have refused to set up a candidate against them, and this will very nearly make up for all possible railroad defection. Should the democrats renominate Mr. Dey, as they probably will, it is probable that a sufficient number of greenbackers and republicans will vote for him to insure his election in order that the responsibility of dealing with the railroads may be divided between the two leading political parties.

REX.

MORE BLUE LAWS

Discovered and Enforced By Iowa's Meddlesome Constables.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—It has been literally as quiet as Sunday in Des Moines to-day, and a very quiet Sunday, too—all on account of the enforcement of a recently discovered law put on the statute books by a granger legislature fifteen years ago. Some of the constables who used to make quite an increase from searching saloons, found their revenue diminished as the saloons were closed, and discovered an old law forbidding the opening of stores, the sale of cigars or anything else on Sunday. Last Monday they arrested several cigar dealers who had sold cigars the day before, and announced that on Sunday they would stop everything, even street cars, from running. It was reported that they would be at the newspaper offices at 12 o'clock last night to prevent the morning papers from publishing. Accordingly the publishers of the different papers had appeal bonds ready, while the employes were aching for a chance to turn the hose on the officious constables if they had put in an appearance. But they prudently kept away. They frightened all the newsboys, so that not one has dared to lift up his voice and sing to-day in his usual manner on the streets. Every cigar store has been closed, though the drug stores have sold cigars, and the proprietors half expected to be arrested to-morrow morning. Public feeling against the meddlesome constables is very strong, as it is generally believed that they are taking this course only for the revenue they can get from it, and not from any sentiment of special respect for the Sabbath.

The Switchmen's Strike.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There have been no new developments in the switchmen's strike on the Wabash to-day. They are waiting to hear from Chief Monaghan, but it is generally believed that he will not sustain them, and that they will go back to work.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

The Movements of some of the More Prominent Ones.

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PARIS, July 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Among the movements of Americans on the continent are the following: John Jacob Astor has gone to Kissington. Harry Watrous will occupy the Waldray studio during his absence this summer. Bishop and Mrs. Whipple are at Binda. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Condert are stopping at the Hotel Meurice. Miss Ida McLark has gone to Holland. Charles Holman Black and Mr. and Mrs. Greatorix have gone to Norway. Surgeon General Mean of the United States yacht club is at the Meurice. Mrs. McPherson, Miss Dillon and Miss McClelland start in a few days on a tour of the Rhine and to Baden. Hiram Mitchell was seen driving in the bois yesterday with his sister. Mr. James H. Stebbins sailed from Havre for Bretogne to-day. Miss Grace Wilson is slowly convalescing. Mr. Bradish Johnson, jr., and party have left for Bourboule. Mrs. John Lamson has gone to Carlsbad. Mr. George Draper is in Dieppe. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harper have left for Tours. Miss De Wolfe sails next Saturday for New York.

KAISER FREDERICK'S DREAM.

It Was to Establish the Independence of Alsace-Lorraine.

[*Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.*]

BERLIN, July 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—A private letter of the dead kaiser which has just come to light reveals that he had two objects uppermost in his heart. The first was the settlement of the Alsace-Loraine question and the second the marriage of his daughter Victoria. For months, perhaps years, his whole mind had been given to those problems. Had he lived, he would have tried the experiment and given Alsace-Lorraine virtual home rule, with Prince Alexander, of Battenberg, as governor. Then maybe we might have seen the realization of a grander dream. "Germany would have been delivered from the cancer which has been eating away her life since 1870, even as I shall perhaps be freed from the cancer which is eating into my throat," wrote Kaiser Frederick. With Alsace-Lorraine independent, there would have been an end of the deadly feud between Gaul and Teuton. Europe would have been disarmed, and peace and good will would have reigned on earth.

Emperor William at Kiel.

[*Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.*]

KIEL, July 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Doubtless American journals will be interested to know the preface to the meeting of the emperors. Emperor William on alighting from his train first stepped forward to embrace his brother, then greeting the assembled officers he entered the waiting room where the civil functionaries were in turn presented. Before the station the scene was remarkably lively. Dense crowds stood outside the barriers while all the windows and roofs were occupied with spectators. The whole frontage was filled with officers of the garrison and navy, the latter in regalia uniform with white cuffs, which the emperor also wore When he entered his carriage, drawn by four black horses, the officers raised a cheer which was caught up enthusiastically by the crowd. Beside the emperor sat his cousin, the Grand Duke of Hesse and Prince Henry. His majesty drove at a slow pace through the splendidly decorated lawn, the streets of which were lined with the different guilds and societies of Kiel. On reaching the harbor the emperor descended the Barbarossa staff and at once embarked on the imperial pinnace which bore the yellow imperial flag. In the middle of the harbor lay an iron clad presenting a majestic appearance.

Sir John Henry Brand Dead.

LONDON, July 15.—Sir John Henry Brand, president of the Orange free state, is dead.

Queen Natalie Going to Florence.

VIENNA, July 15.—Queen Natalie has sent an agent to Florence to prepare a residence for her in that city.

Ives and McDonald Indicted.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—The grand jury made its final report to-day. Fifteen indictments were returned. It is understood that the indictments include A. McDonald for perjury in connection with his suit against the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, and Henry S. Ives, George H. Stainer and E. W. Woodruff for embezzlement in connection with their disposal of the securities of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad.

THE PROSPECT IS FLATTERING

Hon. John M. Thurston Interviewed on the Political