THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1888. NUMBER 92

HE MADE A DISMAL FAILURE.

Cleveland's Columbus Letter Part of a Cunning Scheme.

GUARDING AGAINST YELLOW JACK

Strict Quarantine Measures to Be Enforced in Washington—Exhaustive Review of the Work of the Present Congress.

Cleveland's Columbus Letter.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.

Enough was said at the white house to-day about the incident at the Grand Army encampment at Columbus yesterday to almost warrant the unqualified statement that the invitation to President Cleveland to attend the reunion of the veterans and the reading of his dispatch expressing his regrets at not being present was worked up for political effect. The hisses and groans of the boys at Columbus when the letter was read created no surprise here. It was just what would have been expected by those who have from this point noted the efforts of Mr. Cleveland to throttle the G. A. R. as "a political organization," and check the tendency of congress towards a liberal pension policy. The president's private secretary attempted to explain the incident to day by saying that the president's telegram was sent in response to an invitation for him to attend. It is believed that the invitation extended—if indeed he received an invitation—and the telegram sent and read at the meeting yesterday were prearranged by a member of the national and state democratic committees for the purpose of dissipating the reputation of the president with G. A. R. men and affording him an opportunity to make an expression of friendliness for the veterans. The action of the president and his friends in this instance is referred to in Washington as an exhibition of unprecedented hardihood, and the manner in which it was repelled meets with general commendation. The further explanation of the president through his secretary that the reason the invitation was not answered by mail, as is customary, was "because the letter of invitation was mislaid," is received here with a very large grain of allowance. If Mr. Cleveland is anything he is methodical. He has boasted his ability to instantly lay his hands upon any document in the white house. Grand Army men in Washington believe the president has simply attempted a coup d'etat without provocation, and they are pleased with the faux la mode of it.

YELLOW FEVER COMING NORTH.

There was some agitation around the Marine hospital bureau to-day over the death from yellow fever in New York yesterday of Prof. Proctor. The authorities say there is no doubt that it was a well defined case of yellow fever, and the quarantine regulations are to be stringently enforced here. All strangers from the south are stopped and examined across the Potomac just south of this city. While there is no fear that the scourge will reach Washington, the utmost precautions are to be exercised. Quite a number of New Orleans, Memphis and Jacksonville families have arrived here recently.

THE TARIFF AND ADJOURNMENT.

A caucus of the democrats in the house was to have been held to-night, but Sunset Cox, who is chairman of the caucus committee, did not receive the petition in time to-day to issue the call. He tells me that the democrats will caucus early next week if not on Saturday night; that it is to be on the order of business in the house and not adjournment; that the senate has the tariff bill and therefore holds the key to the situation, and that it will be necessary for the senate to make the suggestion if there is an adjournment. Everybody wants congress to adjourn, but both houses are determined not to take the initiative. Senator Paddock said this afternoon that if the house waited for the senate to indicate that it wanted it to take an adjournment congress would not adjourn until next March. The republican tariff bill is now promised within ten or twelve days.

WORK OF THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The Fiftieth congress was in session exactly nine months one week ago yesterday, it having commenced on the 4th of December.

The session has already been the largest, but one, during the last half century, and it promises to be the largest since the foundation of the government. There were, during the last nine months which ended on last Wednesday, introduced in the house 11,362 bills and joint resolutions, against 10,194. In the first session of the last congress. In the senate there were introduced 3,520 bills and 107 joint resolutions, against 2,851 bills and 56 joint resolutions in the first session of the last congress. There were reported from committees in the house 3,407 bills and joint resolutions, against 3,447 in the first session of the last congress. While in the senate there were submitted 2,172 written reports, against 1,581 in the first session of the last congress. There were reported from committees to the senate (approximately) 250 bills and joint resolutions without written statements. All of the bills reported from committees to the house were accompanied by written reports, as the rules of the house require a written statement with every measure reported from committee, while in the senate bills may be returned from committees and placed upon the calendar without written reports but with the simple word "favorable" or "unfavorable."

THE SESSION A VERY FRUITFUL ONE.

It will be seen by a comparison of figures that while the number of bills introduced in this session of congress is about 10 per cent larger than in the first session of the last congress, the number of reports—indicating the amount of committee work—has decreased proportionately. It will be seen also that the senate has done far more committee work than usual. The business in the senate is also in much better condition than that in the house. The house calendar on Wednesday contained 110 pages of bills in the various stages of completion. It shows the title of about eighteen hundred or two thousand measures. The senate calendar on the same day contained but twenty-four pages and only about three hundred and twenty-five bills, nearly all of which were of a general character. The greater majority of the measures on the house calendar are of a private nature, mostly pensions. In fact the private calendar of the house contained sixty-nine pages or (approximately) 966 private bills.

A very large portion of the bills introduced and reported from committees in the house were for private pensions. There were referred alone to the committee on invalid pensions 3,865 private pension bills introduced in the house, and 523 private bills which came over from the senate, while the number of general pension bills referred to that committee was 195, a total of 4,583. The committee made 1,025 favorable and 237 adverse reports on these bills—a total of 1,262. In the last congress the total number of bills referred to that committee was 4,157, and the total number of favorable reports was 1,010 and adverse 550. The senate committee on pensions received 1,194 senate bills and 550 house bills—a total of 1,744 against 1,570 last year. It reported favorably 368 senate bills, 545 house bills, and reported adversely 330 bills, making a total of 1,243 reports upon the 1,744 bills the committee received. During the first session of the last congress it reported 900 bills. It will thus be seen that the senate committee on pensions acted on about 71 per cent of the total number of bills referred to it, while the house committee on invalid pensions took action favorably or adversely upon 27 per cent of the measures it received. There are fifteen members of the house committee on invalid pensions, and nine members of the senate committee on pensions. It will be seen, however, that the house committee made nineteen more reports than the senate committee.

COMPARISON WITH THE LAST CONGRESS.

Following is a comparative statement of the work done by some of the principal committees in the house during the present session and the first session of the last congress:

	51st Congress	50th Congress
Bills introduced	11,362	10,194
Joint resolutions introduced	107	56
Total	11,469	10,250
Reports from committees	2,172	1,581
Bills reported	250	200
Bills passed	900	900
Joint resolutions reported	26	20
Joint resolutions passed	14	14
Bills in conference	40	30
Bills in committee	9,000	8,000
Bills in committee (approximately)	966	800
Bills in committee (private)	9,000	8,000
Bills in committee (private) (approximately)	966	800
Bills in committee (public)	1,000	1,000
Bills in committee (public) (approximately)	100	100
Bills in committee (public) (approximately)	100	100

The committee on ways and means received 185 bills and 26 resolutions. It reported back to the house twenty of these measures. In the first session of the last congress 195 bills and resolutions were received, of which number thirty were acted upon and reported.

Naval affairs received 154 house bills and 16 senate bills, of which number it reported 42 of the house measures and 6 of those from the senate. In the first session of the last congress 205 bills were received and 15 were acted upon.

Indian affairs has received 108 bills and reported 41. In the session of two years ago it received 382 bills and reported 12.

Judiciary received 295 bills, reported favorably 67, and adversely 18. In the session two years ago it received 273 bills of which number 175 were acted upon.

Commerce received 370 bills and took action upon 225. In the session two years ago it received 245 bills and acted upon 160.

There were nine contested elections in the house, and all but two have been disposed of by the committee on elections. The Smalls-Elliott contest from North Carolina, and the Sullivan-Felton contest from California, are yet before the committee. The committee will recommend the unseating of Felton. In the other eight cases the committee agreed that the sitting members should retain their seats. In the first session of the last congress there were four contested election cases, outside of the general challenge of the entire California delegation, which availed nothing. Three of the four contestants were disposed of by permitting the sitting members to retain their seats.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETOES.

President Cleveland, up to last Wednesday, sent to congress ninety-nine vetoes of bills passed in this session—sixty-four house and thirty-five senate bills—nearly all of them private pensions or bills making appropriations for public buildings. The president up to that day had sent to congress a total of 215 vetoes of bills of all kinds passed during his administration, while fifty-five bills up to that date had become laws without the president's signature. In the first session of the last congress the president vetoed 101 private bills and six measures of a general character.

MOST IMPORTANT LAWS ENACTED.

Of the grand total of 13,821 bills introduced in both houses and the 6,539 reported from committees, only 278 bills—other than the 656 pension and other private bills—have become laws. About sixty of these are more or less of general interest. The most important are the following bills:

Authorizing the condemnation by the government of land for sites of public buildings; establishing a department of labor; prohibiting obscene or libelous matter passing through the mails; providing for an annual maritime conference to secure greater safety for life and property at sea; giving $100 bounty to soldiers who were enrolled or enlisted for three years prior to July 22, 1861, and who were subsequently honorably discharged from the service; authorizing the president to arrange a conference with the South and Central American republics with a view to closer commercial relations; remitting duties paid on imported breeding animals, and admitting free of duty those imported in the future; reducing the charge for passports from $5 to $1; increasing pension for utter deafness to $30 a month; increasing the stringency of the laws prohibiting the destruction of timber on the public domain or the reservations belonging to Indians; limiting the hours that letter carriers in cities shall be employed to eight a day, and providing for pro rata pay for extra time employed; permitting publishers to place upon printed matter the words, "sample copy," "marked copy," "from," and other marks indicating to the receiver legitimate information; giving to state soldiers' homes $100 a year for each inmate received who would be entitled to admission to the national homes for soldiers and sailors.

The house bill to prohibit the return of Chinese to our shores upon certificates already issued, and prohibiting the immigration of Chinese laborers, has been passed by the senate since the end of the nine months of this session. The bill giving additional authority to the president to enforce the retaliation act of February, 1887, against Canada will be the next important measure to become a law.

POLITICAL LEGISLATION.

There has been but very little political legislation in this session. The work in that direction has been devoted almost exclusively to the Mills tariff bill and the tariff measure which has been under preparation for several months by the senate committee on finance. There are several specific tariff bills before the house committee on ways and means introduced by Mr. Breckenridge of Arkansas and directed towards what he calls trusts or "combinations involving articles upon which there is a heavy import duty levied," and these are likely to attract widespread political attention when they are taken up for consideration. They have not yet been acted upon by the house committee on ways and means. An effort will be made to have the joint resolution directing the president to suspend for a period of six months the duties levied upon cotton bagging, but inasmuch as this will have to be done by the suspension of the rules requiring a two-thirds vote there is little prospect of success in this session, since it is with great difficulty that a quorum is secured for any purpose.

IMPORTANT MEASURES PENDING.

Among the most important bills of a general character pending in a more or less degree of completion are those providing for the organization of the territory of Oklahoma; providing for the issue of circulating national bank notes to the par value of bonds deposited with the treasurer; establishing additional life-saving stations throughout the country, and the bill enacting an entirely new system of general land laws. All of these measures are unfinished business on the calendar and are privileged. They will be among the first measures for action in the next session of this congress if they are not passed in this session.

FORECAST OF THE NEXT SESSION.

There are various important bills which will come before the next session of the Fiftieth congress. Among them are the bills making states out of Washington, Montana and North Dakota territories, which are in the senate, and bills of a similar character in the house, and the bill incorporating the Nicaragua Canal company, which was endorsed by the republican national convention and mentioned in its platform. The special committee of the house investigating the subject of foreign immigration will, members of it say, report a bill in December regulating immigration, which will doubtless attract widespread attention and make a prolonged debate. The general food adulteration bill will also come up in the next session, if not in the present one, and will be a source of earnest contention. Members of the committee on public lands in both houses do not anticipate any legislation in this congress to deprive railroad companies of any of their land grants. The proposition to extend the interstate commerce law over the telegraph companies, and also to amend the existing law so as to prohibit shippers owning private cars, will come in for attention during the next session, which convenes on December 4 and adjourns on March 1, covering exactly three months, but excluding the regular holiday adjournment, consume only about nine weeks. Effort will also be made next session to put upon the regular army, navy and fortification appropriation bills additional provisions for fortifications, heavy ordnance and men-of-war, torpedo boats, dynamite cruisers, etc. It is believed, however, by the oldest and strongest men in congress that the subject of the tariff will consume nearly all of the next session of congress which will remain after the regular appropriation bills have been passed. Many also predict that there will be sufficient time to enable the two houses to accomplish the work desired on the tariff, trusts and other important questions, and that the president will call an extra session shortly after his inauguration.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Frank A. Ireland of Nebraska City and George W. Brocton of Orleans, Neb., are at the Ebbitt.

On the recommendation of Congressman Hayes of Iowa, Mr. Henry Vollmer, the nephew of Henry Lischer, editor of the german democratic paper, has been appointed distributing clerk of the house, to succeed the late William F. Hudson, deceased.

First Lieutenant Erasmus M. Weaver, jr., of the Second artillery, has been appointed on a general court martial to meet at West Point, N. Y., at 11 o'clock, September 17, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. PERRY S. HEATH.

SEVENTY AND TWENTY.

A Venerable Politician Weds a Girl Just Out of Her Teens.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Frederick G. Wolbert is chairman of the democratic club of Hudson county, New Jersey. Three months ago he met Miss Mary McCormack, twenty years old, and though Wolbert has a son and two daughters and is a widower aged seventy years, he loved the girl and paid her much attention. People noticed and made sport of the pair, so Wolbert, to close the mouths of gossips, yesterday went to a justice of the peace with Mary and married her. His friends are surprised at his action, but have given him a serenade and many evidences of their esteem. It is conjectured that his children, who are all older than the bride, will make things lively for their papa when they find out what he has done.

SHOT HIM DOWN.

Fatal Termination of a Cowboys' Quarrel in Wyoming.

HARTVILLE, Wyo., Sept. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At noon to-day Sam Brown, a notorious desperado, was in Clark's saloon. Frank Williams a cowboy, went into the saloon and asked Brown to step outside. Both went out and Williams shot Brown twice, once in the arm and once through the body. Brown died in about an hour. Williams mounted his horse and left town. A warrant for his arrest was issued, but as he is well mounted, acquainted with the country and has numerous friends among the cowboys, his capture is not probable. Brown boasted of having killed four men. Trouble between he and Williams had been brewing for some days.

Sheedy Played "Boston Snaps."

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Pat Sheedy arrived in town ten days ago from Chicago, where it is reported he had his fingers badly singed fooling with the western tiger, and started into a wrestle with the big New York faro games. It was Sheedy's avowed purpose to get even for his western losses, and as upon a previous experiment, when he succeeded in mending a yawning hole in his resources, he adopted the peculiar system against the bank that friends call the "Boston snaps." He played at the tables of the four biggest games in town and the Gotham dealers discovered that the Boston system is more clever than any they had and kept steadily losing to the old-time patron. Sheedy began by taking a cool $5,000 in one of his prolonged battles at a downtown table. He also hit another well known dealer for $10,000. Up to Tuesday night Sheedy was reported to be $37,000 ahead. One house alone had paid out to him $17,000 of winnings.

The Michigan Forest Fires.

BAY CITY, Mich., Sept. 13.—The forest fires which have been raging at various points along the Bay Shore, north and northwest of here, have not been subdued, and it looks now as if great damage would result before they are checked. News from various points up the line show the fires are absolutely beyond control, and that the gravest results are to be feared. Arenac county is a particularly heavy sufferer. In many places houses and other property have already been destroyed, and at others the people are now fighting for their lives or fleeing to save them. Quinn's logging camp has been entirely wiped out, the men saving themselves only by precipitated flight. West of Standish two families are reported as probably perished, as at last accounts they were entirely surrounded by fire. In Tewas section fires are still raging and solid columns of pine are being swept down.

Postponed Opening the Bids.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The opening of bids for the new site and building for Fort Omaha, which was to have taken place at the office of the chief clerk of the war department, has been postponed for a few days. This action was found necessary from the peculiar wording of the advertisement, which permitted bidders to mail their bids up to and including September 12. The war department will now wait a sufficient time to allow all bids which have been mailed at the last moment to arrive before any of the bids will be opened. The chief clerk says he may open the bids to-morrow, although it is possible that nothing will be done in this line until Saturday.

Prof. Proctor's Death.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The body of Prof. Proctor was removed this forenoon from the hospital, where he died, to North Brothers island. There it was laid in an isolated dead house to be kept until advices have been received from the family in Florida or abroad as to their desires in the matter of interment. It was decided to-day that in view of the characteristic symptom of black vomit in Prof. Proctor's case, no autopsy was necessary. Now that the worst is known there is neither apprehension nor excitement at sanitary headquarters. Everything has been done that need be, and the health authorities anticipate no danger from this case.

Fatal Flames in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 13.—Fire was discovered in Rockwell's general store at Junction City, this state, yesterday morning. A gale was blowing and the flames spread rapidly to other business places, doing damage amounting to about $125,000. While the blaze was at its fiercest, rain began to fall and in a short time extinguished the fire. While clearing away the debris workmen found the bodies of Albert Franks and Milo Everlin, clerks in Rockwell's store. It is supposed the men lost their lives while trying to extinguish the fire, being overcome by the smoke.

Floods Destroy Much Property.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 13.—The damage to the canal, streets, bridges, warehouses, residences, stores and merchandise by the floods will reach $1,000,000. No estimate can be made of the damage to farms and crops from Augusta to Savannah, while the country along the river is submerged. Two hundred thousand dollars will be required to repair the canal, streets and bridges. All the railroads have been injured and the cotton mills have been shut down. Eleven persons were drowned.

An Opera House Destroyed.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Jacobs & Proctor's Grand opera house and adjoining property burned early this morning, causing a loss of about $250,000. Kimball's Merry Makers were filling an engagement at the opera house and their wardrobe was entirely destroyed. The buildings also contained Mead's business college and was occupied by several firms, whose loss will be total. Myers' building and the Kline block on the other side were badly damaged. The losses foot up to $208,000.

Swedish Methodist Conference.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The first day's service of the Swedish Methodist conference of the northwest was held here to-day. Bishop Andrews presided. In the afternoon Bishop Taylor, of Africa, made an address on the subject of missions. The conference will last throughout the week. On Sunday the ordination of deacons will take place, the sermon to be preached by Bishop Andrews. About one hundred are in attendance at the conference.

Blew His Brains Out.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Sept. 13.—Hon. John Edwards, late candidate for judge of the Kansas City court of appeals, blew out his brains this morning. He was one of the leading lawyers of Missouri.

A WRECK ON THE BURLINGTON.

The Eastbound Passenger Collides With a Freight at Violet.

BOTH ENGINES BADLY CRUSHED.

Crane Defeated in the Forty-ninth District—Brutal Assault on a Nebraska City Man—Politics in Otoe County.

A Collision on the Burlington.

PAWNEE CITY, Neb., Sept. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The No. 40, east bound passenger train on the B. & M. from Denver to Kansas City, ran into a freight standing on the track this morning about 4:15, completely wrecking both engines. The mail car of the passenger was broken. The engine and a car were telescoped. The freight train had orders to meet the passenger at Violet, and was standing on the track waiting for the passenger to switch. The passenger simply gave a whistle for down brakes and came on at the rate of forty miles an hour. The engineer and brakeman of the passenger were slightly injured, as was the mail agent. There was no other damage. The wrecked train was taken to Wymore.

Pay Day at Camp Brooke.

KEARNEY, Neb., Sept. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The entire day was occupied yesterday in paying off the officers and men at Camp Brooke, although Paymaster Baker has the reputation, and deservedly so, of being one of the most rapid paymasters in the army. It was expected by some that when the men received their money they would at once proceed to "paint the city red," but such did not prove to be the case. There were very few drunken men, and these were soon cared for by the provost guard. At midnight Kearney was wrapped in its usual quiet at that hour, thanks to the good conduct of the men themselves and the wise provisions of the officers in command. The brigade drill this morning showed the benefit derived from previous drills, and evidenced the wisdom of the order establishing these summer camps, where, owing to the members present, many drills and parades are possible which cannot be executed at the posts. This evening brigade dress parade will take place, and to-morrow we will have brigade guard mount drill and dress parade, which will continue throughout the week. General Morrow as commander of the G. A. R. camp, which will assemble next week, is pushing preparations with all his old time vigor. Fortifications are being erected at the lake where the naval combat will be held, and a sham battle between regulars and veterans is also on the programme. Applications for quarters for 6,000 men have already been received, and as the railroads sell tickets during the week from all points in Nebraska to Kearney at one fare for the round trip, it is expected that a great crowd will be present.

Otoe County Politics.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The democratic float convention for Otoe and Cass counties is called to be held in Nebraska City, on Thursday, September 27, the day upon which also meets the First Congressional district convention in this city. The only candidates for the democratic nomination for the float senatorship are Mr. W. T. Canada, of this city, and Dr. R. B. Wallace, of Cass county, with present chances favoring the former. The republican convention has not yet been called, but the nomination of the Hon. John C. Watson is assured. It is conceded that he is the only candidate that could carry Otoe county against a strong democratic nominee, he having had a majority of 600 in the county two years ago.

Funeral of Mrs. Thummel.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Sept. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The funeral of Mrs. George H. Thummel, who died in Los Angeles, Cala., September 8, occurred here to-day. The deceased was formerly a resident of this city, but has resided in California the past two years, where she had gone in hopes of regaining her health. The remains were taken in charge by the Sir Knights. Owing to the prominence of the deceased the remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of relatives and friends. Quite a number of prominent Omaha people were in attendance. Mr. Thummel will probably make Grand Island his future home.

A Murderous Assault.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE]—Jack and Tom Holihan, two of a family of tough characters, attempted to kill a man named Frank Harkins, a cook at the Grand Pacific, last night. They attacked him with stones, beating him into unconsciousness and then tried to drag him off, but his cries brought citizens to his assistance and prevented a deliberate murder. The affair grew out of an old grudge. Jack was arrested to-day on a charge of attempted murder, but Tom has escaped.

Lincoln Races.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 13.—The races at the fair were a 2:40 trot for a purse of $350, which was won by Joe Moreland in three straight heats. Best time—2:34¾.

Second race, free-for-all pace, purse $500—Won by Wilcox in four heats. Best time—2:22½.

Third race, 2:27 trot, purse $500—Won by William H. in five heats. Best time—2:30¼.

Fourth race, running, mile heats—Won by Archie H. Best time—1:47¾.

Fire at Nebraska City.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The residence of a widow lady, named Mrs. Sanders, four miles southwest of this city, burned to the ground early yesterday morning together with almost the entire contents. The fire was caused by a detective flue. The loss is about $700 with no insurance.

Traitor Crane Defeated.

SCOTIA, Neb., Sept. 13—[Special to THE BEE.]—At the republican convention of the Forty-ninth district held last night J. R. Hanna, a lawyer and banker of Greely Center, was nominated on the twenty-second ballot ever Morgan Crane as candidate for representative.

HEWITT AND TAMMANY.

New York's Mayor Says He Will Run Against Its Candidate.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Defections in the county democracy have inspired republicans with the hope of capturing the mayoralty this fall. Now Mayor Hewitt has announced that if he is nominated to run against a candidate Tammany hall may name he will do so and take a great deal of pleasure in the effort to beat Tammany. He says no man can have the support of that organization who does not pledge himself to fill certain offices with certain men. "The policy of Tammany," he adds, "means corruption in office and the renewal of the worst days of Tweed."

A Preacher Attempts Abduction.

DENVER, Sept. 13.—A man giving his name as Rev. Edward W. Henderson, of Kansas City, was arrested here yesterday on the charge of attempting to abduct Ellen Baird, an unusually handsome child of eleven years. The child states that Henderson offered her $5 if she would accompany him to California, saying that if she did so he would give her everything that she wanted as soon as they arrived.

CRIME OF A PRIEST.

A South American Padre on Trial For Killing His Wife and Child.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 13.—A sensational murder trial is in progress at La Plata, in which Padre Pedro Castro Rodriquez is charged with murdering his wife and daughter. Rodriquez in early life became a priest, but in 1870 forsook the church and four years later married Senorita Ruefina Padin, daughter of a colonel in the Argentine army. He soon suspected his wife of unfaithfulness, and deserting her, re-entered the church. In May last his wife and daughter, Pedrona Maria Castro, joined him against his wishes at the ecclesiastical residence. Determining to rid himself of them he gave them poison, but as this did not act quickly enough he crushed their skulls with a hammer. He then put them both in a large coffin, and having said mass over their bodies, had them buried. Blood stains around the house and the sudden absence of the two ladies aroused the suspicions of a chore boy, who reported the matter to the police, with the result that Rodriquez was arrested. He at first denied all knowledge of the whereabouts of his wife and child, but finally broke down and confessed. Rodriquez is forty-four years old, finely educated, and has always stood high in the favor of the church authorities.

THE FLORIDA SCOURGE.

Experienced Nurses and Physicians Expected at Jacksonville.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—A special from Jacksonville, Fla., says that D. O. Baker, editor-in-chief of the Cincinnati Post, who left there Saturday, is stricken with fever, but it is not yet determined whether it is yellow fever. To-morrow eighty nurses are expected here. Several physicians who were present during the Memphis epidemic have already arrived. New cases of fever reported to-day, 44; deaths, 4; total cases to date, 787; deaths, 104. The Auxiliary Sanitary association has sent an address of thanks to the country for the generous aid extended. The Knights Templar have also issued an appeal for aid.

Memphis Fears Yellow Fever.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 13.—Memphis has ordered non-intercourse with Decatur, 180 miles east of here, on account of a supposed yellow fever death.

A special from Decatur, Ala., says that another case of yellow fever developed there to-day. There is great excitement among the people and all trains leaving are crowed.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

Western Managers Attempt to Establish a Basis of Grain Rates.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The managers of the lines west of St. Paul were in session here to-day trying to agree on a basis of grain rates to govern under the new agreement. The Burlington & Northern refuses to advance its rates on merchandise, while the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul adheres to its milling in transit rates, which are now on a basis of 7½ cents. As the conference did not promise to lead to a satisfactory conclusion, a committee of four was appointed to devise a plan for an adjustment of the difficulty and to report to-morrow afternoon.

The Western Passenger Association.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The new agreement of the western states passenger association was announced to go into effect September 15, but owing to a difference among the southwestern lines on certain proposed rules, its final adoption has been delayed. The northwestern lines, unwilling to wait for the others to come to an understanding, met today and adopted an agreement and rules, to go into effect on their roads September 15.

SIGNING AT LOWER BRULE.

The Commissioners Now Confident of Success in Their Negotiations.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, D. T., Sept. 13.—The commissioners have secured about two hundred and fifty of the 300 Indians at Lower Brule in favor of the Sioux bill, and it is expected that a number more will sign. The commissioners have reconsidered their decision to leave in the morning for Cheyenne, and expect to remain here a week longer. At the end of that time they are certain to obtain virtually every signature to the bill. A young Indian named Edward Ashley arrived in Chamberlain to-day with the intelligence that 250 names had been enrolled at Crow Creek in favor of the bill. There are only 290 adult Indians on the Crow Creek reservations. Chief White Ghost holds out, but is weakening, as almost all his relatives and friends have signed.

The Evangelical Lutherans.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 13.—The general council of the Evangelical Lutheran church of North America met this morning for the first time west of the Mississippi in its twenty-first annual convention. The keynote of the convention is home missions. The opening sermon by the president, Rev. Prof. A. Spaeth, D. D., was on the theme, "The Nations and the Gospel." At the afternoon session President Spaeth read a report, in which he spoke of his visit as a representative of the council to the general Lutheran conference in Hamburg, Germany, in 1887. The following officers were elected: President, Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D. D., LL. D., pastor of Holy Communion church, Philadelphia; vice presidents, presidents of synods; recording secretaries, English, Rev. G. W. Mechling, Lancaster, O.; German, Rev. J. Nicum, Rochester, N. Y.; Swedish, Rev. C. A. Evald, Chicago; corresponding secretaries, English, Rev. B. M. Schmucker, D. D., Pottstown, Pa.; German, Rev. P. Pfattecher, Easton, Pa.; Swedish, Rev. E. Norelius, Minnesota; treasurer, W. S. Staak, Philadelphia.

Insurance Men's Convention.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—At the session this morning of the Fire Underwriter's association of the northwest, a number of papers were read and discussions followed by prominent members. The annual address was delivered by John H. Washburne, vice president of the Home Insurance company. The subject was "Fire Insurance—A few words on its present condition."

The following officers were elected, after which adjournment followed: President, John Hawley, Chicago; vice president, W. T. Clark, of Omaha; secretary, J. C. Griffiths, Milwaukee.

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York—The Rotterdam from Rotterdam; the Italy from Liverpool; the State of Georgia from Glasgow; the Colorado from London; the Hammonia from Bremen.

At London—The British Queen from Boston, and the Lord Lansdowne from Baltimore.

At Bremen—The Maine from Baltimore.

At Rotterdam—The Chester from Philadelphia.

An Italian Vessel Sunk.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—Advices received here state that the steamer Laurance, when entering Port Luz, in the Canary islands, this evening, ran into the Italian steamer Lud, America from Montevideo. The latter vessel sunk in a few minutes, drowning thirty-six passengers and four of the crew.

Boston Oil Works Damaged.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The establishment of Secomb, Kehol & Son, lubricating oils, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $65,000 to $75,000. A number of employes are reported injured.

Favorable to the Knights.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A Rome cablegram announces that the decree of the holy office on the Knights of Labor question is favorable to that organization. It has been forwarded to Cardinal Gibbons.

TWO POLITICAL VIEWS.

Dana Denounces Them and the World Encourages Them.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—An editorial in this morning's Sun rakes the democratic national committee over the coals for neglect to do what ought to have been done in Maine. Editor Dana gives Chairman Brice a severe wordy castigation for his confessed failure to help the Maine democrats. Brice sent a dispatch to Arthur Sewell, of Maine, saying, among other things, that "we can now see that if our national committee had aided you or undertaken to make a fight in your state we could have made a substantial reduction in the republican majority." Dana takes the ground, as any fair-minded democrat naturally would, that there is nothing whatever in the Maine election to console the democratic managers. Then he advises the democratic managers not to think of wasting their time and money trying to carry sure republican states like Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Massachusetts. Coming down to plain statement he says positively: "The plain truth about the Maine election is that ingenuity can devise no formula of comparison with past results which exhibits the event as a democratic victory, as an indication of a drift of voters away from Harrison to Cleveland and Thurman, or as an encouragement of the notion that any one of the traditionally republican states of the north can be transferred this year to the democratic column. The truth is that the democratic canvass has made no inroads upon the solid republican vote of Maine. There are no signs of a drift to Cleveland. If there is any drift it is the other way. We present these facts about the Maine election, because they are the truth of the matter. Waste no time, money or nerve tissue in a hopeless endeavor to wrest republican states from the republican column. Devote every remaining hour of time, every dollar of President Cleveland's $10,000 contribution, every atom of energy incorporated in your campaign committee to a canvass in the doubtful states."

The New York World to-morrow morning will say: "The democratic party has selected a committee to manage its national campaign, and it is fair to assume that the committee understands its duties and appreciates its responsibilities. Colonel Brice virtually admits, however, that the committee made a mistake in not supporting the democratic campaign in Maine. A substantial reduction in the republican majority in Maine would have helped the democratic party in the national campaign more than any event that has yet happened in the preliminary skirmishing, and it must be regarded as astonishing that the national committee did not appreciate the importance of such an effort. The vital points in the contest are no doubt in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, and yet this by no means absolves the committee from the duty of making a sharp fight in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin. There is a fighting chance in all these states. At least, if the republicans are given all they can attend to there they will not be able to concentrate their money and efforts upon the pivotal states. Fighting should be forced all along the line."

Reasons for the Maine Victory.

NEW YORK, Sept 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Ex-Congressman John A. Kasson, of Iowa, is at the Fifth Avenue hotel to-day. He has been making speeches in Maine and told a reporter why the republicans made such gains. He said many democrats voted with the republicans and that accounted for the large majority. "I saw a farmer who told me he voted the democratic ticket for twenty years, but intended to vote for the republican party in the interests of his children. He thought they would need the benefits of protection when he was gone and for that reason he deserted the free trade party. His is but a similar case to thousands all over the country."

"You think, then, the general outlook is good?"

"Yes, I do. If I were a betting man I would bet $6 to $5 on the election of General Harrison."

Democratic Betters Take Water.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Police Commissioner French walked into the Fifth Avenue hotel last evening with four $1,000 bills in his hand. "I have an appointment," he said, "with J. D. Townsend, who said to-day he was anxious to bet $5,000 against $4,000 that Cleveland will be elected, and I agreed to accommodate him." Townsend did not show up, however, and, after waiting an hour, French left, disgusted. Townsend made another large bet Tuesday night which he failed to cover in the specified time. The betting is taking a very sharp turn Harrisonward, and the democrats are not nearly so jubilant as a week ago.

Harrison is Honored By the Vets.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 13.—Shortly after General Harrison reached home he was called upon by General Daniel Dustin, of Sycamore, Ill., accompanied by a dozen comrades, en route home from Columbus. General Dustin said that he called for the purpose of notifying General Harrison that at a recent meeting at Columbus of the survivors of the First brigade of the Third division, Twentieth army corps, General Harrison was elected president of the association. Beginning to-morrow General Harrison will resume public receptions of visiting delegations. G. A. R. posts of Chicago will be received to-morrow.

Gone to Greet Chauncey.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Friends and admirers of Chauncey M. Depew to the number of 300 started down the bay on a steamer at 7 o'clock this morning to greet that gentleman on his return home on the steamer Ems. The steamer was signalled shortly before noon.

When the reception committee boarded the steamer at quarantine a collation was served, in which Mr. Depew's party and the committee joined. Among the delicacies served was a huge pumpkin pie, labelled: "To the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, from your granger friends. Welcome home, brother granger." Frank P. Loomis, counsel to Mr. Depew's road, made the welcoming address, which was responded to by the distinguished guest.

In a private conversation Mr. Depew said that he would make speeches for Harrison and Morton in New York state.

The Maine Elections.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The following dispatch was received at the national democratic headquarters to-night:

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13.—Calvin S. Brice, Chairman: Dingley's paper, the Lewiston Journal, claims to have returns from the whole state, showing a republican plurality of 18,495, or 1,250 less than in 1884. The republicans increased their vote 964 and the democrats 2,154, making the straight democratic vote 685 larger than ever before thrown. The total republican vote is 70,608.

M. M. RIGGS, Secretary.

Henri Won't Have It.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It is stated that Henry Watterson has decided not to take charge of the branch bureau of the democratic national committee in the northwest and west, and the real reason of Chairman Calvin Brice's hurried western trip is to confer with the leaders at Chicago for the purpose of securing a first-class, energetic man to look after the interests of the campaign in that section of the country.

A Michigan Blaze.

WAYNE, Mich., Sept. 13.—Fire yesterday burned the Sowter block, causing losses amounting to $75,000; partially insured.

THE GRAND ARMY REUNION.

An Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year.

WILLIAM WARNER SUCCEEDS REA.

Resolutions Adopted on the Subject of Pensions—Aid for Yellow Fever Sufferers — The Signal Corps.

The G. A. R.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 13.—Many of the old veterans who have been attending the Grand Army encampment have returned to their homes, but many more have come to take their places. The numerous reunions of yesterday have been continued to-day, as also have the secret meetings of the organizations here represented. At the meeting of the G. A. R. national encampment Hon. William Warner of Missouri was elected commander-in-chief for the ensuing year.

Colonel Moses Neil, of Columbus, was elected senior vice commander, and Joseph Hatfield, of New York, junior vice commander. A beautiful oil painting was presented Past Commander Fairchild during the morning. Governor Foraker escorted Colonel Fred Grant to the camp where the Illinois veterans have their headquarters, and a hearty reception greeted the son of their old commander.

Besides the campfires in various quarters the Woman's Relief corps held a big reception, which