# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA. TUESDAY MORNING JANUARY 15, 1889. NUMBER 215


## FAILED TO FLAG AN EXPRESS.

And a Fatal Collision Occurs on the Nypano.

EIGHT LIVES ARE SACRIFICED

Several Passengers More or Less Injured and the Wreck Consumed by Flames—List of the Killed.

**Another Railroad Disaster.**

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 14.—A frightful wreck occurred on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad near Tallmadge, O., this morning, a passenger train colliding with one section of a freight which had broken in two. Eight persons were killed and a dozen injured. The list of killed is as follows:

ROBERT HUNTINGTON, of Galion, O., passenger engineer.

WILLIAM WALTERS, of Galion, passenger fireman.

J. F. RUSHFORD, of Galion, freight brakeman.

WILLIAM LUNDY, of Salamanca, N. Y., express messenger.

MARY ANN LYON, of Idaho, aged six; ticketed second class to Cherry Creek, N. Y.

THREE CHINAMEN.

Four of the injured are in a serious condition.

A Leader special from Akron gives the following particulars of the wreck:

At 2:27 this morning train No. 8, east bound, while rounding a curve one and a half miles east of Tallmage, came suddenly upon part of freight train No. 81. There was a dense fog, and this conspired with other things to make the accident beyond human power to avert. Engineer Hartington had just time to reverse his engine when the dreadful crash came. He was instantly killed.

The freight was heavy, and while it was climbing a grade a coupling parted about the middle of the train. It was decided to resort the common expedient of doubling up. Flagmen were immediately sent out, one east and another west, to warn any approaching train. Brakeman Bradley was sent ahead to flag the east bound passenger, which was known to be about due.

Meantime the first part of the broken freight train was taken to Talmadge station. The engine then returned to the second part. A signal was given which is said to have been to summon back the flag man stationed at the east. Flagman Bradley took it to be for him also, and started back to the freight.

The engineer of the freight engine says that no recall was sounded, but, at any rate, Bradley heard it and so went back.

The freight had just got under motion to go to Talmadge when the express came along. The momentum of the fast train was somewhat checked by the reverse but the crash was terrific, nevertheless. The freight engineer and brakeman jumped, and escaped serious injury. The passenger engine was crushed into bits and mingled with the wreckage behind it. The freight engine reared up and stood almost on end. Engineer Huntington and Fireman Walters, of the express, were terribly crushed. The brave engineer was disembowelled, his head crushed and his limbs broken and doubled up. The passenger train consisted of a combination baggage and express car, and a smoker, common coach and two sleepers. The greatest horror came when the baggage car and smoker, which telescoped with the common coach, took fire. Engineer Jones, of the Kent yard engine, five miles off, began to be uneasy, and looking down the track, saw through the trees the glare of the burning cars. After the accident the two telescoped coaches appeared as one, and from the shattered and burning cars came the groans and shrieks of the unfortunates.

Then came a scene of terror, the strong struggling to escape a horrible death by fire, and the wounded praying for succor from the flames that were fast enveloping them. One man, George Shaw, pinned in by the wreckage, managed by superhuman efforts, to release his lower limbs and escaped cut and bruised. In the smoker were eight Chinamen. Five were pulled out alive but half dead from fright. Threee were never seen after the crash, and bones and bits of charred flesh gathered up in a bag were all that was found of them.

One of the pathetic scenes was that attending the death of the little orphan, Mary Ann Lyon, who was being sent from Idaho on a second class ticket to relatives in New York. The friends whom she made on the train were compelled to stand idly by while the unfortunate child burned to death, pinned down by the wreck of the seat in the smoking car. The passengers in the rear sleeper were hardly aroused by the concussions of the wreck.

**Some Interesting Correspondence.**

LONDON, Jan. 15.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Some hitherto unpublished correspondence relating to Maximillian's reign in Mexico has been sent to the Vienna Tagblatt from Madrid. One of the letters, written by the Archduchess Sophia to her son, Emperor Maximilian, advises him, in case the French abandon him, to die like a good Hapsburg among the Mexicans, as he had promised. But should the French remain in Mexica, she wisher him to come home with his family and abdicate in favor of Augustin Iturbide. Another letter, written by the Empress Carlotta, and dated Vera Cruz, June 18, 1866, an hour prior to her departure for Europe, expresses confidence that the mission will be all right when Napoleon has learned the truth verbally. The writer expresses implicit faith in Empress Eugenie.

**Strange News Concerning Stanley.**

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LONDON, Jan. 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The Chronicle says, with reference to the telegram that Stevens, who rode through Europe and Asia on a bicycle, has started to "find Stanley:" "We may say that Stevens is now in London, having arrived by the Umbria on Saturday, and that the government will have information of Stanley's safety long before Stevens can reach the east coast of Africa. Recent letters from Stanley will be published in Loudon. There are, meanwhile, certain reasons why the exact whereabouts of the famous traveller should not be made public."

**The Interstate Association.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There has been much speculation in railroad circles as to whom would be chairman and vice chairman of the newly formed Interstate Railway association. President Adams' firm denial of the Wall street report seems to put him out of the question for the first named place, and the western managers, it appears, have nearly decided that C. C. Wheeler, late assistant general manager of the Northwestern, and a few years ago general manager of the Atchison road, is the man for the place. For vice chairman of the freight department the choice will lie between Chairmen Midgley and Faithorn, and of the passenger department between Chairman Abbott, of the Western States Passenger association, and Vice Chairman Daniels, of the Central Traffic association. President Hughitt, of the Northwestern, it is said, will likely be chairman of the board of managers.

**Condition of Holland's King.**

THE HAGUE, Jan. 14.—The condition of the king of Holland is not improved. The cabinet to-day discussed the question of a provisional regency.

**Rumors of a Miners' Riot.**

LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 14.—It is reported that another riot has occurred in Pocahontas among the miners, but no details have been received as yet.

### THE DAKOTA LEGISLATURE.

Women Suffragists Preparing For Active Work in the Lobby.

BISMARCK, Dak., Jan. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Dakota legislature is now getting down to business with a vengeance. The memorial to congress providing for division of the territory and admission of two states at once, was presented to the governor for his signature to-day. Although a democrat, Governor Church is heartily in favor of division and admission, as was proven by his message to the legislature, and he will give the memorial his speedy approval. Arrangements are being made for the holding of the constitutional conventions for North and South Dakota, the only difference of opinion being as to where they should be located. The republicans of the legislature have issued a call for a caucus, which will be held this evening, for the purpose of deciding upon party action, and an attempt will be made to form a combination to pass bills over the governor's veto. The members who live in localities where there are institutions demanding appropriations are taking advantage of this opportunity to override the governor's objections to large appropriations, and in all probability a two-thirds combination will be formed. It has also leaked out that the republicans who desire to hold the territorial offices will attempt to have the caucus endorse the plan of sending a committee to General Harrison to prevail upon him to appoint a republican governor for the territory immediately after March 4, so that the offices may be taken from the democrats. As the legislature will adjourn on March 8 it will be a difficult task to get a republican on the ground before the body adjourns.

The proposition to compel railroad, telegraph, sleeping car and express companies to report a list of their property, and providing that the same shall be taxed as all other property, has caused a lively rustling in northwestern railroad circles, and the fight between the farmer members and the railroad representatives will be a bitter one, unless the grangers retreat from their extreme positions. A bill imposing a tax on insurance companies and compelling them to report in certain form has been introduced.

Several prominent woman suffragists arrived to-day, and an effort will be made to induce Miss Frances Willard to come to Bismarck to aid in lobbying a bill granting women the right to vote. A woman suffrage bill passed the legislature four years ago, but was vetoed by Governor Pierce, and it is claimed that more than a majority of the present members are in favor of the bill. The bill requiring a residence of one year before beginning action for divorce has been reported favorably by the committee, and the bill for the adoption of the Australian system of voting is gaining ground rapidly. All legislation is to be framed with a view to early statehood and with the understanding that this will be the last session of the territorial legislature.

**West Virginia.**

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 14.—The house and senate met to-day, but did not do anything, and the deadlock stands as heretofore. There is a promise from the republicans of organization to-morrow whent they meet.

### GOVERNORS INAUGURATED.

The Executives of Several States Take the Oath of Office.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The inauguration of Governor L. U. Humphrey and other state officers took place at noon to-day in representative hall. Brief addresses were made by Governor Martin, who retires, and by the incoming governor. Chief Justice Horton administered the oath of office to Governor-elect Humphrey, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court W. A. Johnson, Lieutenant Governor A. J. Fell, Secretary of State William Higgins, Auditor of State McCarthy, State Treasurer James W. Hamilton, Attorney General L. B. Kellogg, and Hon. George W. Winans, state superintendent of public instruction. This evening a reception was tendered in representative hall to the new administration, and this was followed by the inaugural ball, which was a very brilliant affair.

**General Hovey.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 14.—General Hovey and Mr. Chase were inaugurated governor and lieutenant-governor of Indiana at 2:30 this afternoon at English's opera house. President-elect Harrison, Judge Martindale and Mr. McKee occupied a private box.

**D. R. Francis.**

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 14.—Hon. D. R. Francis was inaugurated governor at 11:30 this morning. There was no parade or show, the inauguration being the simplest admissable under the law.

**Indiana.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 14.—In the state senate to-day the republican senators, through Senator Johnson, submitted a formal written protest against the election of Presiding Officer Foxe while the lieutenant-governor was at the door. The protest was ordered spread upon the journal.

**Joseph Fifer.**

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 14.—Joseph Fifer was inaugurated governor of Illinois to-day at 1:30 p. m.

**Eloped With the Footman.**

MONTREAL, Jan. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A great sensation has been caused here by the discovery of a romantic elopement, the parties being, it is said, the daughter of a wealthy New York stock broker and his footman. The young lady is a strikingly handsome brunette, and gives the name of Jennie Stuart. Her lover is a commonplace looking fellow, evidently an Englishman. He claims his name is Thomas Johnson. All efforts to discover their real identity have failed since their arrival a few days ago, but the police have communicated with the New York authorities. The young woman has plenty of money and considerable fine jewelry.

**Shepherd Fires His Flock.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The union stereotypers on the Mail and Express are on a strike. Ever since October the union has been trying to induce the proprietors to pay the union scale of $1.50, but without success. The wages paid averaged from $12 to $22 a week. Thursday afternoon the men struck. Then the proprietor agreed that the scale should be paid, and so it was until Saturday, when the entire force of eight stereotypers were discharged and their department taken charge of by a non-union printer who lost his place when typographical union No. 6 got control of the composing room.

**Axworthy Arrives at Toronto.**

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Thomas Axworthy, ex-city treasurer of Cleveland, O., arrived last night, and will take up his residence here. Mrs. Axworthy will arrive on Tuesday Axworthy says that he will be the only loser by his defalcation, and that he deplores having to face the world anew after thirty years of hard and honest labor. The only dishonest act of his life, he says, was committed through the force of circumstances over which he had no control. His shortage was $40,000.

**A Seminary Burned.**

CARTHAGE, Ill., Jan. 14.—The Gittings seminary at La Harte burned last night. Loss, $20,000.

**Died a Defaulter.**

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14.—City Collector A. R. Woodson died last April. His accounts are being investigated and show a shortage which may reach $5,000.

## THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

A Petition Praying for Municipal Suffrage for Women.

THE SENATORIAL CANDIDATES.

Manderson and McShane Nominated In Caucus By Their Respective Parties—A Bill to Regulate Banks.

**Senate.**

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 14.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Senator Roche reported from the committee on joint rules, recommending the joint rules governing the last session of the legislature, and the report was adopted.

A petition of the Woman's Temperance union of Nebraska, asking the legislature to grant women municipal suffrage, was read and referred to the committee on municipal suffrage.

A republican caucus of members of the legislature was called for this evening in the hall of the house of representatives to place in nomination a republican candidate for United States senator. A democratic caucus to nominate a candidate for United States senator was called for this evening, to be held at the Windsor hotel.

Mr. Lindsay moved that a committee of three be appointed to arrange for holding the joint convention on Wednesday for the election of a United States senator. Messrs. Lindsay, Hurd and Dern were appointed.

The following were among the bills introduced and read the first time:

By Mr. Ransom—To empower cities and villages to acquire real estate by gift or devise for parks and public grounds and for the protection of such real estate.

By Mr. Norval—For a joint resolution to amend section 2, article 15, of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, entitled "Amendment," and providing for the manner of calling constitutional conventions.

By Mr. Raymond—To amend section 354 of the code of civil procedure compiled statutes of 1887 concerning the obligations of witnesses to attend trials in civil actions, and to repeal said original section.

The senate adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

**House.**

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 14.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The house met at 2 p. m., with nearly or every member in his seat. Brink of Boone introduced a resolution increasing the number of paper wrappers from ten to twenty. Dempster asked what necessity was there for such an increase. Brink replied that the papers come seven days in the week, while wrappers were only furnished for the days the house is actually in session. Delaney moved to lay the motion on the table, which was lost by the close vote of 34 to 39.

Dempter then moved to amend, extending the allowance of ten wrappers to each day in the week, which was accepted, and the amendment prevailed.

Mr. Diller, from the committee on mines and mining, reported that they had house bill No. 2 under consideration and reported it back with the recommendation that it pass as amended. The bill as amended reads as follows:

The professor of geology in the university, who shall be ex-officio state geologist, and such other members of the said university as may be able, by reason of their scientific attainments, to assist in the work, are hereby authorized and directed to make, in co-operation with the United States geological survey, a geological survey of the state of Nebraska with especial reference to economic results.

The sum of $5,000 annually, or $10,000 for the next succeeding two years, is hereby appropriated, out of the general funds, to defray the expenses of said survey, including all legitimate expenses of field work and office, the salary of one assistant to the state geologist not exceeding $1,500 per annum. Compensation to the state geologist for the direction and oversight of all the work in addition to his own work in field and office, such compensation not to exceed $500 per annum, the purchase of apparatus, instruments and supplies, and all other necessary expenses; and the auditor of public accounts is hereby authorized and instructed to issue warrants from time to time in such sums as the necessities of the work may require, but the sum total of such warrants shall not exceed $5,000 annually.

On motion of Mr. Gilbert, of York, the use of the hall of the house was tendered to the third house "for the inauguration of the 'squatter' governor" and for other ceremonies. Carried.

On motion of Mr. McBride the house went into committee of the whole for the consideration of house roll 10—Morrissey's anti-Pinkerton bill.

McBride moved to amend the bill by inserting the words, "No private company or corporation within the state shall be allowed to maintain armed men for police purposes."

Cady moved to refer the bill to the judiciary. Lost.

An amendment in these words to McBride's amendment was then proposed: "Except in case of riots or to protect life or property."

Morrissey said "he only proposed by this line to prohibit any one from acting as a policeman who is not a citizen of the state, and that he intended to introduce a supplementary bill authorizing the governor to employ deputy sheriffs in cases of riot, and that they shall be paid by a special tax levied on the property of the individual or corporation that may request their services."

After some more general discussion the motion to refer the bill to the judiciary committee was renewed and carried.

After disposing of Morrissey's bill, the committee of the whole took up house roll No. 34—Mr. Keiper's bill. The intention of the bill is to compel county boards to pay the expenses of the sheriff in serving papers in cases of misdemeanors, a matter now left to their discretion. A very animated discussion followed. St. Rayner thought that such a law would bankrupt this section of the country.

Baker ably defended the bill. He said that parties who are compelled to attend court should certainly be paid for it, and that officers who serve warrants should not be compelled by law to serve papers without some provisions being made for the costs.

Olmstead said the bill was against good public policy.

Caldwell also defended the measure, and failed to see how it could increase taxes unless everybody was dishonest, and he did not want to assume that to be true.

The bill was defeated.

Very few bills were introduced to-day.

Cady introduced a bill to punish the selling of intoxicating liquors to minors, drunkards and others, by parties not authorized to sell.

Caldwell introduced a measure for the regulation and government of banks.

The bill is a very elaborate measure. It provides for a graduated paid up capital based on the size of the cities in which the bank is to be located. An examiner is also to be appointed to supervise the banks, and other stringent provisions are made for the protection of depositors. The bill was drafted by a committee and will receive strong support.

A resolution instructing the committee on public lands and buildings to prepare a bill extending time on payments of contracts for school lands that fall due in 1889 and 1890 was passed.

### WAITING FOR THE PRINTERS.

The Progress of Business Seriously Delayed in the Senate.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 14.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The senate has now been in session two weeks, and yet no bill has passed the third reading. They have gone through the order of business formally, but no important action has been taken. The modification of the original action, which requires the printing of all bills after the second reading is the cause of this. The senate meets, and, after going through the motions of doing business, adjourns. It has gone on in this way now for a week, and how much longer it will thus continue no man can tell. Everybody supposed that the senate would get down to business a week ago, but there is as yet no sign of business. Committees have considered several bills, and have been ready to report them for a week past, but everything has to await the pleasure of the printers, who seem to be in no hurry to facilitate the public business. Meanwhile the senate meets and adjourns at the price of some $500 per day. The action of the senate in recommending the resolution originally adopted was foolish. It was not done because any senator really thought it a necessary or useful scheme. It was done at the instance of a horde of Lincoln printers who saw themselves deprived of the chance to print all the bills that should be offered at a cost of $1.05 a page of coarsly printed matter. The whole opposition originated with the printers. Nobody else cared a fig whether the bills were printed or not. The tax payers, who will be called upon to foot the expensive bills for useless printing, will be expected to pay without a protest the enormous expenses attaching to the running of the senate for a week, and the large expense of printing bills that nobody will ever read. The cost of the needless delay will probably foot up fully $10,000 before the senate concludes its session. And so the massive wheels of the senate continue to move slowly around, greased by the sweat of the farmers who will be called upon to foot the bills.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The normal school committee consists of Meeker of Chase, Coleman of Antelope, Bisbee, Winter, Diller, Yutzy, Scoville, Baker and Ballard. I endeavored to interview the committee on the normal school question with the following result:

Ballard—Have not yet taken the normal school fever, but can't say just now what I will do when we get to considering the bills.

Bisbee—I don't favor establishing more than two or three at most. Of course, I want one at O'Neill, in my own county.

Coleman of Antelope—I don't know what I may favor. I have not yet met the chairman and don't want to express myself.

Yutzy—I think the state might have another north of the Platte, but am opposed to all extravagance of every sort, and will not favor devising any new ways for spending the public money.

Winter—I don't believe any of the bills will pass. Fremont has a building which it will donate to the state, and I may be in favor of establishing one there. My own town of Ainsworth would like to have a school and it would be a good location, but I don't think there is any possible show of securin one for that locality.

Diller—I don't approve the policy of scattering the state institutions. I think it would be better if they were all at Lincoln. I don't think we can afford to establish over two at most. My colleague, Mr. Baker, I think, holds about the same views that I do, and will favor establishing two, or not more than that.

Chairman Meeker could not be found, but it is known that he is in favor of establishing one at McCook, in his own district, and perhaps another in the northern part of the state.

### MANDERSON AND M'SHANE

The Nominees of Their Respective Parties for the Senatorship.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The republican members of both houses met to-night in the house for the purpose of nominating a candidate for United States senator. General Cannon was elected chairman. He said that there is but one way to have a strong representation in congress—first, to select good, able men and then to stand by them through thick and thin. "Let us stand by our representatives so long as they are able and trustworthy."

There were 119 present. Messrs. Ransom and Horne voted for Van Wyck, after which Mr. Ransom moved that further ballotting be dispensed with, and Hon. C. F. Manderson be declared the unanimous nominee of the convention, which was carried.

The chair, under instructions from the house, informed Manderson by telegraph that he had been unanimously nominated by the joint caucus as representative to succeed himself. After an effort had been made, in vain, to introduce a resolution pledging the republicans of the legislature to submit a prohibition amendment to the constitution, the convention adjourned.

The democratic members of the legislature met this evening and nominated McShane as their candidate for United States senator.

### THE PACKING HOUSE RATES.

The Matter Thoroughly Discussed at a Meeting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The demand of the Chicago packers that uniform rates be made on shipments of live hogs and packing house products from western points, led to a conference to-day between a committee of the packers and representatives of the western and southwestern railroads. The whole question was canvassed, but no conclusion has been reached. The packers insist that the rates on packing house products should be no lower than those on live hogs, claiming that the difference now existing between those rates is a discrimination against Chicago. This view of the matter is naturally combatted by the packers at western points, who claim that they will be driven out of business if such concessions are made to their Chicago rivals. A delegation of Iowa packers will arrive here to-morrow to present their case to the railroads and after hearing both sides of the controversy the roads will decide what to do. The board of trade will defer sending its petition to the inter-state commission until Wednesday, when the railroads are expected to be ready with their decision.

**Opening of the Landtag.**

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The landtag was opened to-day. The emperor in his speech opening the session, declared that all the foreign relations of the country were friendly. He said that during his recent visits to friendly sovereigns he gained in conviction that Germany might confidently cherish the hope of peace. The continued blessings of peace are shown in a gratifying manner by the improved economic situation of artisans. The financial position of the country is satisfactory.

**Small Riot in Waterford.**

DUBLIN, Jan. 14.—A dispatch from Waterford says that fourteen persons who were sentenced to one month's imprisonment for participating in the "Manchester martyrs" demonstration there were taken to prison to-day. They were escorted to jail by policemen, a crowd with a band of music following them. The police charged upon the crowd with clubs, and quite a conflict ensued. Several persons were badly injured.

**A Natural Gas Excitement.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 14.—The excitement caused by the reported discovery of natural gas near Oak Creek, ten miles south of this city, has been intensified by a report from reliable gentlemen who visited the city to-day that the well vent was lighted the other evening and produced a flame nearly thirty feet in height. The odor from the well strongly resembles that of ordinary illuminating gas.

**The Prussian Diet.**

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The upper house of the Prussian diet was opened to-day with patriotic addresses by the president and vice president. Enthusiastic cheers were given for the emperor.

**Steamship Arrivals.**

At Glasgow—The Australia, from New York.

At Queenstown—The Lord Clive, from Philadelphia.

At Baltimore—The Circe, from Glasgow.

## THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

Strong Probability That It Will Attain Cabinet Dignity.

MR. DAWES BLOCKS THE WAY.

He Thinks the Sioux Reservation Bill is Unfair to the Indians—Paddock's Land District Bill.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.

"You can quote me as saying that the bill creating a cabinet office out of the bureau of agriculture will become a law," said Chairman Hatch of the house committee on agriculture, a member of the conference committee having this measure in charge, while talking to your correspondent this evening about the probability of President Harrison having another cabinet officer to select. "The conferees," continued General Hatch, "were appointed with the understanding that they would agree upon some terms, and they will agree. Neither the men acting on the part of the house, nor those for the senate will let such questions as the transfer of the weather bureau to the department of agriculture defeat the bill. We are going to agree, and our report will be promptly adopted by both houses. Yes, President Cleveland will sign the bill. Senator Palmers, at the head of the conferees, on the part of the senate and the chairman of the senate committee on agriculture, coroborated this statement. The agreement will likely be reached by the middle of this week.

BLOCKED.

Chairman Dawes, of the senate committee on Indian affairs, to-day introduced a substitute to the Gifford and Peel bills providing for the opening of the Sioux Indian reservation in Dakota and Nebraska. The move made by Mr. Dawes will undoubtedly block all further progress towards legislation in the interest of throwing open the reservation. Dawes says he is acting in the interest of the Indians, while the other bills are in the interest of the white people. This is proven to be true by the titles of the measures. The one introduced by Gifford is entitled, "A bill to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux nation of Indians in Dakota, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder." The Dawes bill is entitled, "A bill to secure to the several bands of Indians of the Sioux nation in Dakota, separate reservations and a relinquishment of the remainder to the Indians, and for other purposes." The Dawes bill changes the boundaries proposed in the Gifford bill, from Battle Creek to Rapid Creek, which is a radical difference at the outset. In Section 16, after erasing the Gifford proviso that "upon the passage and approval of this act all title and interest on the part of the Indians shall be released and extinguished," Dawes inserts that "upon the acceptance of this act by the Indians, etc." He places the price of the lands at $1 an acre throughout, instead of $1.25 for a period of years and then 50 cents an acre for the land taken after that time. The Dawes bill requires the consent of a majority of each band of Indians, instead of a majority of the Indians as a body. The Gifford bill appropriates $25,000 with which to procure their consent, whereas Mr. Dawes proposes to appropoiate only $18,000.

PADDOCK'S LAND OFFICE BILL.

A substitute to Senator Paddock's bill establishing two additional land offices in Nebraska was reported to the senate to-day from the committee on public lands. The substitute differs from the original bill by a change of boundary lines made upon the suggestion of the commissioner of the general land office. In the new, or substitute bill, the northern boundary of the Broken Bow district is about eight townships south of the north boundary of the state, and the north of the Alliance district is one township farther north. Both districts have an average of about eight townships in width and an average of about twenty townships in length dividing on the 5th guide meridian west, which is the western boundary of Broken Bow district and the eastern boundary of the Alliance district. The southern boundaries of both districts are irregular. The eastern boundary of the Broken Bow district is on the 2d guide meridian as far north as the 5th standard parallel, on wich it runs west four townships and thence north to the north boundary. Two tiers of townships commencing on the west line of township 27 and running to the west boundary on the north side of the 4th standard parallel are left in the North Platte district. Two tiers of townships from the 5th guide meridian west to the east line of township 46 are taken into the Alliance district. From the east line of township 46 the 5th standard parallel is the south boundary of the Alliance district. In his letter on the subject, Commissioner Stockslager says: "While it is believed that the establishment of two additional districts would, to some extent serve the convenience of settlers, yet the limits of the district as indicated in the (original) bill are not such as I can consistently recommend. They change the existing boundaries of six of the land districts in Nebraska as at present established, and the segregation of the records will involve much additional work upon this office, which will be difficult to perform with the current business. The new land offices at Sidney and Chadron were opened for public business last year, and at that time entire new sets of tract books were prepared for those offices, and in the event of the enactment of the proposed measure new records will again have to be prepared. I am advised that a line of railroad has been carried through the country indicated in these districts, and the same will doubtless prove a great convenience to settlers who may be required to visit the local offices although most of their business may be done as well and with as little inconvenience at the existing offices. I have given the matter careful consideration and if the proposed bill is insisted upon I suggest, in order that the same may be carried into effect with as little inconvenience as possible, that the boundaries be modified." The commissioner recommends an appropriation to meet the extra expenses incurred by the the opening of the offices and the salaries of officers, etc., if the bill is passed, and it likely will be passed.

TO REDUCE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The reference of the bill introduced by Cowles, of North Carolina, to reduce the internal revenue taxation, being the internal revenue part of the Mills bill, to the committee on appriations is quite significant. If referred to the committee on ways and means it would never have been reported, but Cowles has reason to believe that it will come back to the house at an early day, and the large vote for the motion to refer it to the appropriation committee augurs in favor of the adoption of the bill in the house, in which case it will pass the senate and relieve the financial situation. If the state of business in the house was favarable to the consideration of the senate tariff bill Cowles might have not introduced this bill.

TERRITORIAL MATTERS.

To-morrow the senate bill dividing the territory of Dakota and admitting the southern half to statehood will be called in the house. Chairman Springer will offer as a substitute, his omnibus bill admitting to statehood Dakota as a whole and the territories of Washington, Montana and New Mexico. But he has promised Senators-elect Moody and Edgerton, Delegate Gifford, Chief Justice Tripp and other prominent Dakotans here that a fair and square vote shall be taken on the senate bill, so that if it is the will of the house that Dakota should be divided, it shall be. The divisionists are embarrassed by the absence from the house, just at this time, of Sunset Cox, of New York, Wilson, of Minnesota, and McShane, of Nebraska, all democrats and in favor of division. It is likely, however, that pairs have been or will be arranged for the men, and hopes are entertained by the friends of division that the senate bill will pass, or if the omnibus bill is adopted that it will be with amendments provided by Senator-elect Moody, dividing the territory and giving statehood to the southern half. The senate will accept no kind of a bill that does not divide Dakota. The vote will be very close in all probability.

THE SMALLS-ELLIOTT CONTEST.

It is very probable that the contested election case of Smalls vs Elliott, from South Carolina, involving the right of a white democrat to a seat in the house, to which a negro republican is entitled by a majority of about 25,000, at a fair election and upon an honest count, will come up on Wednesday or Thursday and be disposed of. It was reported the other day that Colonel Oats, of Alabama, the one-armed confederate, would deliver a speech in favor of the disfranchisement of the negroes, as he takes prominent and positive ground on that subject, but he has been persuaded to desist, as such a speech would draw sectional lines and turn Elliott out of his seat beyond question.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Senator and Mrs. Manderson attended a dinner given by Senator and Mrs. Palmer, of Michigan, last night.

The attorney general has approved the title to the site selected for the public building at Ottumwa, Ia., and the work on the superstructure will be begun very soon.

George B. Beckett, of Emmettsburg, Ia., and Daniel G. Eldridge, of Sheldon, Ia., were to-day admitted to practice before the interior department.

ARMY MATTERS.

By direction of the secretary of war Private John McLain, company D, Eighth infantry, now with his company, is discharged from the service.

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the division, is granted Captain Thomas Sharp, Seventeenth infantry.

PERRY S. HEATH.

### THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

Several Hundred Visitors Call to Pay Their Respects.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—There was a constant stream of visitors at General Harrison's residence to-day, and in consequence this was one of his busiest days. Out of several hundred visitors very few had any immediate business with the president-elect. They merely came to pay their respects. Among the callers this afternoon were fifteen members of the Indiana electoral college, who paid their respects, and a deputation from the National Service Pension association, of which General Hovey is president, headed by Captain John Hogarty Losier. John F. Plummer, the New York merchant, who arrived yesterday, spent a couple of hours with General Harrison last night, and this morning held another conference, accompanied by Arthur E. Bateman, a New York banker of considerable political influence. It is understood that both of these gentlemen are friendly to the interests of Warner Miller.

Mr. Plummer admits that he was sent for by General Harrison. In reply as to how much political significance attached to his visit, Mr. Plummer answered: "Well, as to how significant it is, General Harrison can tell better than I can. It may seem strange to you, but I really do not know what my visit does mean, as General Harrison has said nothing to me indicating any intention he may have."

Another party of New York politicians arrived in a special car this morning, it is understood in the interest of Platt, which seems to indicate that the whole trouble between the Platt-Miller factions is to be fought over in General Harrison's presence. Their visit was largely of a social character, but Editor Sleicher intimated that there was some politics in it, leaving but little doubt that they spoke for Platt. Both the New York parties left the city this evening.

The west also had a strong delegation here to-day from Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Dakota and Wyoming. The prominent members of the party were Hon. G. L. Laws, secretary of state for Nebraska; Hon. J. W. Ovey, of Hays Centre, Neb.; E. A. Harvey, of Orleans; James W. Dolan, of Indianola, Neb.; J. R. Hamilton, of Newton, Kan.; George W. Lumley, of Dakota, and E. D. Miller, of Rapid City. They came to lay before the president-elect matters relating to the alleged homestead irregularities which they, and the people represented by them, think that he should be acquainted with. They urged him to select a broad man for the interior department who would treat the settlers living on homesteads with humanity and encourage them to prove up and secure titles to their holdings instead of impeding their efforts in this direction by technicalities. Secretary of State Laws says that many homesteaders find it almost impossible to secure titles; that the land department is from three to seven years behind in issuing patents. As an example, he cites the condition of affairs in the McCook, Neb., land office, where 320 claims have been suspended and the owners put to an expense of $200, which they could not afford, getting witnesses and going long distances to prove their identity and positions. Out of 720 cases of filing of proofs in that office only twelve have been cancelled. There is good reason to believe that the Nebraska delegates suggested consideration of Hon. J. M. Thurston's name as a suitable head for the interior department.

Prof. David Swing, the celebrated Chicago divine, was the guest of General and Mrs. Harrison this evening by special invitation.

**Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Pensions granted Nebraskans: Original invalid—George Hadkin, Nemaha City; Francis M. Bervie, Osceola; John Lutz (deceased), Lincoln. Restoration—John A. Gilbert, Loup City. Increase—Henry Hart, Nemaha City; Samuel L. Graves, Belvidere; John E. Parker, Edison; John Thornton, Blair; Edwin Hughes, St. Paul; Thomas Ellis, Humboldt.

Pensions for Iowans: Original invalid—John S. McKibben, Fort Madison; Patrick Mahoney, Westside; C. C. Perdue, Liberty; Andrew J. Maxwell, Sidney; George W. Grover, Osage; David L. Johnson, Indianola; Ezekiel F. Cooley, Decorah. Increase—Webster Nagle, Saylorville; George W. Conwell, Milton; John C. Wilson, Newton; James C. Livingston, Newton; Ezekiel F. Judd, Red Oak.

**Business Troubles**

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Topeka Confectionery company, a wholesale concern, which has been in business about one year, has failed. Their liabilities are about $13,000 and assets considerably less. Their stock was sold to-day for the benefit of their creditors. The Sommer-Richardson Manufacturing company, of St. Joseph, is the heaviest loser.

CLEVELAND O., Jan. 14.—The King Harness company, one of the leading manufacturing concerns of Ohio, assigned to-day. The liabilities are from $100,000 to $125,000; assets, $70,000.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 14.—Toote & Wilcox, one of the oldest clothing firms in Wisconsin, assigned this morning. The liabilities are estimated at $15,000; assets, $20,000.

**The Red Cloud Bank.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—It is stated at the treasury department that the Red Cloud National bank, of Red Cloud, Neb., is not likely to be placed in the hands of a receiver the prompt action of Examiner Griffiths having resulted in recovering the assets and securing doubtful debts to an important amount, wealthy stock holders having offered to furnish cash sufficient to pay all claims on demand. If this offer is carried out the bank will resume business under a new management.

**Deadwood Reduction Works Start.**

DEADWOOD, Dak., Jan. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Deadwood Reduction works started up to-day. The machinery and everything pertaining are working splendidly.

## STRICKEN BY HEART DISEASE

Sudden Death of a Traveling Man at Grand Island.

TRAIN WRECK NEAR HUMBOLDT.

A Freight Train Derailed by a Handcar—Several Cart Smashed, but No One Hurt—Other State Items.

**Found Dead in His Room.**

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Jan 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—J. H. Rohn, a traveling salesman, was found dead in his room at the Pacific hotel this morning. He retired last night at 8:30, leaving a call for 6 o'clock, intending to go to St. Paul on the early train. The porter rapped on the door at 6 o'clock, but getting no response he called the clerk, and together they broke in the door and found him lying on the floor dead. He was partially undressed and was tying up his laundry when stricken down. Everything was orderly, showing that he died without a struggle. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes, and the doctor pronounced it heart disease. He leaves a wife and one child, who reside at Clinton, Ia. His wife was informed of his sudden death by a telegram, and is expected here to-morrow. He was a man of about thirty-eight years of age, modest, unassuming and agreeable, and made many friends wherever he went, and was one of the most popular men on the road. His life was insured for $5,000 in the T. P. A. He occupied room No. 13.

**David City Notes.**

DAVID CITY, Neb., Jan. 14.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The waterworks which adorn our town seem to be merely for ornament, as they do not work any water. The stand pipe, as originally built, when half full of water cracked the foundation, which was built hollow, in an alarming manner, causing the pipe to lean slightly to the east, and threatening the stores in the neighborhood with destruction in the event of a heavy wind. It was condemned and the contract taken away from the contractor, Charles Schroeder. The city then emptied the stand pipe, secured it with guy ropes, tore the foundation away and are replacing it with solid stone masonry—the cost and damages to come out of the contract price, $22,000. The town is without water and the patience of the people almost exhausted.

The low price offered for corn in New York and Chicago markets has depressed trade somewhat. Farmers will not haul their corn to town for 15 cents, the price offered here.

The Union Pacific railroad is building a siding between here and Rising, about five miles from this place. The report is that they are going to start a new town there, and build an elevator. If this is true it will divert some of the grain trade from David City.

The mild weather, which has held here all winter has kept a great many wild geese from taking their departure to the south. Sportsmen in the neighborhood report many busy guns and good sport. The birds feed in the stubble fields by day, coming from the river in the early morning and returning in the early afternoon.

**An Enterprising Horse Thief.**

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Jan. 