LISTLESS AS A GRAVEYARD

Osceola a Town Where Prohibition is Almost Enforced,

AND THE PLACE IS DEAD.

Whisky To Be Had by Ostentations Use of Red Tape and Then is Probably Vile Stuff.

A Puritanical Town.

I arrived in Osceola in the evening and put up at the Howe house, an extra good country hostelry. Osceola is the county seat of Clarke county, Iowa. It is a pretty little place of 2,100 souls, a few less than were here three years ago. The conspicuous feature of the place is its public square, an area of 600 feet square, thickly studded with dwarf cottonwoods and maples and having a band stand in the center, although they have no band, and the only music the denizons hear is the wind whistling through the trees. Although this is the county seat, they have no court house, and justice and injustice is dispensed in a small, dingy room above a hardware store.

The inhabitants of Osceola are of very puritanical ken, and their laws are as stringent as the old blue laws of Con-It is against the law here to do almost anything. There are no billiards, no pool and no cards. The boys even are forbidden to exercise on the common with bat and ball. The village is in the hands of a set of cobwebby old fogies, and all sorts of amusements are tabooed. A circus would as soon think of pitching its tents in the middle of the Sahara desert, and as one gentleman remarked to me, "It is dangerous to even get a close shave,"

Osceola is averitable Necropolis-there is no business here, nor will there ever be under a continuance of the present system of things. There hasn't been a new building put up in a year and a half, and you couldn't give property away. Prices are so low that one would be compelled to sink a shaft to get at valuations. There are no new comers in the place-the same old forms and faces are all that is to be seen from one year's end to another, and they will continue to go on, it is feared, like the brook, forever. This is not a biased opinion, but one given me by three or four gentlemen, chained here by all they own on earth, and which they cannot dispose of at any price.

An occasional traveling man drops down here, and his advent is the signal for a sensation. He sells but little, and departs on the first train hence. There are no manufactures of any description, and the people depend upon agriculture solely for a subsistence. It is a corn and grass and stock country, but all trade and traffic is confined to the narrow and contracted limits of the country. The one cause or excuse for existence in Osceola is apparently for the enforcement of the prohibitory law. There are three justices in the town and twice as many constables. Their one avocation is to see that no whisky or beer is sold or drank. My first inquiry of the landlord after supper last night was whether it would be possible for me to get a "little suthin"," as a sort of a bracer before going to bed.

"Impossible, sir," said he with tremendous emphasis, "unless you are a smarter may than I am."

"Then the law is enforced here!" "To the letter, and yet an intoxicated individual is occasionally seen, but where he

gets his booze the good Lord only knows," Now, Mr. Howe is a liberal minded man, as his cleanly rooms and ample table attest, and he is no prohibitionist. He sees the effects of prohibition upon this pretty little rural retreat as readily as any other man. Nor is he afraid to express himself. He was sorry he couldn't accommodate me himself.

I assured him, however, that there was no cause for worry on my account, and that I would go out and do the town, and maybe paint it before I got back.

"The cigars that you, don't get a smell," he jocularly bantered. I accepted the wager and emerged into the cool, crisp air. The storm clouds had scurried off to the east, and fair Luna smiled from an unflecked dome of darkest blue. Lighte twinkled and glimmered stingily

from the dark-browed row of little puildings along the south side of the square. There was no one abroad, and not even

the tintinnabulation of a sleigh bell was The slumbering village beyond, the dark square of cottonwood and maple, the

ghostly fields glistening white with virgin snow, and the dismal screech of an owl-all made a scene of impressive solitude. On I went until confronted by a huge mortar on a post. I was in front of a drug store. It was Reel & Loder's. I opened the

door timidly and stepped in. A half dozen loafers were gathered about a stove in the rear of the room talking about the pyramid of Cheops. Some of them looked old and dried up enough to have been present at its building. I called the druggist aside and asked him

if I couldn't get a drink there. "A drink of what !" he asked.

"A drink of what," echoed I. "Now, what would a man drink on a refrigerative night like thist" and I gazed significantly up at a big bottle on the shelf back of him, labeled "spiritus frumenti." "We haven't got any," he blurted,

"Oh, yes you have," said I, "and I must have some of it."

"But I don't know you," said he. "Mr. Morgan, of New York, a traveling

"Are you sick!" "Unto death."

"Well, I won't see you croak -how much do you want?" "About four ounces."

And he took a vial out of a drawer and filled it for me, and in return I gave him a good round half dollar.

"Here," said he, as I was about to depart. "sign this," and he spread a book of certificates before me. I signed it. Here is the certificate. I copied it in short-

OSCEOLA, Iowa, January 10, 1889.
To Reel & Loder. Registered Pharmacy.

Amount ; kind of liquor My
true name is ; my age I
reside in , at No. ; county of , state of . . .

The actual purpose of obtaining said liquor and neither myself nor said are in the habit of using intoxicating liquors.

Then I went out into the cool, invigorating air again, and gathering my strength I hurled the bottle and its contents off across the narrow road among the naked branches of the maples in the square. I had had

enough of Iowa whisky in Des Moines, to last me for a lifetime. There are two other drug stores in the

place, Garrison's and Roberts', and at both places whisky can be had by going through the same formulary, although they are chary about selling it to strangers, so survelliant are the constables.

After visiting these I moved about the town for an hour or more, and al though I worked diligently, could trace no beer to its lair, although a young man named Cooper told me that "those who were on" could get it. He said, however, that it was not always kept in the town, but was shipped in only for special occasions.

In conclusion, I am forced to add, after a caroful and thorough inspection of the situation, and numerous talks with prominent citizens-shopkeepers, lawyers, doctors and newspaper men-that there is less whisky selling and less whisky drinking in Osceola than any other city or town I have yet visited. But that the people can and do get it there is no denying, and that the law is inoperative here as well as elsewhere, is equally patent. Mr. Temple, the leading sttorney of the tow said to me this even ing that while Osceola had retrograded, and was at present in a deplorably listless and apathetic condition, he did not lay it at the door of prohibition. He is a prohibitionist, but not a rabid or exacting one. He knows whisky is sold and drank here, and will continue to be sold and drank as long as the stuff is made.

THE INTER-STATE AGREEMENT. Views of Frominent Railroad Men on the Subject.

Chicago, Jan. 24.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- President Hughitt, of the Northwestern, returned yesterday from St. Paul. Vice-President Holcomoe, of the Union Pacific, was closeted with him during the day, but he took time to talk a few moments concerning the meetings of the presidents. Said

"I do not know what progress was made during my absence, but up to that time fifteen presidents had signed the agreement. I fook for a complete representation of all northwestern, western and southern roads At the adjourned meeting held at the Windsor hotel in New York all the roads were represented but the Illinois Central, Wisconsin Central, Burlington & Northern and Chicago & Alton. I feel confident that both these roads and those represented in the New York meeting will be represented in the New York meeting will be represented to morrow. The fact of attendance on the meeting does not imply that a president has signed or will sign the agreement. In fact, the agreement is yet in its formation state. It will be read and discussed theroughly. Should occasion require, it may be amended in any way to suit the views of the meeting."

From another source, it was learned that here is a serious doubt as to the attendance of Charles Francis Adams at the meeting. It was learned that Vice President Holcombe was empowered to represent the Union Pacific in the absence of its president, and his presence here lends color to the belief that the leader in the inter-state commerce association agreement will not be present a

he meeting.
Talks with various railroad men had by your correspondent to day regarding the new agreement produced statements of much the same nature as in the past, and expressions of doubt that anything tangible will come of the meeting. "There is no question that the theory is a good one," said a prominent traffic manager, "but long ago railroad men learned that there is considerable difference between theory and practice. The fact in this case is that railroads will use every means possible to get traffic. No restriction has ever yet been made to stick, and I don't see why the agreement not to cut rates should bind the roads any more than the previous one.' was stated on good authority here to-day that the Union Pacific has effected a traffic agreement at Sioux City with the Illinois entral and the St. Paul-Omaha lines. The Illinois Central, it is said, will henceforth receive transcontinental business throughout its territory and from castern connections and deliver it to the Union Pacific at Sioux City. The St. Paul-Omaha line will do like

The Press Reporters Excluded. CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The meeting of western railroad presidents to consider the recent agreement made in New York for the pur pose of putting a stop to rate cutting and other disturbing practices by secondary executive officers was called to order this norning at 10:30 with closed doors. President Marvin Hughitt, of the Northwestern accepted the chair in the absence of Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, temporary chairman of the association who had been unable to reach the city, though it was at his call the meeting was convened. President Perkins, of the Burington road, was also absent, and the Wis consin Central was without a representative. As neither of these roads has yet given its signature to the agreement, the meeting was at the outset handicapped by the fact that however much in accord they might be, their deliberations could not be conclusive.

The first matter laid before the meeting was the admission or exclusion of a reporter for the associated press. Mr. Hughett stated that personally, he had no objection to opening the meeting to him. The matter was put to a vote, and the reporter was excluded only one member of the meeting voting in favor of his admission. The regular matter in hand was then taker up and discussed in an informal way. At 1:15 a recess wae taken until 2:20 this after toon. Seventeen of the twenty-one lines invited to the conferdnce were represented. Vice President Stone was there for the Chi-

cago, Burlington and Quincy. The Illinois Central was not represented. Marvin Hughitt, president of the Northwestern railroad, has been asked to become the permanent president of the proposed or-ganization, but has said that the pressure of his duties is such that he cannot take it. The mpression is that the place will be urged

The territory to be covered by the proposed association lies west, northwest and south-west of Chicago, and the agreement, before it becomes binding, must be signed by the twenty-one railroads traversing that territory. The Illinois Central, Wisconsin Central, St. Louis & San Francisco and Kansas City, Fort Scott & and Kansas City, Fort Scott Gulf lines were not represented to-day. All of the afternoon session was consumed in a discussion of amendments intended to make the agreement acceptable to all the roads concerned. There was a wide differ-ence of opinion on some points, notably the question of arbitration. The meeting will continue in daily session, excepting Sunday, until an agreement is arrived at and the association organized.

FIERCE MONTANA WOLVES.

They are Spreading Devastation

Among all Kinds of Stock. FORT BENTON, Mont. Jan. 24.—Agent Leman, who has returned to the city from a business trip to Fort Conrad, in the northern part of the county, gives an alarming account of the ravages of wolves among the stock in that section. They no longer con-fine their depredations to calves, colts and me their deprenations to caives, coits and yearlings, but now attack and destroy full grown seeers. They go about in packs of a dozen or more, and ranchmen are afraid to travel alone for fear of being attacked by

A Former Omaha Lady's Death. RAPID CITY, Dak., Jan. 24 .- | Special Telegram to Tgg Bgg. |-Mrs. James U. Gridley of this place, nee Whitehorn of Omaha, died at 4 o'clock this morning of acute peritonitis. The remains will be taken to Omaha on

this evening's train for interment. Favor Oklahoma's Settlement. TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 24 .- The house to-day passed the senate resolution favoring the opening of Oklanoma for settlement.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S TRIAL. The Proceedings Brought to a Close

by a Lively Row.
DUBLIS, Jan. 24.—The trial of William O'Brien, on a charge of conspiracy, began to-day at Carrick-on-Suir, County Tipperary. The government had issued a proclamation forbidding a demonstration welcoming O'Brien, but despite this action 20,000 persons gathered around the court house. Six hundred policemen charged the crowd, using their batons freely, but were unable

using their batons freely, but were unable
to disperse the gathering.
While O'Brien was striving to pass
through the crowd to enter the court house,
he was seized by the police inspector and
dragged for thirty yards. The people, maddened by this treatment, pressed forward to
the rescue of O'Brien, but were repulsed by
the police. A number of reporters were maltreated. O'Brien complained to the judge
that the police were afternoting to incite a that the police were attempting to incite a bloody riot. When the case for the crown had been pre-

sented, Healey, on behalf of the defendant, applied for a subpount for Lord Salisbury and Balfour, both of whom, he asserted, had made speeches similar to those of O'Brien. The court refused to issue subplenas. The spectators in the court room received this decision with murmurs, and the magistrate or-dered the galleries be cleared. While this was being done, O'Brien exclaimed: "The clear out, also," and started for the door. A constable grabbed O'Brien, but, after a sharp struggle, with the aid of some of the spectators he managed to reach the street. An immense crowd escorted O'Brien through the town. The police used their batons without mercy upon the people, who responded with stones and sticks. who responded what stones and stacks. Detering the melee O'Brien was struck violently in the breast with a rifle stock. Scores of persons were injured. The court issued a warrant for the arrest of O'Brien, and then adjourned. The police, with fixed bayonets, are patroling the streets of the town.

A French Duel.

Pants, Jan. 24 .- A duel was fought to-day between Cornudet, member of the chamber of deputies, and Chabnouilland, editor of a newspaper. The latter was wounded. The fuel was the result of a quarrel growing out of the candidacy of Boulanger.

Di Murska's Remains Cremated. Berlin, Jan. 24.—The remains of Mme. D Murska and her daughter were cremated yesterday at Gotha. The urn containing the ashes of Di Murska is inscribed: "These ashes are all that remain of a nightingale.

Boulanger is Menaced. Pants, Jan. 21. -It is asserted that the poce are preparing to bring about ementes which will afford a pretext for the arrest of General Boulanger and his friends.

Prussian Officials Resign. Berlin, Jan. 24.-General Von Schellendorff, the Prussian minister, and Dr. Von Schelling, imperial minister of justice, have

OVER A HUNDRED THOUSAND.

Gigantic Swindle of Eastern Creditors By a St. Joseph Firm. St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 24.-[Special Telegram to The Bee. |-A private letter was received here to-day which locates Jacob Rohn, of the defunct lace and silk house of Kohn & Furst, in Toronto, Canada, and the requisition from Governor Hill to Governor Morehouse, which it seems has been with the chief of police since the failure, on October 15, will be of little use. It is now charged that a short time prior to the failure Jacob Kohn had gone east, representing his firm as having aimost untimited capital, and bought to the limit of his credit in New York, Maysville, Amsterdam, Albany, Indianapolis and Elkhart, Ind., St. Louis, Louisville and Macon, Ga. The eastern creditors in some way learned of these gigantic purchases and at once filed thirty-two suits against the firm. They also had warrants issued charging Kohn with obtaining money under false pretenses and sent Charles Heidleberg, of Inspector Byrnes' staff, to St. Joseph to serve them. He observed the greatest secrecy in his movements, but while the necessary steps were being taken to obtain a requisition young Kohn got wind of it and disappeared. It is now positively known that just before the failure large consignments of goods were shipped to auction joints in St. Louis, Kansas City and elsewhere, where they were sold out at ruinously low figures. The loss to eastern creditors will amount to \$150,000. Kohn is about thirty-five years old and a son-in-law of Abraham Furst, who, up to the time of the failure, was supposed to be one of the wealthiest Hebrews in the city.

THE DEAD CONGRESSMAN. Resolutions of Regret By His Col-

leagues in the House. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-The entire delegation in congress from Missouri, together with Speaker Carliste, Randall and other members of the appropriation committee, met this morning to take suitable action upon the death of Representative Burnes. Resolutions were adopted expressing sorrow at his death; suggesting the appointment of a committee of members of both the house and senate to attend and superintend the funeral; that the expenses of the funeral be paid out of the contingent fund of the house, and that the house adjourn as a mark of respe ct.

The committee on appropriations, of which

Mr. Burnes was a member, met and adopted resolutions of regret.
In accordance with the terms of the reso-In accordance with the terms of the resolution adopted by both houses of congress this afternoon, a committee, consisting of Senators Vest, Teller and Coke (Teller having been substituted for Cullom) and Representatives Mansur, Stone of Missouri, Wade, Sayers, Bynum, Henderson of Iowa and Perkinson, were appointed to accompany the remains of Mr. Burnes to St. Joseph, Mo. The remains left to night for St. Joseph under escort of the joint congressional committee and the son of the dead congressman.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate. Washington, Jan. 24. - A message from the house of representatives announcing the death of Representative Burnes and the appointment of a select joint committee of seven representatives and three senators was received and laid before the senate.

Mr. Cockrell offered a resolution declaring the deep sensibility of the house at the aniouncement, and concurring in the resolution of the house. The resolution was agreed to and then, on motion of Mr. Vest, as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the senate, at 12:35, adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-In the house, Mr. Dockery of Missouri, announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Burnes, and then offered resolutions framed at a meeting of the Missouri delegation and they were unanimously rdopted. Accordingly, at 13:10, the house adjourned. More Trouble Expected.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 24 .- The latest information received here relative to the strike in the Elkhorn coal region is that all is quiet, but that trouble is likely to break out at any moment.

Popular Opera Singer Dead. New York, Jan. 24.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Selina Dolaro, the singer, who has been popular in opera bouffe for nearly two years in England and America, died last evening, aged thirty-seven.

The Death Record.

SAN DIEGO, Cala., Jan. 24.—Captain Bertram Hanson, for many years local passenger and land agent of the Union Pacific railway, died here yesterday of consumption.

PUT TO SHAME IN SAMOA.

Consul General Sewell Tells How Americans are Treated There.

MADE HIM AN INTERPRETER.

Defiant Utterances of a Bismarck Organ and the Interpretation

Put Upon Them at Washington.

Secretary Bayard Denounced. New York, Jan. 24.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—A Washington correspondent telegraphs that he has seen the secret testimony given by Consul General Sewall before the senate sub-committee that investigated the Samoan question. There has probably never been given by an official of the government of the United States testimony more condemnatory of the head of the department of which he was an official. Throughout the testimony there is a guarded but emphatic condemnation of the attitude of Secretary Bayard toward the Samoans. Mr. Sewall constantly tells of appeals made to the state department to support him in the position which he took, under instructions, he says, from Secretary Bayard, and he constantly suggests that the Samoan people have been placed in this present unpleasant predicament by the failure of the state department to fulfill its promises made through him. Sewall gave a history of the negotiation of the treaty with Samoa and of the difficulties on the island.

In answer to a question of Mr. Evarts regarding the ambassador from Samoa with whom the treaty was negotiated, Sewell aid: "He is still there, impressed into the service of the government which Germany put into power, as an intepreter, forced to served by threats at the peril of his life. He is an intelligent man, and the fact that we sent him on a vessel of war was one of the evidences of our attitude toward those peo-ple that much impressed him. I sometimes think as affairs have gone on it was quite un-fortunate we ever had a treaty with them and ever maintained the attitude toward them we have, which has not been consistently maintained. They have been made to suffer for this, and they are suffering now

most cruelly." Concerning the attack of Germany upon the Samoans, Mr. Sewell said: "I was quickly made confident on my arrival in Samoa, from what was suggested to me with some positiveness from a German source, that this movement then contemplated by Germany was part of a great move-ment which would begradually enforced and I think the course of recent events has justi-fied this conclusion. It was that Germany was to take Samoa and England was to take Tonga island, and it was suggested that the Hawaiian islands would remain as they were. But I was made to feel at that time, and my impression has been strengthened since, that if the Samoan islands went to Germany and Tonga to England, both of those powers combined would, for the benefit of either, begin active operations in Hawaii."

begin active operations in Hawaii."
Sewall related at length the high-handed and bullying acts of the Germans and particularly their very evident animosity toward Americans, whom they are evidently bent on driving out of the country, that they may monopolize its trade. Mataafa has refrained from active corrections against the frained from active operations against the insurgents under Tamasesoexcept in defense, because of assurances given him by Bayard through Sewall that the United States would see that his government, which is the only one, was maintained. The state department has utterly failed to do a thing toward car-rying out these promises, and Mataafa is in a very unpleasant predicament. Sewall told the committee that the sending of our warships to Samoa with the class of instructions Admiral Kimberly had been

given would be useless. The German com-manders are fully advised of the nature of these instructions and know just how far they can go with them. "It is not a question of actual protection of American property there," said Sewall, "so much as the protec-tion of valuable and growing commerce, and the fulfillment of absolute pledges made to This can be done only by protecting the Samoans against spoliation."

Does Bismarck Dety Us? Berlin, Jan. 24.-The North German Gazette (Bismarck's organ) denies the existence of any treaty precluding any European power from acquiring or seeking to acquire the ascendency in Samoa. The Gazette also denies that England and the United States are agreed that the proceedings of the German agent in Samoa are contrary to the stipthe treaties concerning Samoa, and are opposed to diplomatic etiquette, and that those powers have officially notified the German government accordingly. The treaties be-tween Samoa and Germany, England and the United States, the Gazette further says, provide that Samoa shall concede to each treaty-power equal rights with any other power, but no treaty regarding the neutrality r independence of Samoa exists between Germany and the United States. The article has caused somewhat of a commotion in official circles here. By some persons it is regarded as a deliberate defiance to the

Washington government. The Sentiment at Washington. Washington, Jan. 24.—The dispatches from Berlin and London in regard to the attitude of Germany on the Samoan question were the subject of general discussion to day. A representative of the Associated press was accorded a brief interview with Secretary Bayard this evening. He said he had read the dispatches in question, but it would not be proper for him to discuss their subject matters at this time. In regard to the statement that Germany would violate no treaty in acquiring ascendancy in Samoa, Bayard called attention to the declaration concerning the boundaries of the German and English do-minions in the West Pacific ocean, signed at Berlin, April 6, 1886, and said be thought this agreement precluded German acquisi-tion in Samoa, and that she was bound to respect the rights of that island.

Assistant Secretary Rives intimated that there were important differences in the statements made by the North German Gazette and the president's message to congress of the 16th inst., in regard to the treaty rights of Germany, Great Britain and the United States in the Samoan matter. He declined to point out the discrepancies, but it is un derstood that he referred particularly to that passage in the message where the president says: "Acting within the restraints which our constitution and laws have placed upon the executive power, I have insisted that the autonomy and independence of Samoa should be scrupulously preserved according to the treaties made with Samoa by the powers named (Germany, Great Britain and the United States) and their agreements and understanding with each other. I have protested against every act apparently tending in an opposite direction, and during the existence of internal disturbance one or more vessels of war have been kept in Sa-moan waters to protect American citizens

and property."

Secretary Whitney said that the policy of the government was fixed, and anything which might be said in regard to it must come from the state department.

Senator Edmunds, when made acquainted with the tenor of the utterances of the Ber-lin Gazette, said: 'I suppose that the expression of such opinion will not serve to deter the American people from carrying out any policy they may adopt as desirable or necessary. The Samoan islands are of great im-pertance with relation to the development of trade via the projected canals across the Isthmus of Panama and Nicararua." Such members of the house committee on foreign affairs as could be seen to night were

averse to discussing freely the present state

of our Samoan relations, in view of the fact that the subject is now before the committee and they are expected to communicate their views formally to the house in the shape of a report. Representative Russell of Massachusetts, when told of the position taken by the Gazette, remarked: "If matters should reach an extreme point I don't believe we are going to be eaten up by any European

Hyatt, a leading republican member of the committee, was inclined to take a peaceful view of the situation. 'The fact is,' said Hyatt, "we are suffering from lack of information. The president, to use his term, 'belated' the entire subject to congress, but unfortunitely failed to copy the correspondence between the representatives of the United States, England and Germany. Just what that agreement is or how it binds the United States nobody in congress knows, but it must be a very bad agreement under which the present state of affairs in Samoa has resulted. So long as the country knows that the wise men of both political parties in the senate have been fully advised and taken into the president's conadvised and taken into the president's confidence, the people rest in ease. Touching on the possibility of serious trouble resulting from the Samoan affairs, he had confidence in the strong sense of the leaders on both sides of the sea. After all, a matter of such slight importance could not reasonably be expected to bring about a war between the United States and a nation which has for us the kindest and warmest feelings. But it was kindest and warmest feelings. But it was possible," said Hyatt, "that he was dealing with a weak and moribund administration, and he might readily fall back upon his old and well known policy in order to gratify the passion of the German people for colonial possession."

Senator Morgan of Alabama said that the administration had been active in asserting our rights in Samoa, and congress has shown a strong determination to support the administration in any action looking to the pro-servation of the independence of the islands and the protection of American interests there. "I think," he said, "that the steps al-ready taken will prove adequate to the emergency, and I am perfectly satisfied that whatever rights we may have will be faithfully protected. We have material interests in these islands, and shall tolerate no act on the part of another power which will inter-fere with our free commerce with them." Senator Frye said: "I think our treaty rights are such in Samoa that we cannot permit the independence of Samoa to be taken away from her. If Germany can put a governor who is nothing but a tool of her own into power in Samoa, we can compel them at once to give notice to the United States to terminate all our treaties, and after the notice they would be terminated in a

"Do you regard the situation as threaten-

ing?"
"I think the idea or war is absurd."
Senator Dolph said: "I think that the
treaty between the United States and the Samoan government, which was ratified be-fore the treaties between that government and any other civilized government, confers upon us rights and creates to us obliga-tions which are inconsistent with the de-struction of the independence and autonomy of the Samoan government. In the interest of our present and great prospective com-merce in the Pacific, the independence of the Sandwich and Samoan islands should be preserved."

The Newspaper Man Did It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.-A Honolulu bulletin of the 15th inst. reaching here yesterday by steamer prints what purports to be a circular just sent out by the German officers at Samoa regarding the late disturbances there. In general the circular denies that the Germans on the islands have oppressed or mistreated the natives, and confirms the statement that the late battle in which twenty-two Germans were killed was led by an American correspondent.

Germany's Side of the Story. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Dispatches have

been received at the state department from Mr. Pendleton, the American minister at Berlin, in regard to the Samoan question. Their contents are withheld from publicity except some extracts from German newspapers giving accounts of, and commenting on. the fight in which so many Germans lost their lives. The previous languid tone of the press in regard to Samoun affairs was quickened to fever heat by Das Kleine Journal, of Berlin, of the 7th inst., which says:

According to official reports from Apia of December 28, the corps of the Olga was sent to accompany the German consul to the scene of war on the natives in consequence of the destruction of German property and bodily insults to men of the marine while on leave, the consul going there for the purpose of instituting disarmament. On the way to Boilele plantation the landing corps of the Oiga was by surprise attacked by the insurrectionists under the leadership of the American, Klein. A landing was thereupon made by the landing corps of the Oiga the made by the landing corps of the Olga, the cruiser Adler and the gunboat Eber, and the natives were thrown back and several of their villages situated on the coast destroyed Lieutenant Sieger and fifteen men were killed, and Lieutenants Spengler fand Murchardt, as well as thirty-six men, wounded. It was a victory, but a costly one, and not one to be rejoiced over. The Germans meddling in the quarrels of King Mataafa, Malietca and Tamasese have been hailed with rejoicing from several quarters for the rea-son that the final result was expected to be the occupation of Samoa by the German empire. England and the United States do not however, agree to such a consummation, and now we have even lost a number of men in battle with the despised islanders; a new leaf in the history of our colonial policy—a laurel leaf, but what sort of a one? Other extracts are of the same general tenor, and indicate clearly a press opinion that the Germans intended to compel peace

on the islands by disarming the natives.

Recognizing Its Importance. Washington, Jan. 24.—Chairman Herbert, of the house committee on naval affairs, today sent a letter to Secretary Whitney, acknowledging the receipt of his letter of January 23, calling attention to the importance of making an appropriation for the harbor of Pago Pago, Samoa, and stating that appropriate representations will be made to the house of representatives when the matter shall be before it. He further says that in accord-ance with the suggestions of individual members he requests that there may be transmitted any recent imports from the Samoan islands showing the condition of things, and requests the department for an announcement of a definite policy, and wants to know if any further enlargement of the appropriations for the navy department should be made in view of existing condi-

Indicted for Bribery.

Indianapolis, Jan. 24 .- It is stated that nearly one hundred indictments have thus far been returned in the election cases by the federal grand jury. A large majority of the parties said to be indicted are republicans, among them Senator Carpenter, whose scat is now being contested by Scott Ray. Carpenter says he never saw the man he is ac-

Oklahoma Settlers Evicted.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Jan. 24.-A company of United States troops arrived at Purcell, Indian territory, yesterday from Fort Reno. They crossed the Canadian river and drove out of the Oklahoma country over six hundred families, which are now encamped around Purcell. Some of the people resisted and had to be tied to wagons and were pulled out in this way.

A New Steamboat Company.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 24 .- A new steamboat company has been formed in this city under the name of the St. Louis, St. Paul & Minneapolis Packet company. The object and purpose of the company is to revive the upper Mississippi river trades and make it what it was years ago. The company will have a thoroughly equipped line and first class steamers.

THE AMERICAN NAVY. Report of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In its report upon naval appropriations, the bill of the house committee on naval affairs summarizes the present condition and future prospects of the

navy of this country. The report says: With regard to the navy congress seems to have settled upon a policy of appropriating towards its construction about \$8,000,000 per annum. Your committee believe that this will build up a navy as fast as prudence dio tates. Our navy department and shipbuild ers are utilizing, as far as may be, by every means in their power, the knowledge acquired from the costly experience of other nations, but they must acquire an experience of their own. Too great haste an experience of their own. Too great haste on the part of the government would inevitably result in confusion and waste, and most probably in combination instead of competition among ship builders. Besides it would be an easy matter in this country to build ships more rapidly than we could supply them with armament of domestic manufacture.

Satisfactory progress is being made by

Satisfactory progress is being made by private constructors for supplying heavy gun and armor plate forgings, and for rapid fire machine guns, and, says the committee, it will be seen that congress, by the passage of the bill we report, will have taken the last store were report, will have taken the last steps neces-sary to render the government absolutely in-dependent of the world in the matter of building and equipping a navy.

It has been the constant aim of the com-

mittee and the department to provide for the best class of ships and guns equal to any in the world. There is ample competition among the bidders for construct-ing engines and machinery, and in this mat-ter American enterprise and ingenuity seem ikely to lead the world

Reference is made to the triumph of ship builders in the splendid performance of the

A Defaulter For \$100,009. HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 24.—Joseph A. Moore, of Indianapolis, financial agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company of this city, is a defaulter to the amount

of \$100,000. It is said that the defalcation will not in any degree affect the solvency of the company, or interfere with its regular dividends. Moore lost the money in speculation, and his stealings cover a period of several years. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 24.-Great astonish ment was created in this city to night by the announcement that Joseph A. Moore was a defaulter to the extent of \$400,000. Moore was born in Madison, this state, and is the son of a banker. He came to this city about

twenty-five years ago, and in 1872 secured the general agency of the Connecti-cut Mutual Life Insurance company. His operations were quite extended, covering all this state and portions of Illinois. He was also secretary and treasurer of the Moore Desk company. He was regarded as a safe and successful business man. His financial standing was not ques-tioned. He is a prominent member and vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and his personal habits are unexceptionable.
All efforts to find Moore to night have been mavailing, but it is not thought that he has

The Fidelity Failure Again.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 24.-Another phase of the Fidelity bank's tragic history came to light to-day, in the filing of an answer by Mrs. Annie Baldwin, widow of the cashier of the Fidelity. Mrs. E. L. Harper sued Mrs. Baldwin on notes and mortgages given by Baldwin and wife to E. L. Harper, and by him assigned to Mrs. Harper. Mrs. Bald-win, in her answer, states that Harper threatened her husband with prison in order to get him to sign these and that under Harper's di her husband tormented her notes. direction with stories of ruin until she signed the mortgages, the purport of which she did not un ierstand. She asks the court to declare hese papers void as to her signature, as she never intended to imperil her separate es-

The Woman Suffragists. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. - The reception room of the senate wing was crowded this morning with representatives of the National Woman's Suffrage association, which has just closed its annual session, who came to present their arguments in behalf of the proposed amendment to the constitution, ranting women the right of suffrage. The delegation to day contained representatives from Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, Pennsylva-nia, Nebraska, Maryland and Massachusetts.

The Tariff Bill. Washington, Jan. 24.—The death of Mr. Burnes and the consequent adjournment of the house prevented the tariff bill being transmitted to that body to-day, but it will go over the first thing to morrow. The bill makes a formidable document of 160 pages of engrossing paper, 17 by 13 inches in size. It is estimated to contain upward of 40,000

A Heavy Fog in New York. New York, Jan. 24. -On account of a fog this morning a train on the elevated road in Brooklyn coilided with one standing still, but did no damage to the cars. One of the the passengers lost his presence of mind and imped to the street below, killing himself instantly.

A Mysterious Death,

Columbus, O., Jan. 24 .- J. F. Wolf, jr., exassistant postmaster of Lowell, Wis., died suddenly here to day. It is thought that a severe spasm was the cause of death, though there are indications of suicide from poison-

Earthquakes in Peru. Panama, Jan. 24.—On December 3, three strong earthquakes were felt in Iquique, Peru, with an intermission of only from five

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES. Mrs. Harrison is visiting Jersey City. A territorial convention was held at Fort

A state dinner was given by the president in honor of the diplomatic corps. The total production of pig iron in the United States in 1885 was 0,490,730 gross

The lord mayor of London gave a banquet in honor of United States Minister Pheips. Lord Lytton, British ambassador, has in-

formed Goblet, French foreign minister, that

Great Britain has not annexed the two Tongway islands, as reported. United States Consul Millard at Guaymas, Mexico, has sent a dispatch to the state de-partment, denying the report that a number of Americans had been killed by the Indians near Oritz.

The Pullman Palace Car company has secured cantrol of the Union Pacific Palace Car company, Mann Boudoir Car company, and the Woodruff Palace Car company. Consideration, \$2,500,000. In the Illinois house a joint resolution was

introduced submitting to a vote of the people at the next general election a constitutional probibition amendment. It was referred to the committee on judiciary. Grosvenor, president of the Nationa Union league, has called a meeting of the national chuncil at Washington on March 2. Measures will be considered calculated to uphold the coming national administration and strengthen the republican party, especially in the south.

cially in the south. The house committee on foreign affairs, with only one dissenting vote, has ordered a favorable report on the senate resolution relative to European participation in the construction of the Panama canal. A sub-committee, consisting of Representatives Morrow, McCreary and Russeli, was ap-pointed to consider Samoan affairs.

BRICKS WITHOUT MORTAR.

The Asylum at Nebraska City Sald to Be Unsafe.

BAD WORK BY CONTRACTORS

Who Drive Out Honest Men By Unv derbidding and Then Get Even By Slighting the Un-

dertaking.

A Bad State of Affairs. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Jan. 24.- Special o Tue Ben. |- For some months past Tun Bar correspondent has been requested and urged by leading citizens to write up the work done on the recent addition built to the State Institute for the Bland in this city. It had been rumored that the new building was unsafe and in a dangerous condition. An effort was made, while the work was being done, to learn something about the alleged facts, but it was unsuccessful, owing to the reticence of the parties who were supposed to know all about it. Recently, however, the rumor of a poor job was again started by the return to the city of a gentle-man who had been employed under the contractors, Ellis, Reynolds & Sprecher, and he related to a number of prominent gentlemen, within the hearing of the correspondent, that within the hearing of the correspondent, that he positively regarded the new addition to the blind asclum as exceedingly dangerous and unsafe. He said that in walls where there should be anchors at a distance of every ten feet at the farthest, there were no anchors at all; that half the brick in the entire building were laid dry—that is, without mortar. The gentleman asserted that the northwall as it now is would surely fall some wall, as it now is, would surely fall some day, as he could move it with his own strength. He said that during the course of construction he had frequently called atten-ion to it, and that the superintendent of uilding had made complaint, but the board of public lands and building came here from Lincoln and declared the work all

right The addition is a three story building, and that it should be in such a condition as de-scribed seemed hardly credible. So Mr. scribed scemed hardly credible. So Mr. Waies who had been superintendent was called on for his opinion. He replied that he did not want to stir up a muss and would not be dragged into one, but he would say, and stand by it, that the asylum for the blind in this city was the poorest job of work he had ever seen in his life, and he had seen quite a number. He said there were thousands of brick in the building that had no mortar, and was sure there were no anchors in the walls. He would not put up such a building for fear it would fall down before he could get out. He had complained repeatedly about the work done and indedeen damned for it by the state board and leen damned for it by the state board and the local paper, which declared it a good job. He had stopped work on the building and called the board of public lands and buildings down to examine it. He said Scott constituted the entire board and as soon as that gentleman saw the work done, he thought it so much better than that done at Norfolk that it must necessarily be good, and the superintendent was sat down upon and the miserable work continued.

Mr. Wales thought the worst buildings in Nebraska were owned by the state, and the reason of this was that an honest man would reason of this was that an aboust man wond not do work for the state; that shyster contractors would do the work 15 per cent lower than it could be well done, and poor buildings and wholesale robberies were the results. Mr. Wales has been superintendent of the wood work of the new government. building, which is pronounced by the United States inspectors to be the best of any government buildings.
Prof. Parmaice, superintendent of the institute, was seen and be thought the building as good as the average state building

which was not saying very much. He did not think it in a dangerous condition, but the work was not the best and did not suit him. The contractors required considerable watching to get half decent work out of them. If the facts are as related by others best situated to know, it will be a sad blow to the friends of Ellis, Reynolds & Sprecher, and those who have been pointing to the institute for the bind as the only good building owned by the state. by the state. The report of the condition of the work has long been doubted by many, but the opinion of the workmen and superintendent of construction would indicate that the work is no better than that on other

state buildings. The Bicycle Race. LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 24 .- [Special Tele] gram to THE BEE. |-The score at the end of

the fourth night of the bicycle tournament

was as follows: AMATEURS. Miles. Pollock..... Young, PROPESSIONALS.

Knights of Pythias Lodge Instituted. Madrid, Neb, Jan. 24. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-State Grand Chancellor William Love and Deputy District Grand Chancellor Lon Weber to-night instituted Buffalo Lodge No. 197, Knights of Pythias, with a membership of twenty. The officers and members of the Cartis lodge were pres-

ent and assisted. The Weather Indications. For Nebraska: Fair, warmer weather, vinds becoming generally northwesterly. For lowa: Fair, warmer winds, becoming

ight local rain or snow; in northern portion older except in southeastern portion, slightly warmer, winds generally westerly. Budley's Damage Suit.

New Your, Jan. 24 .- The suit brought by W. W. Dudley against the Times, Evening Post and Commercial Advertiser, claiming \$25,000 damages from each paper for pub-lishing the new historical "block of five" letters, came up on the calendar in the su-

was deferred for a week. The Corn Differentials. St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 24.—The committee

preme court chambers to day, but argument

appointed by the corn factors and merchants' exchange to confer with the officials of the Union Pacific on the proposed change in corn differentials did not go to Omaha last night, as intended. Instead it will meet Vice President Holcomb, of the Union Pacific, in Chicago to-morrow.

Driven Out of the Territory. Gainesville, Tex., Jan. 24.-A company of Juited States troops arrived at Porcell, Indian territory, yesterday from Fort Reno crossed the Canadian river, and drove out of he Oklahoma country over six hundred familles who are now encamped around Purcell. Some of the people resisted and were tied to wagons and pulled out.

A Bandit Society Dissolved. HAVANA, Jan. 24 - The official announcement is made that the society of "Los Manigos" has been dissolved, and that its bands, or sets, of which there were thirty in the as-sociation, have disbanded. The society was

regarded us an aggregation of bundles and assassins, and its discuption and destruction is hailed with delight.

Steamship Arrivals. At Baltimore -The Arnamore, from Liver At Queenstown—The Brittanic and Wis-cansin, from New York. At Boston—There: Queen, from Lon-