THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1889. NUMBER 238

THEY HAVE BEEN BOUNCED.

Two Democratic Representatives from Douglas Unseated.

O'BRIEN AND SPECHT SWORN IN.

Result of the Contest Case What Had Been Expected—A Pair of Unfortunates Will Amble Home.

The Douglas County Contests.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 7.—[Special to THE BEE.]—After disposing of some routine matters the house took up the Douglas county contest cases. The question first recurred on adopting Hall's resolution declaring that neither the contestants nor the sitting members were elected, and requesting the governor to call a new election. Hall seemed anxious to take a vote, and demanded the yeas and nays.

Burnham arose and spoke in favor of Hall's resolutions. He had read the reports carefully and was wholly unable to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. So many irregularities had taken place in conducting the election in Douglas county that it is utterly impossible for this body to determine who was actually elected. He thought that the members should divest themselves of all partisan prejudice and settle the question upon its abstract merits. "If we can decide who was elected let us do so," he said. "If we can not, let us teach Douglas county a lesson and send this matter back for a new trial."

Cady called attention to the fact that if the election in Douglas county was such as to taint the general result it would invalidate the election of the whole delegation in the legislature, and if none of the six sitting members whose seats were contested were entitled to their seats, neither were any of those whose seats were uncontested.

Hall tried to explain Cady's objection by saying that the people of Douglas county were satisfied that these members were actually elected, and the house had no right to inquire into the matter. He referred to the recent case in Indiana, where Senator Carpenter was unseated and the case remanded to the people for a new election as a precedent to govern the action of the house.

Baker said the remedy Hall proposed was a heroic one, but would it settle the case on any principle of justice or honesty? "He proposes," continued the speaker, "to throw out six members and deprive Douglas county of more than half of her representation on this floor, regardless of the question whether they were elected or not."

Ballard was opposed to putting Douglas county to the expense of a new election, and believed the committee on privileges and elections had performed their duty in a proper manner and were entitled to full credit.

Gilchrist was astonished at the bold proposition advanced by Mr. Stull, and could not believe that it was seriously intended. He was emphatically opposed to any scheme to deprive Douglas county of her fair and full representation on the floor of the house.

Morrissey moved about uneasily in his seat, but kept silent during this colloquy.

Raynor was more than surprised at the bold attempt of his friend from Lancaster to disfranchise a whole county, and could not believe that the author was in dead earnest. He explained the condition of the poll books, the want of proper affidavits, the loose condition of the ballots, and other irregularities and suspicious circumstances as disclosed by the testimony. He further stated that the Meeker supplementary report would have been signed by other members if they had had time to look into the law of the case. He said the tactics of the democrats for a week before the final action was to gain time.

Cushing requested that the Douglas county delegation be excused from voting on Hall's resolution, and also wanted to know why the committee would not count the votes in the First precinct of the Fourth ward, where it was alleged that the democrats lost sixty votes by a miscount.

Rayner answered that there was no evidence before the committee of any irregularities in this ward. He also asserted that the democrats wanted the committee to canvas the whole vote of Douglas county.

Caldwell thought that a vote should now be taken, as time enough had been consumed in debate.

Hall, to the surprise of every one, now arose and withdrew his resolution.

Christy of Clay, sent up a motion to substitute the minority report signed by the democrats. In defending his motion, he said he was reared by a republican mother and corrected by a republican father, and had been a republican all his life, but that the party could afford to be lenient. They should proceed with care, argued the speaker. A free ballot and a fair count had always been the battle cry of the republican party. He could not see why the returns should be excluded from these precincts and not from others, or why the ballots in the disputed precincts should not be counted.

Delaney, a democratic member of the committee, strongly favored the motion submitted by Christy. He undertook the investigation with fear and trembling, and did not for a moment lose sight of the fact that he was acting as a juror to decide a case of much importance. He disclaimed all partisan motives, and said he would not vote to seat any democrat whom he did not think was honestly elected—afterwards adding, "I don't believe any other democrat on the floor would, either," a remark that caused a broad smile to illuminate the countenances of even several democrats.

Dempster defended the majority report, and thought that the committee should be sustained, and was ready to vote on the question.

Cady savagely attacked the motion of Christy. He said that to adopt such a resolution would be to vote a want of confidence in the committee, and it would be useless to send the report back to it. It would be impossible for the committee to transform themselves into a canvassing board for Douglas county, as some members seemed to desire.

Gilbert supported the motion of Mr. Christy. He reviewed the facts established by the testimony at length, and could not see why the actions of a drunken man in creating a disturbance at the polls should cause the returns to be rejected. In closing, he said he had not sufficient knowledge of the case; that the evidence is not sufficient to justify him to vote to unseat any of these members.

Morrissey obtained the floor and proceeded to say that he was here not as a matter of choice. "I am a better newspaper man than legislator," he added. "I am a poor man, and could not even pay my campaign assessment without borrowing the money from my republican friends." He claimed that personal friends had instigated the contest, and that Senator Manderson had written him that he had no interest in and no sympathy with the effort to deprive him and his colleagues of their seats. He declared that the committee had not given the democrats a fair show, and that the committee had refused to call County Clerk Roche to testify in regard to the manner in which the ballots had been kept.

Cady retorted that they had the clerk before them, and that he was so drunk that his testimony could not be taken, and that he had kept the keys and had in other matters done what he could to embarass the work of the committee, and that if he had never come near them their cause would have stood in a better light.

Morrissey agreed with Cady as to the actions and conduct of Roche. The colloquy between Cady and Morrisey was becoming exciting, when Fieldgrove's voice rose above the din and the member from Buffalo was recognized by the speaker. Morrissey still claimed the floor, and began to read some newspaper comments bearing on the case.

Fieldgrove finally obtained the floor and said that "some members of the house are acting as if they thought that instead of putting in our time patiently examining the testimony, the committee are all off on a drunk along with the clerk of Douglas county. Now I suggest that we send for all the returns from that county and petition the governor to call an extra session to canvass the full vote and unearth all the irregularities that occurred in the election."

Baker again took the floor and made a very strong and convincing argument in favor of the majority report. After reciting the sections of the code governing elections, he spoke as follows: "The ballots in the disputed precincts, as shown by the testimony, were not kept according to the law. The ballots were for days in charge of one of the election officers, and then for four days the ballots, without being sealed, were in the charge of a drunken clerk. Now it is not disputed that money flowed like water in the election in Douglas county, and every opportunity was presented to tamper with the ballots. Under those circumstances is it possible that these ballots, especially when they do not agree by some hundreds with the names on the tally sheets, are entitled to any credit? If they are not, they must be thrown out, and to that conclusion every honest man must necessarily arrive on a fair and full consideration of the whole case. There was no scratch of a pen on the books to indicate to the returning board to what precinct these returns belonged. It is not one irregularity of which we complain, but of a whole series of the grossest and most glaring violations of the plain letter of the statute governing elections. If this house sets the example that such returns as these we are discussing shall be counted, it will put a premium on dishonesty and have a tendency to impair the purity of the ballot at every election in the state."

The remarks of Mr. Baker were listened to with rapt attention, and sounded the death knell of the Christy resolution.

The house then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The vote was taken upon the Meeker resolution, unseating McMillan, which was lost by a vote of 18 to 78. Mr. Berlin voted aye on this motion.

Cushing moved to indefinitely postpone the majority report, and made an earnest speech in favor of his motion.

Corbin said he had given the subject much thought. He wanted to vote understandingly on the question, and had finally decided to stand by the report of the committee.

Hall renewed his motion to declare the seats vacant, and roll being called, the vote stood—ayes 44, nays 54.

After some parliamentary movements to secure further delay, a vote was reached on the report of the committee. The final vote as recorded was—ayes 57, nays 41. The following republicans voted with all the democrats in the negative:

Beechman, Bohacek, Bortis, Burnham, Christy of Clay, Farley, Fuller, Gilbert, Holm, Hall, Hayes, Hooper, Horne, Majors, Robb, Severin, Truesdell and Weber. Scoville and Olmstead were absent.

Messrs. Specht and O'Brien went before the secretary of state, took the oath of office and to-morrow will begin their duties as legislators.

Senate.

LINCOLN, Feb. 7.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Many senatorial countenances wore an expression of surprise when the following was read this morning:

Whereas, Certain accounts for transportation of committees visiting the public institutions of the state have been presented to the committee on accounts and expenditures, and

Whereas, These accounts actually include transportation for others than those who are members of these committees, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the senate that the committee on accounts and expenditures allow transportation only for those who are members of the committee on public lands and buildings, and who have actually paid out money for transportation in the performance of their duty as members of such committee.

Resolved, That no expense hereafter be incurred and no claims allowed for special Pullman cars for the committee on public lands and buildings, or for any other committee, to and from the state institutions.

Several inqueries were made as to the scope of the resolution, and it was finally laid over for a day to give a number of gentlemen time to think over it.

The bill for the relief of Adams county was finally passed; also Connor's bill directing that a sheriff's duties shall be performed by the coroner when the sheriff is a party to the case, except in replevin suits.

The remainder of the morning was spent in committee of the whole, which approved Howe's bill investing the fire and police commission in metropolitan cities with the power of granting liquor licenses; also Nesbitt's bill creating Hooker county from the unorganized territory north of McPherson county; also Norval's bill for the punishment of persons who assault or interfere with railway engines or cars, or employes operating them, or passengers who are riding in them. The bill to tax sleeping cars was recommitted.

The governor's message, advising an increase of the supreme court to five members, was referred to the judiciary committee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senator Robinson introduced several bills for the creation of Thurston county from the Omaha and Winnebago reservations and parts of Burt and Wayne counties.

The committee of the whole took up Sutherland's joint resolution asking the board of transportation to make a schedule of maximum freight rates.

Senator Nesbitt said it was a grave question, and he wished to have a thorough grasp of its details. Then he enumerated eleven statistical tables that he wanted before he passed on the bill.

Wolbach did not need a whole Poor's manual to attack the problem. He knew of discriminations, and he only asked that the railroad commission equalize these discrepancies.

Howe said he would not deny that the railroads discriminate; he would not say that they should not be regulated. He would not throw obstacles in the way of the consideration of the subject because he trusted in the good sense and fairness of the senate, but he had not had time to read the resolution and he suggested, merely suggested, that action be delayed a few days.

Ransom thought the resolution a reflection upon the commission, and he also wanted more light.

Raymond remarked that the gentlemen opposed to this resolution were the same gentlemen who a few days ago opposed the effort to get information on the transportation problem. He criticised the commission for its failure to provide the statistics needed.

Sutherland explained that the resolution was not intended to impose the Iowa or the Illinois tariff upon Nebraska railroads. What he wanted was to smooth out the unjust discriminations known to exist.

Connor said the problem was one that must be met, and he thought the most zealous friends of the railroads ought to realize that fact and accept it gracefully.

Cornell objected to the resolution because the constant agitation embarrassed the people of western Nebraska, who are seeking new railroads.

And thus the talk went merrily along. Wolbach moved to make the bill a special order, for next Wednesday afternoon.

Wolbach's motion finally prevailed and the senate adjourned.

More Judges Asked For.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 7.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The following communication and message was presented to the house and senate by the governor this afternoon:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEBRASKA—To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from the judges of the supreme court of the state of Nebraska setting forth the necessity for the addition of two members to that tribunal. I fully concur with them in the views presented. I have for some time been convinced that, owing to the large increase of business in that court, the number should be increased to five. I therefore respectfully recommend that a provision be made for submitting an amendment to the constitution of the state authorizing the election of two additional judges for the supreme court bench. JOHN M. THAYER.

LINCOLN, Feb. 1, 1889.—To the Governor: We have the honor to report to your excellency that in consequence of the great volume of business before the supreme court, caused by the rapid increase in the population, trade, business and wealth of the state, it will soon become impossible for three judges to properly dispose of the business of the court, as it is presented, with desirable promptness; that therefore the provisions of section 2, of article VI, of the constitution, are defective in limiting the number of judges to three, as no less than five judges will be able to properly and promptly dispose of the business of the court. We therefore recommend an amendment of the constitution in the manner therein provided, increasing the number of the judges of the supreme court to five, instead of three, as now provided.

We respectfully request your excellency to present this representation and report to the legislature, with such recommendation as may be deemed expedient. With great respect, etc.,

M. B. REESE,
AMASA COBB,
SAMUEL MAXWELL,
Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Soldiers' Home.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 7.—[Special to THE BEE.]—There is a growing dissatisfaction with the condition of affairs at the soldiers' home. Commandant Hammond says he has been working most earnestly, but has been hampered by the lack of means, and it is that lack which he hopes to remedy by the big appropriation he asks for. In view of current criticism and a disposition to give the affairs of the home a thorough airing, the following statement will be of timely interest. It shows in some detail the objects for which the big appropriation of $189,500 is asked:

Officers and employes wages	$ 21,840
Maintenance	36,000
Fuel and light	10,000
Drugs, instruments, stationary	2,000
Stock, implements, teams	1,200
Repairs and improvements	1,500
Furniture and bedding	8,000
Library	1,500
Ice house and cellar	1,500
Boiler, engine, laundry house, machinery	10,000
Two wings to main building	30,000
Hospital	15,000
Twenty-five cottages for families	17,000
Stand pipe, barn, sheds	5,000
Home for commandant	5,000
Deficiency on board, clothing and wages	11,452
Deficiency on buildings	6,541
Outhouses	5,460

The Proposed Pullman Tax.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 7.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The bill proposing to tax sleeping cars running within Nebraska has provoked much quiet discussion among the senators. It is not believed these corporations can be reached by ordinary tax laws, because the courts have declared such statutes invalid, inasmuch as their enforcement might be a restraint upon inter-state commerce. Two years ago Lieutenant Governor Meiklejohn gave the matter careful investigation. He found that the Pullman company always took its cases to the federal courts if necessary, and that corporation then had ten decisions on the books nullifying state laws and exempting it from state taxation. In only one case, from Wisconsin, did the commonwealth find a spark of favor. In that action the court held that the state could tax cars running between two points within the state. The problem is a difficult one, but several senatorial heads are at work trying to devise a measure that will reach the Pullman company.

An Unsatisfactory Statement.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 7.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The senate has a committee ready to investigate the agricultural department of the state university, and some one has hastened to supply the committee with copies of the first annual report of the experiment station. Following is the only account of expenditures that it contains:

The following is an approximate statement of moneys expended by the university for the maintenance of the agricultural experiment station to January 25, 1888:

For salary of director of patho-biological laboratory	$2,700 00
For apparatus for patho-biological laboratory	2,225 00
For support of experimental farm	1,843 00
For current expenses of patho-biological laboratory	2,015 00
For printing bulletins, etc	310 00
Total	$9,093 00

This is not a luminous statement, and its age does not improve it.

The Balance Explained.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 7.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Notice has been called to the fact that the report of the live stock commission shows an unexpected balance. It should be remembered that the report was closed November 30, 1888, while the appropriation is supposed to last until March 31, 1889, leaving four months in which to use up the unexpended balance. The commissioners say they have on file 100 calls for their services, and under such circumstances a cash balance is a handy thing to have in the house.

Enander's Aspirations.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 7.—[Special to THE BEE.]—John A. Enander, of Chicago, editor of the Danish paper Hemlandet, is here securing the signatures of the governor and members of the legislature to a petition asking President Harrison to appoint him minister to Denmark. He is meeting with excellent success. In like manner he has visited Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa and Kansas. He has the endorsement of six governors, several ex-governors and many politicians of less note.

To Increase the Liquor License.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The most important bill introduced to-day was a measure to increase the liquor licenses from $500 to $750 in villaves and cities of less than 1,000 inhabitants and under, and from $1,000 to $1,500 in cities of a larger size. The peculiar feature of the bill is the disposition made of the funds, one-third of which will go to the county, and the balance to the local school fund. McBride is the author of the bill.

In Nesbitt's Behalf.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 7.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Senator Nesbitt is in the field as a candidate for appointment as United States district attorney for Nebraska. A petition is being circulated among republican members of the legislature and is being generally signed. It is headed by Governor Thayer.

Legislative Gossip.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 7.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The senate resolution directing the labor bureau to gather mortgage statistics for a term of five years was indefinitely postponed.

Senator Church Howe and Hon. W. F. Bechel, of Omaha, had an exchange of civilities in the lobby of the Windsor hotel last night. Mr. Bechel accused Howe of cowardice in making an uncomplimentary reference to the Omaha gentleman on the senate floor. The senator turned upon the gentleman with a charge of being a traitor, with having accepted Howe's money two years ago. Friends cooled the belligerants with good counsel.

Chaplain Tate, of the senate, made the hit of the evening at the Loyal Legion banquet. He took the assembly captive with a short speech of fervid eloquence, and the statement is made advisedly.

Senator Raymond has been placed on the cattle trust committee in the place of Senator Lindsay, who asked to be excused.

Senator Ransom has become known as the "constitutional advisor" of the senate.

Senators Funck and Roche managed the committee of the whole to-day.

County Commissioners Mount and Turner, of Omaha, were capitol visitors to-day.

The Trials of O'Brien.

DUBLIN, Feb. 7.—Summonses have been served on O'Brien in Clonmel jail for illegal speeches on the Kenmare estate.

THINK THEY WERE TRICKED

The Opponents of the Nicaraguan Canal Bill.

WHILE FEASTING AT WHITNEY'S

The Conference Report on That Project was Taken Up and Adopted—Prospects of the Omnibus Measure.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.

Some of the democratic opponents of the Nicaraguan canal bill who left the house yesterday afternoon to attend the reception given by Secretary Whitney to Governor Hill, are censuring themselves for doing so. A number of them, too, are charging the secretary with doing a smart piece of lobbying in favor of the measure by means of the reception. It is generally understood that the Standard Oil company is at the back of the Nicaraguan project. Oliver Payne, the brother-in-law of Secretary Whitney, is near the head of the Standard Oil company. Most of the opposition to the bill has come from the democratic side of the house and senate. About four-fifths of the democratic members of the house left their seats yesterday and went to Mr. Whitney's residence and spent from two to three hours paying their respects to Governor Hill and enjoying the lunch that was spread. While the reception was in progress the conference report on the Nicaragua canal bill was taken up and adopted. Inasmuch as Payne, Herman, Olerich and other prominent democrats have large interests in the project, the bill will undoubtedly be signed. The wrath of some of the gentlemen who attended the reception and who wanted to go on record against the bill cannot be appeased. They contend that they have been tricked. An examination of to-day's congressional record, show ing thevote on the bill, does not fully bear out the justice of the indignation. Only twenty-two votes in the house are unaccounted for. All of the others are either recorded on one side or the other, or are paired, and had they all been cast in the negative they would not have defeated the bill, but some of those twenty-two were feasting at Whitney's while the voting was in progress, and they are all out of gear now.

THE OMNIBUS BILL'S OUTLOOK.

The outlook for the omnibus territorial submission bill is rather discouraging, although there is yet a chance for an agreement. Chairman Springer insists that under the instructions of the democratic caucus he is bound to insist upon the admission of New Mexico, if any territory comes into the union, and the members of the senate and of the committee are quite positive in their objections to New Mexico, because a large proportion of the inhabitants of that territory cannot read, write nor speak the English language. As one of the senators said today: "Whenever it is shown that one-half of the people of New Mexico can speak and read and write the English language, I shall vote for their admission as a state." I asked Representative Baker, who is a member of the conference committee, if there was any chance of an agreement. "Oh! yes," he replied, "a fair chance."

"Have you any idea a bill will be agreed upon?"

"Yes, I think so."

"On what do you base an opinion?"

"It is not an opinion; it is only faith."

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

It was reported at the capitol this afternoon that the president had referred the bill creating a department out of the bureau of agriculture, to the attorney general, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was constitutional; that Mr. Garland was committed against it; that ex-Representative J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, who made a violent speech against it in the Forty-eighth congress, on constitutional grounds, had had a conference with the president, and stated that the bill would be vetoed, and that the president had privately indicated that he would not approve of the measure. Chairman Hatch, of the house committee on agriculture, went to the white house to see about the report, and returned with the information, that although the presidedt has not fully determined, the bill will become a law, either by him giving his signature, or permitting the constitutional ten days to expire without action. Acting on the impression that the bill would be vetoed, a number of senators and representatives wired some prominent agriculturists to communicate their wishes to the president in favor of the measure, and many called at the white house about it this afternoon. Great pressure has been brought to bear to have the bill vetoed, but the president has at no time been inclined to disapprove of the bill unless he found constitutional objections to giving it his signature.

CIVIL SERVICE TURMOIL.

Indian Commissioner Oglesby, of Illinois, has recently been making an effort, through the president, to induce Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton, of Indiana, to retire so that a vacancy might be created by which Oglesby would return to his old position. Edgerton, it is ascertained, promptly refused to be a party to a scheme which was intended to re-organize the civil service commission with a view to securing a new tenure for the officers under the incoming administration. Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton says that the board should be completely re-organized under the new administration, and that he will not be a party to any project which will take advantage of the administration coming in next month. If Edgerton had consented to retire, and had Oglesby been appointed, the nomination would not have been confirmed. There is a feeling among republican senators and the republicans in the house that a complete sweep should be made of the civil service commission and the commissioners for the District of Columbia. There is not a republican on either board. Civil Service Commissioner Lyman is presumed to be a republican, but it is stated that it will be shown after the 4th of March that he voted for Mr. Cleveland, and if not a democrat, he is one of the original mugwumps.

FAVORABLE ACTION.

The senate committees on military affairs and public buildings and grounds have taken favorable action on Senator Paddock's proposed amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill, appropriating $30,000 for continuing the construction of necessary buildings at Fort Robinson, and appropriating $10,000 for paving, curbing, grading and setting stone steps about the postoffice site and public grounds, and repairing the fountain and walks in the government grounds at Lincoln.

PROTESTS AGAINST CONSOLIDATION.

Telegraphic protests against the consolidation of the Bloomington land office with the Lincoln office were received by both Senators Manderson and Paddock to-day. Senator Manderson will join Senator Paddock, who has been doing what he could during the past week to prevent this consolidation, in a renewed demand that time shall be given for the parties interested to be fully heard, and to-day they sent a request to the secretary of the interior to take no further action until certain information, which is promised in respect to the situation in the Bloomington district, shall have been received.

STEAM PRESSES VS HAND PRESSES.

The hearing before the senate committee of finance as to the comparative advantage of steam or hand plate printing presses was concluded this afternoon, and it is expected that the sub-committee will make a report to the full committee at the regular meeting on next Tuesday. There is no doubt in the minds of those who have attended the meetings that the committee will report in favor of the steam presses that they are a long step in the nature of economy of labor and money, and that the work produced on them is as good, if not superior to that printed in the old fashioned way. The senate is not likely to follow the lead of the house in throwing out these presses.

THE TIMBER CULTURE ACT.

The house to-day received from the senate the bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture acts. As the bill changes the homestead law in some details it will undoubtedly be agreed to. Public lands will then be subject to entrance under the homestead law only.

BLAINE AND THE SEWARD MANSION.

In an interview published in a local paper Mr. Blaine denies that he has leased the old Seward mansion, and states that he has not yet decided what house he will take. William Walter Phelps told me to-day that he had leased it, and that he was now consulting with the architects as to what alterations should be made. The reason Mr. Blaine does not live in his own house in this city is because he has none. The house known as the "Blaine mansion," and which is now occupied by Mr. Letter, does not belong to him, but has been the property of William Walter Phelps for several years.

PERRY S. HEATH.

THE CABINET SLATE.

Wanamaker's Name Placed Among the "Might Have Beens."

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7.—Among the politicians who are making up the cabinet slate the name of Wanamaker is now to be seen in the background, among the "might have beens." The cause for the change is the utter inability of any one here to give anything like a semi-authentic assurance that his name was ever actually put forth for a cabinet place. Of the new names being canvassed, those Judge William A. Wood, of Indiana; General James H. Wilson, of Delaware, and John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, are the most prominent. Perhaps no name, however, unless it be Windom's, is growing in public favor with greater rapidity than that of ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio.

Alabama had another delegation here today in the persons of General James Jackson and John A. Stevens, of Tuscumbia. They claimed that their visit was of a social nature, but it leaked out that they are opposing Mahone, and brought with them some strong testimonials and petitions in favor of ex-Governor William H. Smith, of Alabama, for attorney general.

Chairman Huston, who unexpectedly arrived from Florida to-day, had an hour's conference with the president-elect this afternoon. The arrival of Huston and the departure of New for New York this afternoon are both regarded as bearing directly upon cabinet making.

Still Another Account.

VIENNA, Feb. 7.—The following is another account of the circumstances attending the death of Crown Prince Rudolph: Rudolph had courted the baroness Marie Vetsera for four months. The liason, it is stated, was encouraged by the Countess Wallersee-Larisch, niece of the empress. Marie, who was of a romantic disposition and nervous temperament, was devoted to Rudolph. On January 28 the pair started for Meyerling, where they passed the next day together. On the morning of January 30 the two were found dead in bed. Marie had been shot through the forehead. Rudolph also had been shot, as already described. It was evident that the two had resolved to die together. The coverlet was strewn with flowers. The body of Marie was secretly taken to the cottage and thence removed for interment. The Vetsera family left Vienna on Saturday for Venice.

For Alleged Election Frauds.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A warrant was issued to-day by United States Commissioner Wyne for the arrest of John C. Hope, recorder of voters, for alleged violation of the federal laws governing elections. The instrument was not served, owing to the absence of deputies and to Hope's sickness. The complainant, Thomas Cooper, is a colored man, whose registration was refused last fall. Cooper was thereby prevented from exercising the right of suffrage, and later on was arrested on the charge of attempted illegal registration. He was lately tried and discharged; hence the present prosecution.

Big Muddy Improvements.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—The Missouri river commission held a secret session here yesterday and laid out work for the coming year. Vigorous operations will commence as soon as the weather becomes favorable for work. Among the sums decided upon to be expended at places named are the following: Omaha, $150,000; Sioux City, $100,000; Plattsmouth, $50,000; Rulo, Neb., $50,000; Nebraska City, $75,000.

Swedish Lutheran Conference.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Swedish Lutheran conference of the southwest, including the states of Kansas, Missouri, Colorado and Texas, opened to-day. Rev. E. N. Errickson, of Dwight, Kan., was elected president, G. A. Brandell, of Denver, vice president. The reports from the various states showed that the church is in a healty condition, and has increased its membership.

It Stood the Test.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 7.—The Thurlow gun, cast by the Standark steel casting company, of Thurlow, Pa., stood the government test to-day at the naval proving grounds. Twelve rounds were fired, two of thirty-six pounds of powder, with a shell of 100 pounds, and ten of forty-eight and one-half pounds of powder and 100 pounds of shell.

The West Virginia Senatorship.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 7.—The two ballots taken to-day in joint assembly for United States senator resulted: Goff, 40; Kenna, 39; Goshern, 3; ex-Senator Hereford, Governor Wilson and J. A. Preston, 1 each. The republicans in the matter of the recount for state officers to-day, became indignant and left the joint assembly, leaving the body without a quorum.

Kansas Farmers' Alliance.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Kansas State Farmers' alliance held its annual meeting to-day. They passed resolutions demanding laws to prevent the grain and cattle combine, and the control of the food products of the country by brokers. They also demanded the repeal of the state laws which permit municipal corporations to vote aid to railroads. The alliance was the guest of the legislature in the afternoon.

A Missouri Conflagation.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—A special from Steelville, Mo., says that a large part of the business section of that town burned this morning. Eleven business houses, including the Stemple house, opera house and county treasurer's office were consumed. The loss, which has not been ascertained, is very heavy and the insurance small.

Kuhn Taken to New York.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Kuhn, the Swiss who is charged with murdering a man in Wisconsin, and who was arrested on a steamer some weeks ago, has been handed over to the United States government, and in custody of an officer he sailed for New York to-day.

The Cars All Runing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Cars are running regularly in Brooklyn on all lines The new men taken on during the strike were not discharged. Many of the old men returned to work to-day.

Governor Lee's Secretary Suicides.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 7.—Captain James E. Waller, aged thirty-two, private secretary to Governor Lee, was found dead in his office at the state capitol building this morning with a self-indicted bullet hole in his head. No cause is given for the deed.

BILLY MYERS.

Something About the Illinois Pugilist Who is to Fight McAuliffe.

STREATOR, Ill., Feb. 7.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Billy Myers is a natural born pugilist. Even in school he was champion of his class, and when afterward he began work with his father as an apprentice to learn the trade of a carpenter, on several occasions he showed that game heart and indomitable spirit which now so strongly marks his character as a professional pugilist. He is of German birth. All along up to the time of the arrival of Tom Lees, the big Australian, Myers had been handled by Lincoln (for short Link) Popes and his own brother Ed, who by the way are boxers of no inferior ability. When the McAuliffe-Madden party were here a slight difference arose in views between Billy Myers and Billy Madden. It was settled, however, without anything further than a mere wrangle of words. Billy Myers is within a pound of fighting weight every day. His eye is as clear as that of a hawk; his skin, although dark as a gypsy, is as pure in its complexion as that of the olive-skinned sons of Hispaniola and his arm and hand is as steady as a bar of steel. Active as a wild-cat and as strong as a leopard, "Billy" has never yet suffered defeat, and those who know him best think so long as he stays in the ring, he never will. Old professionals are fond of likening him to Jack Randall, who first acquired the sobriquet of "the Nonpariel," a man who fought thirty battles and was never defeated, or if memory be not false, was never even fought to a draw.

Contrary to general belief Billy Myers is a gentleman. There are those who think that one who has made athletics a business must necessarily be a tough, but men of original thoughts and cosmopolitan training know better.

Streator is peculiarly the home of the pugilist. The majority of the population here is composed of miners, and a large percentage of them are of English birth or extraction. They delight in the "manly art," and it is not an uncommon occurrence here to see the first knock-down for a gallon of beer. Everything is friendly, and all in good part, the only point in the contest being to see which is the best man. Some years ago a battle took place about two miles from here, just across the line which divides La-Salle and Livingston counties, between two miners named respectively Lewis and Rogers. Everybody, that is to say about all of the able-bodied males in town, were at the ring side. The fight was under Queensbury rules, and at the end of the twenty-eighth round Lewis, though as game a man as ever faced an opponent, could not respond when time was called. He was carried unconscious from the ring in the arms of his seconds and in twenty minutes afterwards was dead. Such scenes as this and circumstances which lead to them have fired the heart of Streator youth, until it is within bounds to say that four out of every five of the boys and young men of this place are boxers of greater or less dexterity. Even in their friendly "settos" there is an amount of hard hitting and giving and taking punishment that is seldom equalled and never excelled in the roped arena.

An Early Boom for Whitney.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE]—A special from Washington regarding Secretary Whitney's dinner, mention of which was made in this morning's BEE, quotes a democratic congressman as saying: "The champagne was especially fine and I never saw a more whole-souled gathering. We will carry New York for the democratic candidate in 1892."

"For Hill?"

"No. For William C. Whitney. The secretary put in two licks for himself and one for Hill. Whitney will be nominated and elected governor in 1891 and in the following year will be an irresistible candidate for the presidential nomination. That's the way I figure it."

Three-fourths of the democratic members of the house went to the lunch, made a great deal of Hill and flattered him, but they came away talking about Whitney for president.

Want an Insane Asylum.

SPRING VALLEY, Dak., Feb. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A large and earnest meeting composed exclusively of the farmers of Spring Valley, was held at the residence of C. V. Gardner last night, for the purpose of memorializing the legislature to make an appropriation of $20,000 for an insane asylum at that place. They offer as an inducement, eighty acres of land and $2,000, which was all subscribed on the spot. Spring Valley is located equi distant between Fort Mead and Rapid City, on the line of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad, and is the most delightful valley in the Black Hills, the Italy of Dakota. The people are wide-awake, enterprising and mean business from the word go.

J. H. Hiland Steps Higher.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—J. H. Hiland departed for Milwaukee last evening, and this morning his appointment as general freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad was officially announced by telegraph. Who his successor will be as general agent at Kansas City of the St. Paul road, has not yet been decided, but it is stated that the manager will look out of town for a man to fill the vacancy. For the remainder of the month Mr. Hiland will be occupied with his usual duties as general agent at Kansas City.

Inter-Ocean Permanent Stakeholder.

STREATOR, Ill., Feb. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE]—A private dispatch to Alf Kennedy states that J. N. Taylor, of the Boston Globe, temporary stakeholder of the Myer-McAuliffe match, will arrive in Chicago Saturday, and turn over the $3,000 in his possession to the Inter-Ocean, which paper has been chosen as permanent stakeholder. The remaining $2,000 will be deposited on the day of the fight. The Inter-Ocean was agreed upon for the purpose of guarding against taking so large an amount to the ring side.

Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The senate judiciary committee will report adversely on Robinson's bill conferring suffrage on women in municipal elections. Mrs. Sara Wilson, of Lincoln, made an argument to the committee for the W. C. T. U. Judge Mason delivered an opinion that the proposition is constitutional, but the committee think it inexpedient to put it forward at this time.

He Skipped to Canada.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—A sensation was created here by the announcement that Henry Dickmann, a prominent member of the Merchants' Exchange, has skipped to Canada, leaving a shortage of $50,000. His sudden flight was brought about by the instituting of a suit for $30,000 against him by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Willmine Myer, for whom he has been acting as trustee. Mrs. Myer attached $11,000 stock in the Montell Borges Milling company, of which Dickmann was acting president.

A Boiler Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—A special from Stanberry, Mo., says that the boiler in Redmond's saw mill, at Darlington, blew up last night, killing Ben McCurry and Henderson Weeks. Another man was seriously hurt.

The Mongolians Routed.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Advices from Hanoi, Tonquin, say that French troops attacked the villages of Dinbeintong and Chochue and routed the rebels. Three Europeans were wounded. The campaign against the rebels is regarded as about ended.

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska and Dakota: Fair, colder, northwesterly winds.

For Iowa: Fair except in the eastern portion, light rain, colder, northwesterly winds.

ANOTHER SHINING EXAMPLE.

How Prohibition Operates in the Town of Chariton.

WHISKY AND BEER IN PLENTY.

Yet the Place is Dead and This Precious Law Helped Kill It—Prohibitionists Acknowledge the Corn.

A Glance at Chariton.

Chariton is on the main line of the "Q," just fifty-four miles from Des Moines. It is situated upon an elevated plain in the county of Lucas, but the town itself is so low and flat and the buildings so squatty, that to the casual observer it looks as if it had been smashed down into mother earth by a club in the hands of some fabulous giant. Chariton has a population of 3,000 souls, and it is one of the quietest, most prosaic hamlets upon the terrestrial sphere. It is surrounded on the north, south, east and west by broad fields of pasturage and Indian corn, although the quality of the grain raised here is none of the best. Chariton is distinguished for its blood red court house, nestling midst a grove of ragged maples in the center of a public square, embracing several acres for its broom factory, employing in thrifty seasons as high as six hands, and a cigar factory which is productive of the best brand of "twofers" in all this fair state. Like most Iowa towns, it is pulseless and dead, the irrefutable effect, so say its leading citizens, of the law of prohibition.

I reached here this morning in a blinding flurry of snow, and after breakfast and an hour's rest before the depot hotel base burner, I started out upon a tour of exploration. I made my way with extreme circumspection along a three-board sidewalk through the clouds of the beautiful, that were whirling and drifting and gyrating around in the most tantalizing shapes, up to the heart of the city. A crowd of a couple of dozen men congregated about the court house door caught my eye, and I crossed the main street, and up through the park to the entrance of the temple of justice. I was not dilatory in learning that the jury in the case of