Will Come Up in the Senate On Wednesday.

THE SIOUX , COMMISSIONERS.

They Favor the Opening of the Reservation Without the Indians' Consent-Washington Landlords' Exactions-The Army.

WASHINGTON BURRAU THE OMARA BEE. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.

An effort will be made to pass the Pacific funding bill, in the senate, on Wednesday. The two houses are a long ways apart on this subject, and those who have given the question most study, as it is now before congress, go not believe that by any turn, the bill can get through both branches. The anti-monopolists in the house want amendments to the bill which the senate will not accept. The tariff is to occupy the balance of the week in the senate, and the direct tax and Nicaraugua canal bills are to consume most of the week in the house. THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The formal report of the Sioux commission is made public and contains a comprehensive history of the commission's efforts to carry out the provisions of the act, throwing open to settlement the great expanse of country in Nebraska and Dakota known as the Sioux reservation. The commission is decidedly severe in its criticisms on the progress of Indian civilization, and emphatically asserts that "stern and vigorous measures are from this on absolutely essential to a solution of the Indian problem. The first question to be settled is that of making these people self-supporting," A continuation of the practice of feeding and clothing these people in idleness, says the commission, "at the expense of milhons of dollars per annum, will prove a needless burden upon the taxpayers of the coun-

try, and the ruin of the Indians themselves.' The Indians have wilfully refused to comply with their treaty obligations, and the government has, through considerations of humanity, continued to furnish them with rations, which it was not bound to furnish. The treaty terms allow the substitution of bacon and pork for beef, and the commission thinks that in the interest of good health and decency, as well as to do away with the horrors which surround a beef killing day at the agencies, it would be well to make the substitution. Pork and bacon would encourage the consumption of vegatables, which sanitary conditions, among the Indians demand should be fed to them. It is stated that the growth of Dakota, and the increase of its population, which would entitle the territory to four representatives in congress, were the territory admitted as two states down learning as the states of the condition and the condition a tory admitted as two states, demands an carly settlement of the question. This reser-vation, larger than the state of Indiana. containing 23,000,000 acres, occupied by 23,000 Indians, stands in the way of advancement, of progress and of civilization. The Indians stubbornly refuse to give their con-sent to the opening of their lands, and believe they can continue to block up the way of civization, at the same time feeding off the government. Under these circumstances the commission thinks that to bring about the civilization of these Indians, the reservation should at once be surveyed, the Indians restricted in measurable and the same treat that the same treat in the same treat in the same and the same treat the same are same as the same are same quired, in accordance with their treaty stipulation, to take their lands by allotment and go to work upon them, the surplus land being sold off; that they should be compelled to send their children to school; that rations and annuities should be firmly withheld from those who wilfully refuse to comply with these requirements; that all Indians complying should be given annuities and necessary rations and implements promptly; that all dealings between the government, its agents had the Indiaus, should be with them as individuals; and chiefs, as such, should in no wise be recognized. Then the reservations should be opened to settlement so that railroads and other public improvements may be encouraged and the civilizing influences of the whites be felt.

After a full consideration of the question in all its lights, the commission is of the opinion that the consent of three-fourths of the Indians to the opening of the reservation, can never be obtained, whatever the inducement held out. More than a fourth of them will always hold out against it. The advance of civilization demands that this great barrier be swept away, and the question is left with congress as to whether arbitrary, but humane steps, shall be taken, and solve the

LANDLORD RAPACITY. No suprise, but a great deal of indignation, was expressed to-day when it became known that permission had been given a brigade of Ohio cavalry, artillery and infantry (state militia) to fetch their cots and occupy the spacious corridors of the state, war and navy epartments—in the finest building in Wash ington-during the week of inauguration. The indignation was confined to the room renters and landlords generally. It is probable that nearly all of the federal buildings will have cots in them on the occasion of the inauguration. Rents have been so enormously raised by the landlords that few persons can afford to spend the week here. Rooms which rented heretofore for \$1 a day, now demand \$3, and those which ommanded but \$2 a day are up to \$5 Even the rooms rented monthly have been doubled in price. The landlords at some of the hotels have informed their regular boarders that during the fortnight immediately before and after the inauguration. the price of their board must go up cent. So far but few rooms have been en-gaged at any price. When the people pour in for the great event they must eat and sleep, and then will come the landlords'

THOSE ARMY PROMOTIONS. It is understood that the president will send to the senate to morrow the six vacant staff appointments in the army which have been so long anticipated. Last week he carefully went through the papers from the war department and culled out the men he regarded as most strongly deserving promo-tion. The editor of the Washington Capitol, to-day says: "I am told that Captain Bourke, of the Sixth cavalry, who was strongly urged for the vacant inspector-generalship, is not one of them, and I am sorry to hear it. It is said that the fact that Captain Bourke has been on duty some years in Washington has prejudiced the president against him. If this is true, it would seem to be a notice to the officers of the war department not to order any of the best officers of the army to Washington," The inspector general to be appointed is said to be Captain J. P. Sanger, Second artillery, now on duty at San Fran-cisco, and formerly a favorite staff officer of General Schofield. General Schofield is said to have urged his appointment both on personal grounds and on the score that some of the staff places should be filled from the artitlery. General Crook was Captain Bourke's chief backer. Captain Sanger is a first rate officer and will make an efficient inspecto general. So would Captain Bourke, who had splendid recommendations, and whose appointment was strongly favored both by Secretary Endicott and General Drum. It is probable that there will soon be another va-cancy in this corps, as General Roger Jones, recently promoted to the head of the corps, is dangerously ill and may not survive more than a few weeks longer. In that case Colonel Breckinridge will undoubtedly be promoted to the rank of brigadier general. He is next in rank to General Jones, and he has the advantage of family influence. He is a brother of Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. One of the offi cers, who is supposed to have received a staff place, is Captain Edward Hunter, of the First Cavalry. He is a Maine man, and is backed by Chief Justice Fuller, and also by David A. Wells, whose law partner is Captain Huster's brother.

To-day's Herald of this city says: "The names of the fortunate officers have been

THE PACIFIC FUNDING BILL agreed upon, but the utmost secrecy is maintained, both at the white house and war department. For the inspector generalship the partment. For the inspector general sinp the contest seems to have narrowed down to Captains Bourke, J. P. Sanger and Taylor. Captain Ballance, of the Twenty-second infantry, and Captain George Davis, Fifth cavairy, are liable to carry off the prizes for the judge navocateships. The commissary-ship looks like First Lecutemant W. P. Duvall, Fifth artillery, while for the quarter-mastership, Licutemant Glassbeck seems to have the best show.

have the best show.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Colonel William E. McLean, of Terre
Haute, Ind., first deputy commissioner of
pensions, is mentioned for a civil service
commissionship, to fill the vacancy already
existing through the appointment of Mr.
Oberly to be Indian commissioner, or as the
demogratic representative when the board is democratic representative, when the board is reorganized under the new administration. The colonel has made a very good and popular officer in the ponsion office, and would be endorsed by the Indiana democracy. He is highly educated, a well-read lawyer, and has had experience in educational affairs. He was for several years secretary of the In-diana state normal school board, and served in the state senate. His soldier record was largely influential in securing the position he now occupies.

A DICKINSON TRICK,
Shortly after Don M. Dickinson became
sostmuster general, he had to pass upon the proposition to extend the civil service over the railway mail branch of his department. Mr. Dickinson told the president that it would never do; that it would take all dis-cretionary powers from the superintendent of the railway mail service, tie the hands of the division superintendents, and demoralize things generally. At that time Mr. Dickinthings generally. At that time Mr. Dickinson was assuring the president that the democrats would carry Michigan, New York, Indiana, Wisconsin, etc., and that there would be another four years of the present administration. Since the election, Mr. Dickinson believes that the civil service rules and law should be extended to include the railway mail service, and he has so recommended. He believes it would retain several thousand democrats in office. The tables have turned.

PERSONAL.

PHISONAL.
Congressman John A. McShane arrived to-day from Nebraska, looking greatly imreved in health.

Hon. H. B. Stout, of Lincoln, is in the city.
R. S. Bibb, of Beatrice, is here on busi-

Ex-Senator Van Wyck, who has been here several days, expects to return to his home at Nebraska City this week. He has re-newed the lease of his elegant residence here to Congressman Darlington, of Pennsylvania, Pennsyl S. Heath.

COMING WEEK IN CONGRESS. Important Business Before the House

And Senate.
Washington, Dec. 9.—In the senate this week the substitue for the Mills tariff bill will be taken up eyery day immediately after the miscellaneous business of the morning hour. The bill, as printed contains 150 pages, and last week an average of nineteen pages a day was disposed of. But in view of the efforts of Messrs. Harris and McPherson, of the minority, and of Mr. Plumb, of the majority, to procure the adoption of amendjority, to procure the adoption of amendments now pending, and making allowances for others to be offered, it is hardly probable that the measure will be returned to the house until after the Christmas recess. The Union Pacific funding bill is on the calcular for Wednesday afternoon, but the friends of the tariff bill expect it to be again postponed. Mr. Plumb has given notice of his intention to ask the senate to take up the Des Moines river land bill, passed take up the Des Moines river land bill, passed by the house last week, but it will not be done until the tariff bill is out of the way. Under the rules of the house the first busi-ness in order to-morrow after the call of states for the introduction and reference of bills is the consideration of measures per-taining exclusively to the District of Columbia. Tuesday and Wednesday will be devoted to the discussion and finally voting on the direct tax bill. The District of Colum bia and pension appropriation bills will be taken up on Thursday, and the legislative week will close with further consideration

A BOLD YOUNG ROBBER. He Defied the Sheriff's Posse, But Was Finally Bagged.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 9.-[Special Telegram

company of Nicaragua.

of the bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal

to THE BEE. -Hugh Harper, a desperado, weil known throughout western Kansas, entered the store of Mr. Turner, of Harold, Ness county, yesterday afternoon and presented a bill for change. When Mr. Turner opened his cash drawer young Harper covered him with a six-shooter and made him hand over what money he had, which amounted to \$95. Harper then got on his horse and headed for Ness City. The sheriff was warned to look out for him, but he got into town without the knowledge of that offi-About dark he was discovered leaving town, and the race of menced. The sheriff organized posse, and after an exciting chase overtook the young map some six or seven miles south of town. He fired on the sheriff's posse, wounding one officer, and then put spurs to his horse. The sheriff took a near cut for Harold and arrived there in time to see the young man ride in. He soon covered him and commanded him to halt, but he turned and rode in an opposite direction. Harper was fired on and brought to the earth. The ball shattered his leg below the knee, and he will be a cripple for life. He was brought

to Ness City and his wounds were dressed. The East African Question.

Berlin, Dec. 9 .- | Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]-It is stated that Count Herbert Bismarck will announce on Tuesday that the government will not employ German troops inland in East Africa, but will approve of the East Africa company forming a volunteer corps, Herr Windthorst's slavery resolution will be brought up on Thursday or Friday, and will probably reopen the discussion on the East Africa question. An attempt will be made to get the reichstag to declare in favor of imperial financial and other assistance to secure the German settlements in East Africa.

Lord Randolph Churchill Explains. London, Dec. 9 .- Special Cablegram to THE BEE !- Lord Randolph Churchill writes as follows with reference to the Sunkim debate: "Had I wished to snatch a division in order to defeat the government and aid the opposition, I should not have occupied fifty minutes with my own speech, nor have selected a night when a five-line conservative waip was out. The fact is that the present government's Suakim policy is so irreconcilable with the tories' attitude when in opposition that I felt very confident of receiving appreciable support in the ministerial ranks.'

The Situation at Zanzibar. ZANZIBAR, Dec. 9 .- The British steamer which was recently sent to Bagoymove returned to-day with several Indian traders and their families on board. They report that the town is a wreck. There was severe

fighting on Thursday and Friday, and the rebel loss was heavy. The Germans and two native dependents were wounded. Bushiri subsequently retired five miles in-Bushiri captured two ivory trains in the interior and killed a number of porters who refused to join him. The rebel loss was 100

A Democratic Caucus Called. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- A call has been issued for a caucus of democratic members Tuesday evening for the purpose of considering measures relating to territories and the general policy to be pursued during the

THE SOUTHERN VIGILANTES.

Later Developments in the Bloody Affair at Birmingham.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A Number of Prominent Citizens Lose Their Lives in Their Efforts to Prevent Mob Violence -Troops on the Sceue.

The Birmingham Riot.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 9.-The crowd which had been collecting on the streets for several hours last night, at midnight adranced on the county jail with the intention of lynching R. R. Hawes, charged with the murder of his wife and child. Many of the best citizens tried to reason with the crowd and prevent trouble, and some lost their lives in the attempt. When the crowd was within a few feet of the jail door, and had failed to heed the numerous warnings, the officers opened fire upon them, killing three men instantly, fatally wounding seven, and wounding more or less seriously about thirty others. The fellowing is a full list of the killed and wounded:

M. B. Throckmorton, postmaster, a prominent and popular citizen. An unknown negro was shot through the

lungs and died this merning. J. R. McCoy was toward the front of the crowd when the firing commenced. He fell wounded at the first volley. A. B. Tarrant was shot in the back. After the first voiley he lay down on the ground with the hope of avoiding the flying bullets. A ball struck him as he lay on his face and ranged up his back, killing him.
A. D. Bryant was shot through the heart.

He was standing near the front, and did his best to restrain the crowd from going any C. C. Tate was shot through the hip, thigh and loin. He is dying, Colbert Smith (colored) was shot through

the right lung, and died this morning. Lawrence Fitzhugh, a civil engineer, was badly wounded. Charles Bailey was shot through the head,

A. U. Schiede, mechanic, was shot in the left side and will die. Several of his companions were wounded, but less seriously, Charles Jenkins was shot in the back of the head and died this morning.

A man named Branden was wounded in the thigh and abdomen and died this morn

ing.
J. T. Montgomery received a slight wound in the left jaw.

Mr. Berkley was shot through both legs Charles Bailey was shot in the right side. John H. Merrill was shot through the left

Matt Kennedy was shot through both legs elow the knee; also in the left arm below

W. Owen was shot through the right J. W. Gilmore was fatally shot through the bowels. Frank Childer is dead.

Albert Smith (colored) was shot in the back and seriously wounded. W. A. Boyd was shot in the right shoul-

Most of the above are married, and some of the dead leave large families.

Colonel Thomas G. Jones, of the Second regiment of Alabama state troops, arrived here this morning with five companies and is confident of his ability to prevent any further attempt at mob violence. There was much

excitement for awhile last night, but it has subsided somewhat to-day.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Dec. 9.—A special from Birmingham, Ala., says: The situation is comparatively quiet to-day, though the feeling is intense and the authorities have taken every precaution to avert a repetition of last night's horrors. Colonel B. F. Jones, of the Second regiment, arrived to-day and as-sumed command of the militia. Sheriff Smith, in an interview, said he deeply regretted the occurrences of last night, but feit that he had simply done his duty in up-holding the majesty of the law. He said he gave the mob ample warning and did not give the order to fire until it was absolutely necessary to do so, and that after the mob

necessary to do so, and that after the mon-had begun to fire upon the jail.

Mayor Thompson, who was only inducted into office last Wednesday, issued a procla-mation this morning, expressing sympathy for the families of the victims of last night's tragedy, and deeply regretting the occur but favoring a maintenance of and order, and appealing to all who love peace and good order to refrain from publi assemblage and remain in the quiet of their

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 9.—The Amer ican's special from Birmingham, Ala., says The public are not disposed to philos cally lock upon the terrible tragedy of last night as a lawful measure, and nine citizens night as a lawful measure, and nine citizens out of every ten are open in denunciation of the awful crime. Men were shot down who were neither mobbers nor inciters of mob vengeance. Their dead bodies, when examined, were not loaded down with artillery, and none present saw any of the killed do any act of violence or commit any offense that could be construed either as a crime or intent to commit a crime. To-day, all through the long mit a crime. To-day, all through the long hours of the Sabbath, the blood of the martyrs has crimsoned almost every understanding, and the limit of violence openly advocated for those who night fired the fatal bullets. I generally believed that the recklessness and haste of the sheriff in giving the command to fire was assassination, and it is stated on all sides that the immense gather-ing was not for the purpose at all of forcing the jail, but rather out of curiosity, was never any real danger of assault. est and excitement is far greater than

tweny-four hours ago.
In the light of last night's terrors the Hawes affair has almost disappeared, and the indignation expressed is directed against Sheriff Smith and posse, who let go the fearful volley. The civil authorities have practi-cally stepped down and out, and Colonel Jones, of Montgomery, with thirteen mili-

tary companies, is absolutely in charge of Citizens congregate in the hotels, or on the street corners and in front of bulletin boards. The streets have been a living, maddened mass, and very little oratorical pyrotechnics could readily organize a mob, whose duty would be declared to be to avenge the murder of the popular Throckmorton and those who fell by him. All glong the walls of the city are posted petitions of various kinds, signed by thousands of people. One of these recites at length the fact that Sher-iff Smith had butchered in cold blood some of the best citizens of Birmingham by an act unprovoked and unnecessaay, and asks the governor to immediately relieve him of his duties as sheriff. Another petition, side by side reads, "This is to hang him," and was Signed by thousands of passers-by.

Great sexcitement was caused by the funeral cortege through the principal highway of one of the victims of the affray. The

postoffice building is draped in mourning, and makes a mute appeal to every passer-by. The military were called upon to arrest Smith and others implicated, but this was refused, and finally, about 5 o'clock p. m., a citizen went before a justice of the peace and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Smith and his deputies on the charge of murder. This was served by the coroner, who found Smith in the jail, and the coroner himself took charge of the jall, and in his custody that institution is at present.

During the afternoon a rumor became

During the afternoon a rumor became widespread that 1,500 miners from the Pratt mines, about five miles from Birmingham, would, after dark, murch to the city armed with guns, pistols and dynamite cartridges, and, with an increase to their ranks that was expected, assault the soldiers and with dynamite blow to atoms the jail. The military de not fear the attempt. There are all tary do not fear the attempt. There are al-ready thirteen military companies under

command of Colonel Jones, and five others will arrive on special trains by midnight.
This morning the city council, in special

session, ordered all saloens and drug stores closed until further notice.

A meeting of prominent citizens, held this evening, issued an address calling on all fellow-citizens to refrain from further demonstrations and congregating on the streets,

and to let the law take its course, promising that justice would be done.

Colonel Jones issued an address of the same tenor, adding that under the orders issued to him any further attempt at violence would be sternly repressed.

would be sternly repressed.

Sheriff Smith, in an interview to-night, said:
"We begged and pleaded with the crowd to keep back, and then they fired the first shot. Several shots were fired by the crowd before the I gave the order to fire. We begged them to hait at the mouth of the aliey, and still they kept coming on. We begged them to go back, and time and again warned them that we would shoot, but they would not listen to us. They came half-way up the alley, close to the jail yard, and shouted, 'Blow up the jail with dynamite.' After all this, and after they opened fire, I gave the order to fire. They continued on firing after we ceased. I felt that we could not do anything else under the circumstances, and I deeply regretted the necessity."

ADJOURNED WITHOUT A REPORT.

The Federal Grand Jury at Indianapolis Returns No Indictments. Indianapolas, Ind., Dec. 9 .- After having examined nearly two hundred witnesses relating to the alleged election frauds the federal grand jury adjourned vesterday until December 17 without making a report. It is believed that fully half of the witnesses were asked if they knew anything about the "blocks of five" letter, bearing what pur-ported to be the signature of W. W. Dudley. Many of the officers of local republican committees to whom it was supposed the letter had been sent were called into court, and Chairman Jewett, of the Democratic State Central committee, who has claimed that he had exclusive information regarding the matter, was among the last to testify to-day. If the jury thought that the evidence was sufficient to warrant an indictment it is generally believed that it would have reported a bill before adjourning temporarily. Some of the republicans who were summoned as wit ses were dismissed without examination It is stated reliably that as a result of the in vestigation, the jury has procured enough evidence of bribery and fraud to warrant the indictment of only seven or eight persons on charges of violating the election laws.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD. The Financial Transactions of the Past Week.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 9.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—The following table shows the gross exchanges at the leading dearing-houses of the United States, for the week ended December 8, 1888, with rates, per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the similar amounts for the corresponding week in 1887:

CITIES.	CLEAUINGS.	increase.	
New York	\$161,863,900	16.8	
Boston	107,900,087	23.4	ľ
Philadelphia	80,231.70	31.5	ľ
Chicago	77,753,000	15.3	ľ
St. Louis	21,701,822	11 3	ľ
San Francisco	17 7.03 800	4 7	и
New Orleans	15,693,817 14,342,317	26.8	ľ
Baltimore	14 342 317	15.6	ű
Cincinnati	12 984 950	16.7	ı
Pittsburg	12,864,950 12,005,419	10.9	d
Kansas City	10,316,454	36.1	١.
Louisville	7,424,297	14.9	ľ
Providence	6,430,000	37.7	ľ
Minneapons	6 773 217	26.3	
Milwaukee	6,094,000	28.9	ė
Detroit	5.697.004	41.0	
St. Paul	4,596,098	2.4	ĺ
Omaha	4,099,035	20.5	i
Memphis	4,005,812	d5.0	I
Cleveland	4,116,812	21.5	i
Denver	3,356,591	34.1	ě
Columbus	2,883,130	28.9	1
Duluth	2,038,900		
Hartford	2,087,741	20.1	1
Galveston	2,047,692 2,054,307	26.6	ĺ
Indianapotis	2,054,307	7.5	٩
Richmond	2,290,000	52.9	
Peoria	1,293,924		
Portiang	1,205,633	10.1	į
Norfolk	1,460,462	11.7	ļ
New Haven	1,345,049	7.7	,
Springfield	1,544,742	18.4	
St. Joseph	1,557,790	0 4	i
Worcester	1, 170, 404	10.6	
Los Angeles	1,108,270		9
Syracuse	840,911	10.7	į
Lowell	788,911	23.6	
Wichita	632,306	23.6	9
Grand Rapids	649,8394	47.4	
Topeka	427,773	17.4	J
mara1	\$1,211,276,889	19.1	
Outside New York	440,415,089	11 1	

THE BEVIER LABOR TROUBLES. Fears Entertained That More Confliets Will Follow.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 9.-It now seeme to be a settled fact that the disturbances at Bevier. Mo., where a serious riot occurred on the night of the 5th, are by no means settled, and that the future may develop more serious disturbances. It is said that when any of the strikers at Bevier go elsewhere to work they are refused work if it is known that they come from Bevier and belong to the labor federation there. As long as the strike is continued at Beyler these strikers receive support from the state federation. It is said that if the state refuses to interfere there will be more armed men go to Bevier The disarming of both sides at Bevier seems to be a hard thing to do. General Jamison says that the only way it can be ne is for the governor to declare the under martial law. There are two armed bodies of men, many in barricades, and if any on either side fires off his gun, accidentally or not, it is a war signal and war begins Governor Moorehouse will go to Bevier and look over the ground with Adjutant General Jamison. Last night the store buildings of comis & Shivly, the leading miners of Be vier, were burned, and it is claimed that the

fire must have been incendiary.

KANNAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 9.—Governor Moorehouse, who is now at Bevier, has ordered out the militia, and Colonel Moore will leave at 6 o'clock in the morning with two companies of the Third regiment for the scene of the recent trouble.

The President-Elect. Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 9.-The president-elect and Mrs. Harrison attended divine services as usual this morning. In the afternoon General Harrison attended the funeral of his friend, Harris P. Wetzell, late agent of the Vandalia railroad at this point. During the late campaign Mr. Wetzell was one of the leading organizers of the Republican Railroad Men's club, and enjoyed high esteem and friendship of General Har Russell B. Harrison, son of the president-

elect, leaves to-night for New York, where he will remain some time. The nature of his business is not known, and it may be po-

A Normal School Burned. LOCKHAVEN, Pa., Dec. 9.-The Central state normal school building was totally do stroyed by fire this afternoon. One hundred boarding students, most of whom were in the building at the time, were safely removed. The building cost \$10,000. Insurance small. The total number of students in attendance was over two hundred. Many of them lost their books, clothing and valuables.

Mr. Bright's Condition. LONDON, Dec. 9 .- Bright had a shivering fit to-day which left him in a very weak condition. Other grave symptoms were mani-

More Boulangist Disturbances. Pauls, Dec. 9.-The Boulangist conferences held at St. Die and Epmal to-day resulted in conflicts in which several persons were in jured. The police cleared the streets,

TRIP OF THE CHAS, RODGERS,

The Only Steamboat That Ever Reached Fort Dodge.

PIONEER INCIDENTS RECALLED.

Traveling by Water in Iowa Thirty Years Ago -A Cargo of Provisions and the Prices They Brought.

A Tradition of the Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 9.—[Special Correspondence to THE BEE.]—A few days ago a dispatch from Fort Dodge referring to the evictions of the Des Moines river land settlers and the origin of the dispute, said, There is a tradition that a small steamboat, drawing perhaps six inches of water, once made its appearance at Fort Dodge during the high water of the springtime, but it cleared for below without any unnecessary delay and never came back," It will be remembered that one of the conditions on which the grant of lands was made to the Des Moines River Improvement company was that the river be made navigable from Keekuk to Fort Dodge. It can be said that there is more than a "tradition" to support the first and only trip of a steamboat on these upper waters of the Des Moines. One of the passengers on that eventful trip is now living in Keckuk in the person of the venerable Judge C. F. Davis. He has consented to an interview on the subject, and producing his old records and memoranda to refresh his memory with dates and names, he gives the following interesting account of that trip and the conditions of trade thirty years ago. "In those days-1859," said the judge, there were no drummers Country merchants came to Keokuk twice a year, in the spring and fall to make their purchases, and in the meantime sent their orders by the teamsters. The trade of Keokuk extended over the greater part of the south half of the state, and as far north as Fort Dodge. The rate of freight to Des Meines was \$2 per hundred, by ox team, and \$2, per fifty, to Fort Dodge. Occasionally during the sum-mer, small steamers navigated the Des Moines, going as far as Raccoon Forks, (now

Moines, going as far as Raccoon Forks, (now the city of Des Moines), charging for freight from Keokuk to that point 50 to 75 cents per hundred pounds. In May, 1859, the firm with which I was connected in Keokuk—Crittenden, McGaric & Co.—chartered the steamboat "Charles Rodgers," of about fifty tons burden, we agreeing to load her to her full capacity with freight through to Fort Dodge at a rate of 50 cents per hundred. We loaded the boat with sugar, coffee. Fort Dodge at a rate of 50 cents per hundred. We loaded the boat with sugar, coffee, molasses, tobacco, salt, flour, etc., and I went aboard as supercage. We left the landing at Keokuk Wednesday, May 18, 1850, at 6 o'clock p. m. The boat had no cabin, only the pilot house on the hurricane deck. We ate and slept on the lower deck, just back of the engine and boilers. The boat was laid upon the bank when night overtook we only up on the bank when night overtook us, only running by daylight, and warping through the locks at Bonaparte and Bentonsport. the locks at Bonaparte and Bentonsport. One of the pilots was a violinist, and at several places where we tied up on the bank, with the assistance of the neighboring belies and beaux, we had glorious old-fashioned dances. The young fellows from all around brought their girls, and for once at least had the leaves of a dance on a stamplest. brought their girs, and for once at least had the luxury of a dance on a steamboat.

"Our cargo being billed through to Fort Dodgs, we made no stop for way business, and arrived at Raccoon Forks Friday even-ing, where we remained all night. That was

pretty rapid transit, only two days out. It would have taken an ox team or horses over four days to have gone that distance. Satirday morning. May 21, we left Des Moine The boat being light draft, and the river at a good stage of water, we steamed over the dam at the Forks, and arrived Saturday evening at Boonsboro landing, several miles from the town of that name. Here we remained for the night, some parties coming from town, and bringing their their hest girls with them, so that we had a dance in a building on shore. Although our trip was for business, we did not neglect any opportunity to have all the enjoyment there was in it, and to contribute to the of the settlers who were then on the outskirts of civilization.

Between Boonsboro and Ft. Dodge om boat exhausted its supply of fuel. We landed several times and all hands—captain, mate-clerk and supercargo—went into the woods and gathered dead timber and other material o keep up steam. If we did chance down a few trees and carry them off to the

boat, the state of Iowa is none the poorer to-day, and will forgive the indiscretion in the spirit of the times. As we journeyed up the river the shrill whistle of our boat brought people from miles around to see what was the matter. Many of them had never seen a steamboat, and were almost as much frightened at the sight as were some of the wild game that we stirred up along the banks of the river. On Sunday evening, May 22, we landed at a farm owned by L. Miracle, a short dis-tance below Ft. Dodge. I made the first sale to him of groceries amounting to \$100.00

which he paid for in gold. This was a little quiet Sunday tratsaction which we excused under the necessities of the times. We were all the while afraid that if we lingered too long, the water in that uncertain river night all run away and leave our boat high and dr on land. The next morning, Monday, Ma 23, at about noon we steamed up to the landing at Ft. Dodge, and the first and only stamboat that ever ran from Keokuk to that place landed at the wharf, the town was up on the high ground some distance from the river, but the entire population came down to the landing to see us, and greeted us with great cheers. It was a great event for Fort Dodge, and most of the people there though their town at once was to become the great city of the northwest.

I went on shore the next day with my invoice, and by noon had disposed of the entire

cargo and received the pay in gold, that being the currency of the country at that time. The arrival of our boat was such an event that the people of Fort Dodge gave a dance in our honor. I still have one of the cards of invitation to that memorable occasion. The dance was called a "Sociable Soirce," and was held at Masonic hall on Thursday evening of the last week in May 1859. Among the managers I find the names of C. C. Carpenter, who was afterwards governor of Iowa, Hon. W. M. Meservy, one of the prominent politicians of that day, Hon. A. M. Dawley, another prominent politions, who is remembered now by a singular coincidence for his faithful and long con-tinued service in behalf of the river land settlers. It was while he was at Washing-ton lobbying in their interest a few years ago that he died very suddenly, and some of the peor settlers still believe that he met his death by foul means. The ball was a great success, at which all the beauty and chivalry of that frontier town teartie and chivalry of that frontier town participated.

I find among my papers a copy of the bill of goods bought by Mr. Miracle on that trip,

and the prices paid show what goods sold for thirty years ago. Here are some interesting

3 boxes tobacco. 34.56
8 bbls salt, \$5. 40.00
"After a day or two of festivities, not daring to stay any longer, the good steamer, 'Charles Rogers,' made a successful return charles Rogers, made a successful return voyage, but never repeated her first experience. That was the only trip ever made by a steam boat on the Des Moines river as far north as Fort Dodge, and it is partly upon the accomplishment of that memorable trip that the Des Moines River Improvement company claimed the title to the land from which the poor settlers have been so cruelly driven in the last few weeks.
"As I refer to my notes, I see that time has

wrought great changes in the business communities all along the route of that eventful journey. The principal merchants of Des

Moines then were W. W. Moore, Laird Bres., John McWilliams, G. W. and A. J. Dunble, H. Beekman, Harry Stevenson, "Father" Charles Goode, R. W. Sypher and W. W. Carpenter, I learn that not a single one of that number is in the mercantile business today. At that time Colonel S. F. Spofford kept the hotel of this place, and it was a small affair at the foot of Walnut street on the river front. B. F. Allen and Hoyt Sherman, brother to John and Tecanseh Sherman, were then the bankers of Des Moines. The fortanes of the latter have improved, of the ortunes of the latter have improved, of the briner failed, but neither, I learn, are now

former failed, but neither, I learn, are now in that business.

At Fort Dodge among those who purchased goods of me on that steamboat trip were M. M. Haire, S. C. Heaton, Gregory & Mess more, J. J. Hone, Charles Rouke and F. A. Blackshire. I understand there has been equally striking changes among the business men of Fort Dodge since then.

"That trip from Keokuk to Fort Dodge was the tack of the country for miles around. As I said before, the people of Fort Dodge were so much clated over the arrival of a steamer with a cargo of 'store goods,' that

were so much clated over the arrival of a steamer with a cargo of 'store goods,' that they thought they were going to see a great city grow up right around them. There was no railread in that part of the state then. Even the capital, Des Moines, had no railroad, and a steamboat line, with all its possibilities of trade, seemed like a big thing. But after our steamer returned, no other boat attempted to repeat the experiment. There had not been enough work done on boat attempted to repeat the experiment. There had not been enough work done on the river to make navigation at all safe or reliable. There were too many bars and shoals and rapids. For some time after boats raced from Keokuk to Des Moines, but the Charles Rodgers' was the first and only one that ever made the voyage clear through to Port Dodge and return."

The Central Iowa Transfer. DES MOINES, In., Dec. 9.—[Special Telegram to The Bre.]—P. T. Lomax, special master in chancery, has filed with the recorder at Marshalltown deeds conveying the lines and property of the Central lowa railway to the Iowa Railway company, the company organized under the laws of this state by the purchasers of the road at the master's sale a year ago, at which the main Iowa line was bid off for \$2,400,000 and the lowa branches for \$400,000. There is also a deed from the Iowa railway company above mentioned to the Iowa Central railroad company, organized by the same interest under the laws of Illinois, conveying the lines and prop-erty of the Contral in this state in the last named corporation. This is stated in the last named corporation. This is stated to be for the purpose of consolidating the lowa and Illinois lines of this road under one organization, and to conform to the laws of Illinois which, unlike those of lowa, prevent a railroad coporation of that state from conveying its property to a corporation of another state. This is a more formality and the consideration is a nominal one—\$10. This will take the road out of the hands of the receiver and place it under a new manthe receiver and place it under a new management. The plans of the new organization will probably be developed soon. A mort-gage of \$7,050,000 was also filed, executed by the Central lowa railroad and payable to the Mercantile Trust company of New York, in-terest at 5 per cent, payable June 1, 1938.

NEBRASKA NEWS. Sheriff's Bondsmen Compelled to Pay \$2,500 for Him.

NELSON, Neb., Dec. 9 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-District court adjourned this week, after hearing only four jury cases, and grant ing a few divorces. That which elicited the most interest was the case against the bondsmen of a former sheriff of this county, one Thomas A. Meeker. Meeker had pursued a man into Kansas and taken him without extradition papers, charging him with cattle steading. Having been found not guilty he brought a suit for damages to the amount of \$5,000 against the bondsmen of the sheriff, as Meeker is not good. There was no con-troversy in regard to the facts, but the lawyers were all anxious to hear how the law would be decided. A verdict was given awarding damages against the bondsmen for

FRIEND, Neb., Dec. 9 .- Special to THE Beg. |-Friend is in a lively and prosperous condition. Our merchants are selling more goods than ever before in the history of the town, and report collections the best in a

ong time. Our grain men are receiving from 8,000 pushels to 12,000 bushels of corn per day. This always has been one of the best grain towns on the B. & M. railroa I, and this year nore is being handled here than before.

Some of the business men are talking of naving a system of waterworks put in: all are in favor of it, and we think some action

will be taken in the matter at once. Our District fair association had been running behind for the past two years, and a few days ago a new association was formed and all debts of the old concern were paid in full. The new association will hold a trot-ting and running meeting carly in the

Schmidt & Cone's new brick block is just receiving the finishing touches. It is a very fine structure and cost \$18,000. Our city is in need of a good brick hotel. A large bonus will be given to the party that will build

Items From Nelson.

NELSON, Neb., Dec. 9 .- [Correspondence of THE BEE !-- The high school of this place, Prof. L. W. Fike, principal, is inaugurating a move to interest the patrons in the management of the school. It consists in holding exhibition recitations, to show their methods of teaching, in the evening once in two weeks. The exercises of this week were conducted by Mrs. J. C. Barchy, of the sec ond primary department, with marked in terest and success. The First National bank building is now

completed and elegantly furnished, and will be occupied next week. The Evangelical church is also completed and ready for occu-pancy, and will be dedicated the last of the month. Other improvements in the way of building are going on, which the continued fine weather makes possible. A Long Drawn Out Case.

NELIGII, Neb., Dec. 9 .- [Special to Till BEE. |—The case of P. A. Hiattagainst Judge M. P. Kinkaid, of O'Neill, was decided in the district court vesterday morning by the jury returning a verdict in favor of the defendant The case has been on the docket many years and was once tried by a jury that disagreed Hiatt claimed that Judge Kinkaid caused his arrest and imprisonment, and took from his person \$1,000 worth of Chicago drafts and converted them to his own use, and he sued to recover \$14,000 damages.

Justice of the Peace Arrested. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Dec. 9 .- Special to THE BEE !- Edward Platner, a justice of the peace, was arrested to-day on a warrant sworn out by a loose woman named Lulu Anderson, charging him with bastardy. He will have a hearing next week.

Broken Up by Socialists. AMSTERDAM, Dec. 9. - During a meeting held here to day to consider a project for the erection of a statue of the pope, 600 socialists gained admission to the hall and prevented Abbe Brouwess from speaking. A fight on sued between the Catholics and the socialists. All the furniture in the hall was smashed The police were compelled to fire, and several of the rioters were wounded. Many ar rests were made. Great agitation continues

The Weather Indications. For Nebraska and Dakota: Pair, decid edly colder, northwesterly winds.
For lowa: Pair, warmer, followed by colder, southwesterly shifting to westerly winds.

throughout the city.

Steams hip Arrivals. At New York-The Saale, Bremen; P. Collard, Amsterdam.

HE SOUNDED ANARCHY'S DOOM

Chief Hubbard Strikes a Blow at the Root of the Evil.

EFFECT OF HIS RECENT ORDER.

The Enemies of Law and Order Refused Admittance to Their Favorite Haunts-A Meeting Under Police Auspices.

All the Doors Were Closed.

Curcago, Dec. 9.-Up to this hour (10 p. n.) there have been no reports of any trouble growing out of the proposed anarchist meetings. The police arrangements begun last night were completed by noon to-day, and so perfect were all the details that it would have been a small matter to have massed four hundred men to any point at which a disturbance might take place. Each station in the districts where the anarchists held meetings held soventy-five men ready for duty, and each outlying sub-station held twenty-live more prepared for any emergency which might arise.

But the necessity for these preparations did not become apparent at any time during the day. There was but one meeting held, and it was practically under the auspices of the police. This took place at Thalia hall, 636 Milwaukee avenue. It was to be ostensibly a meeting of delegates from the three socialistic Sunday schools now in existence, and the object was to form an organization to and the object was to form an organization to take charge of the socialar Sunday schools. Four hundred people were present, and it could hardly be said that the meeting was confined entirely to the objects for which it was convened. Captain Hathaway, in charge of twenty-live men, was present, but he saw fit, however, to let the meeting run its course without deeming it necessary to interfere, All the proceedings were in German, and they consisted in the adoption of a series of resolutions, the gist of which were emphatic in denouncing the capitalistic press for agitating the question of anarchy, and also con-demning the action of the police in stopping Sunday meetings. Beyond this nothing of a sensational character occurred. Greif's hall, No. 54 West Luke street, was

Greif's hall, No. 54 West Lake street, was really the center of operations for the police, it was here that George Engel, in 1886, proposed a terrible scheme by which the city was to be looted and the police destroyed, and it was this meeting which practically decided that which followed on May 4, in Haymarket square. Here, to-day, was to take place a neeting of the Arbeiter Bund, composed of the most radical of the anarchistic element in Chirago, and it was this proposed. element in Chicago, and it was this proposed meeting which led to the interdiction of all other meetings of americal states, whether held to-day or any other day. As early as noon a double force of police was detailed in the neighborhood, and their principal duty was to keep the crowds moving. Police, in citizens clothes, from Captain Schaak's district, who were well ac-quainted with the anarchists and their meth-ods, mingled freely everywhere. Members ods, mingled freely everywhere. Members of the bund but in their appearance usually in pairs, and wended their ways to the saloon kept by Greif and attempted by the force of good, strong German to convince the proprietor that there would be no trouble if he permitted them to hold the meeting. But Greif was not open to conviction on this score, and he adhered strictly to what he had promised Superintendent Hubbard yesterday by flatly refusing to open his hall. Several attempts were then made to obtain Florus' and Zepf's hall, but admission to these was also refused by their respective to these was also refused by their respective owners.

The police will still be kept in reseve at the stations throughout the night, and every precaution will be taken to prevent any secret meetings.

A SANCTIMONIOUS SCOUNDREL He Effects the Ruin of a Too-Con-

fiding Follower. HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 9 .- John Van Sickle, captain in the Salvation army and an influential member of that organization, will be tried in the courts of Dauphin county in January next, for a crime, the story of which is exceedingly sad in its particulars. In 1886 Van Sickle had his headquarters at Manheim, Lancaster county, and it was the duty of himself and wife to visit the neighboring towns and conduct meetings. On one occasion, while at Millersburg, Dauphin county, Van Sickle formed the acquantance of a young country girl named Love Feeser. She expressed a desire to join the army and Van Sickle permitted her to join, took her to the home of himself and his wife at Manheim, and in a short time promoted her to the rank of lieutenant in the Salvation band. Van Sickle then, according to the sworn statement of the girl, effected her ruin, after which he induced her to accompany him and his wife to Steelton, a town four miles from this city. At this place a child was born to the unfortunate young girl. Van Sielde suggested that the little one be placed in the keeping of "some charitable family." Miss Feeser refused to part with her child, and she went with the Salvationists to Williams-port, where Van Sickle had the baby chris-tened as the offspring of him and his wife. A brother of Miss Feezer heard of his sis-ter's ruin and induced her to return home. She did, and Van Sickle was arrested, brought to fail here, and was subsequently held to bail to answer at court.

SOON WE'LL FLY.

The New Airship Obeys Her "Rudder" Like Her Ocean Sisters.

New York, Dec. 9 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-A balloon ascension, under the direction of the Novelty Air Ship company, was made yesterday afternoon at Coney Island. Peter C. Campbell, a South Brooklyn jeweler, is the inventor. James K. Allen, a professional aeronaut, of Providence, R. I., made the start at 4 o'clock. The airship moved upward to the height of 500 feet. There it remained stationary for several minutes and finally under the direction of the aeronaut moved about in different courses at his will. After maneuvering about in the air for half an hour, the ship to k a northeast course, and came to the ground in the village of Sheepshead Bay. Allen states that in all its mo vements, with but few exceptions, the many companions of the states of the state chine obeyed the action of its various pro-pellers and screws, and that the landing made was intentional. The air ship com bines the principles of a balloon and a flying machine. The balloon is eigar-shaped, sixty feet long and forty-two feet in diameter in the center. The car and flying machine is suspended from the bailoon by means of a bar running lengthwise under it. A propeller is provised on both sides of the car, and hinged wings are adjusted so as to allow a vertical movement at right angles to the ar, like the wings of birds. The inventor of the ship has formed a company with a capital of \$1,000,000.

Track Walkers Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9 .- William Elkins and William H. Pulk were struck and instantly killed by an express train while walking on the track of the Pennsylvania railroad, near Bridesburg, this evening.

A Would-Be Assassin Arrested. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 9 .- Hacker, the snarchist, who made a desparate attempt last week to assassmate his benefactor, James Bruce, was arrested this morning at a fart house in Shelby county.

The Spanish Crisis.

Madain, Dec. 9.-The queen regent has ntrusted Senor Sagasta with the formation of a new cabinet. Senor Sagasta encounters much difficulty in fulfilling the task.