THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1889. NUMBER 262

A DISCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

Rainy Weather Likely to Interfere With the Inaugural Programme.

BUNTING AND DRAPERY RUINED.

The Head of the Agricultural Department Not Yet Chosen—Carlisle and the Free Tobacco Bill.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.

"Too bad, isn't it?"

These words are on the lips of everyone, as the rain which set in yesterday continues to fall. The streets are sloppy and muddy and the brilliant colors of the bunting and drapery have bleached into a reddish purple hue. The out-door reviewing stands are soaked through, and the outlook for to-morrow is not encouraging. In spite of the rain, the sidewalks of the principal thoroughfares are crowded with people, who, with umbrellas and mackentoshes, struggle along and elbow their way in and out of the hotels. The atmosphere of the hotels baffles description. The steam from wet garments, the mud off mired feet, the odor from constant cooking, blended with the smells from the bar-rooms, makes a composite atmosphere which the strongest would gladly fly from. Those fortunate enough to have ventilated rooms have not ventured from them to-day. The restless throng of visitors sway to and fro, jostle each other, puff cigars, and now and again relieve the monotony by taking drinks which they don't want. The cabinet being practically settled, the only matter left to speculate upon is the agriculture department, and that has become tiresome. As the incoming military companies and societies come in and march through the wetstreets headed by a band a momentary ripple is noticeable and then things resume their bedraggled appearance again. About the only place of entertainment or resort outside of the churches and hotels is congress. All day long the worn out members in a stifling atmosphere have been setting the nation an example of Sabbath breaking. On the other hand, it is learned that General Harrison has observed Sunday by taking what he is much in need of, a day of rest. It has been a severe week for him and the coming week offers no relaxation. There are simply shoals of officeseekers here. The scramble for second places has fairly begun, and the fear of some other fellow getting in ahead leads to outrageous action. Whatever the morrow may bring forth, Washington today is as thoroughly uncomfortable for a respectable citizen with no ax to grind as any place on earth. Those who are here on account of a surplus of patriotism, as well as of wealth, stand a good chance to have both soaked out of them before they can get away. If the sun shines to-morrow everthing will change.

CLOSING SCENES.

The closing scene of the first hundred years of the American congress is a duplicate exactly of those sights so familiar to the visitor in the gallery on each "odd year" 4th of March for years back. The weather is as unpleasant as it could well be. A fine misty rain has been falling all day. Umbrellas and overcoats decorate the persons of each and every man as he enters the door of the capitol. The humidity penetrates everything except the gush on the floor. Every gallery is filled to its utmost capacity. There are hundreds of strangers in the corridors straining their necks for a sight through the open doors. Men, women and children are crowded out, but patiently await the chance of admission. There is a very fair attendance on the floor, but there is no chance of action on many of the bills other than the two appropriation bills, the sundry civil and deficiency. All attempts at special, private or general legislation are promptly squelched by a little knot of objectors, who are determined that nothing shall be done. The day is still Friday, according to the journal, and it will remain Friday until the hour of final adjournment. The deficiency bill is the great bone of contention, and the clause over which the fight is maintained is that which appropriates money to pay the judgments in favor of the French spoliation claimants. Motions to take a recess meet every proposition looking toward an agreement. Every effort directed at a settlement of the differences between the two houses is met by a shout of "regular order" by Bland, of Missouri, or some other small bore statesman. At this writing the prospects are that the deficiency bill will fail for want of time.

On the whole the house is as good natured as could be expected. In fact at this hour (11 p. m.) the quietness is so apparent that but for the curly tobacco smoke and the neglige appearance of the members one might mistake the gathering for a Sunday night prayer meeting. There is, however, far more cursing than praying going on at present. Members who have been promised recognition by the speaker are unable to secure a hearing because of the attitude of the filibusterers. They see the last of their chances slipping away, and bills which have been on the calendar with favorable reports for months, will die at noon, and in the next congress all the work must be done over again.

Knots of men who will be members of the house after noon to-morrow are looking on from the rear of the seats. They express disgust with the rules, and declare they will never vote for the adoption of the same set. The blockade of the night will probably be beneficial in the end.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The cabinet still stands unfinished. The man who is to fill the department of agriculture has not been chosen, at least the president-elect has agreed to hold the appointment open until Monday night to permit the Nebraska people to submit additional reasons why ex-Governor Furnas, of that state, should be selected. But at present it looks very much as if Uncle Jerry Rusk was coming out ahead. He has wonderful powers of endurance, and the chief man behind him seems bound to win. Spooner has managed the case with consummate ability. But for him Rusk would have been dropped and forgotten long ago, but Spooner had not lost a point and never for a moment has he admitted that he could possibly fail of securing the old gray granger's success. It has been the biggest fight in the history of cabinet making. The Nebraska men had the last inning. They secured permission from General Harrison to send for Governor Furnas and that gentleman arrived here this afternoon. Although it was given out distinctly that there would be no cabinet talk to-day, General Harrison consented to see him and the ex-governor spent half an hour in his parlors with Senator Paddock and Representative Dorsey. General Harrison promised not to decide the case until he had received some papers the Nebraskans desired to submit, but did not give them any encouragement. Those who have the last opportunity for knowing are certain General Rusk will be appointed. In fact, a member of the president's immediate family said to-night that his name was on the slate, and he did not think it would be scratched off. There are reports to-night that some of the appointees may be shifted around. It evidently grows out of the fact that General Harrison told a gentleman yesterday that he should not consider his cabinet finally settled until he sent the nominations to the senate. But there will be no important changes. Rusk may go into the war department and Proctor into the agricultural department, but this is only the merest guess. Nobody knows what may happen. General Harrison has not made up his mind definitely. The Ohio people say that General Harrison told Representative Thompson, of that state, that he would appoint as assistant commissioner of agriculture Mr. Brigham, of Wasson, the master of the state grange, who was presented yesterday by Mr. Sherman, as a good man for secretary of agriculture.

CAMP BURGESS.

To-day's Post has an illustration four colums wide of Camp Burgess, Bowling Green, Ky., the camp of the Seventieth regiment Indiana volunteers, colonel, Benjamin Harrison, including a view of the fortifications erected by the confederate general, Buckner, showing the regiment on dress parade. Below the illustration is the following explanation:

"The picture of Camp Burgess, Bowling Green, Ky., represents the Seventieth regiment (General Harrison's) drawn up in line of dress parade, in front of the white tents, which form an excellent background. On a slope about a quarter of a mile distant are the fortifications of the rebel, General Buckner, for so the foes camped in each other's sight. This sketch was drawn by Frank E. Matthews, a member of the Thirty-first Ohio volunteers in 1861, and is therefore twenty-eight years old. The copy from which this reproduction is made was sent at the time to Mrs. Emily Thornton Charles by her brother, Major Gardner P. Thornton, who enlisted when a lad of seventeen as a private in Colonel Ben Harrison's regiment. Major Thornton, now of Cincinnati, will accompany the remaining members of the Seventieth regiment who reached Washington at 2 p. m. by special train to act as escort to their former commander, the president-elect of the United States, on his way to take the oath of office and thence to the white house."

DEVOTED THE DAY TO REST.

There was quiet about the Harrison household to-day. The family arose at the accustomed hour and devoted the day to rest, which they needed so much after the fatigue of the week. It was decided not to attend divine services, and none of the party left the hotel except General Harrison, who took his accustomed walk in the forenoon, and again in the afternoon. Mrs. Harrison, jr., attended the prayer services at the New York avenue Presbyterian church in the afternoon. The number of callers was small, and none who came during the day on political missions were accepted. Senator Sherman and one or two others who called in socially were accorded an interview, but politics and the cabinet were tabooed. Private Secretary Halford was in his room throughout the day, and was at home to all visitors as usual. Mr. Halford has dropped into his Washington work like a veteran.

Speaker Carlisle will have a good deal of difficulty in explaining to the people of the south why he refused to recognize Mr. Randall for the purpose of calling up Cowles free tobacco bill. Everybody knows that three-fourths of the people south of Mason and Dixon's line are in favor of the measure, and that a majority would go even further and abolish all of the internal taxes. Great pressure was brought to bear upon Mr. Carlisle to recognize the free tobacco men and give their measure a chance. He had almost made up his mind to yield at one time, but he was driven over the line by the most potential influence which can be brought to bear upon a Kentuckian. A delegation representing the Monarch whisky company, of Kentucky, called upon the speaker at the time when it was believed he was about to yield to Mr. Randall for the free tobacco bill, and protested earnestly against any reduction whatever of the internal taxes. It may not be unpopular with Mr. Carlisle's school of politicians to cater to the whisky element, but it is refreshing to learn that its influences did more than anything else to prevent a hearing for the free tobacco bill in the house.

WHO SUGGESTED TRACY.

Some speculation has been indulged in as to who first suggested General Tracy's name to President Harrison. Credit should be given to Franklin Woodruff, of Kings county, also to Senator Hiscock and J. Sloan Fassett. They called General Harrison's attention to the fact that if it had not been for the very fine political work done by Kings county the state would not have been republican. The gentlemen named were the first to suggest Tracy. They did it at a time when the New York situation was in the greatest doubt, and when General Harrison was perplexed as to just what he should do in order to satisfy the Knickerbockers. They conceived the idea that there was a good field for them here, and they came down to see what they could do.

Mr. Blaine's high regard for General Tracy is indicated by a remark made by him when the appointment of the Kings county favorite was under consideration. The Maine statesman, in discussing the question with a friend of the general, asked: "By the way, wasn't General Tracy one of the '36' at Chicago in 1880?'

"Yes," was the reply.

"Well, I like him all the better for that," responded the next secretary of state. Those who recall the fierce conflict at Chicago expressed most agreeable surprise when they heard the remark.

When Colonel William H. Baird, Timothy Woodruff and Clarence Banawa called upon the president-elect and expressed in behalf of the Kings county republicans their gratitude for the appointment of Colonel Tracy, General Harrison observed: "Aren't you a little premature?"

"Oh, we thought it was all fixed except the mere formality of confirmation by the senate," replied Colonel Banawa. The president-elect laughed heartily and assured his visitors that it gratified him exceedingly to learn the proposed appointment pleased the republicans in the county they represent.

The cabinet as selected gives very general satisfaction. It is made up of business men and men of the highest character as well as the most successful records in all of the honorable avenues of life.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The conferees on the deficiency bill to-day agreed upon Senator Paddock's amendment appropriating $35,000 for the payment of Indian depredation claims in Nebraska, certified to congress from the interior department. At a late hour to-night the final decision has not been reached, but it is expected that the amendment will secure adoption.

The New York Times this morning has a vicious attack on John M. Thurston, on account of his speech before the republican league, in which he promised that republicans would fill the offices under the new administration. The Times berates Thurston as an ardent admirer of Blaine, a high protectionist and an opponent of civil service reform.

There are fewer Nebraskans in Washington than were expected, although the state is fairly well represented.

Miss Claire Rustin, of Omaha, returned last night from Virginia Beach, where she has been spending two weeks, and will be present at the inaugural ceremonies.

Senator Manderson is up and about his rooms to-day, but will hardly venture out to attend the inaugural ceremonies. He has had a narrow escape from a severe attack of pneumonia, and is still quite feeble. He was unable to accompany Senator Paddock and Mr. Dorsey with ex-Governor Furnas in their call upon President-elect Harrison.

George Brown, late private, Troop B, Ninth cavalry, Fort Robinson, has been admitted to the Soldiers' National home here.

Defending the Parnellites.

LONDON, March 3.—Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, has sent a telegram to Cardinal Rampolla, secretary of state, instancing the case of Pigott as proving that the Parnellites have been misrepresented at the vatican. It is said that a Fenian in Paris is prepared to divulge the source of the first batch of the Parnell letters. MacLean, a conservative member of parliament, says that Balfour warned the Times a year ago that Pigott was unreliable.

The Pennsylvania Evictions.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 3.—A New Castle, Pa., special says: Everything was quiet at Carbon last night and to-day. The evicted strikers all found shelter with friendly farmers. The work of evicting the balance of the striking quarrymen will be finished Tuesday morning.

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota: Fair, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds.

IT WAS A SUNDAY SESSION.

But Harmony Was Not One of Its Distinguished Features.

SCENES OF WILD CONFUSION.

Riddleberger Becomes Obstreperous, Is Placed Under Arrest, and Resigns—A Tumult in the House.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The executive session of the senate continued until 1:40 a. m., when the doors were reopened and a number of private bills passed. At 2:15 a. m. the senate took a recess until 3 p. m., when the enrolled bills were signed, and then took another recess until 8 p. m., the evening session to be for consideration of general business.

The night session began at 8 o'clock. The first business transacted was the presentation and adoption of the conference reports on the bill to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to the united Peorias and Miamis in Indian territory, and the Indian appropriation bill. The bill as agreed to is in accordance with the senate proposition in the Oklahoma matter. The house paragraph looking to the organization of a territorial government was struck out and the substitute of the senate adopted. This substitute provides for the appointment of three commissioners to negotiate with the Cherokee and all the other Indians owning or claiming lands west of the ninety-sixth degree, for a relinquishment of their title or claim to the lands, the result of the negotiations to be reported to the president, and the president to make a proclamation of the lands being opened up for settlement.

Even before the latter report had been disposed of Mr. Riddleberger was endeavoring to interpose a motion to proceed to executive business. The presiding officer took no notice of him at first, but finally recognized him, put the motion and declared it lost. He repeated his motion, till finally he was notified by the presiding officer that he would not be recognized further.

On motion of Mr. Frye the Union Pacific funding bill was recommitted to the select committee on Pacific railroad indebtedness.

The passage of private bills went on under unanimous consent. In the meantime Mr. Riddleberger, who had left the chamber, again made his appearance and informed the presiding officer that he had just telegraphed to the governor of Virginia his resignation as senator, because he could have no recognition from the presiding officer. He was now awaiting the answer which would relieve him from the responsibilities of his position. He had found that a republican senator from Virginia could not be recognized by the president of the senate pro tempore.

Presiding Officer—The statement made by the senator from Virginia is in violation of order. The chair directs the senator to take his seat.

Mr. Riddleberger did not obey the order, but made another attempt to speak.

Presiding Officer—The senator will not be allowed to proceed further without permission of the senate, which must be on a motion made for that purpose.

As Mr. Riddleberger still remained standing, the presiding officer added: "The sergeant-at-arms will see that the orders of the chair are executed."

Mr. Riddleberger took his seat, but he didn't keep it. In a few minutes he was up again with an objection to a private bill and was again suppressed. Soon again Riddleberger arose, and was informed that if he persisted in further violation of order he would be taken in custody by the sergeant-at-arms. In a minute or two he was up again, and the sergeant-at-arms was directed by the presiding officer to execute the orders of the senate. The sergeant-at-arms and one of his assistants took Mr. Riddleberger in charge and led him out of the senate chamber into the nearest cloak room.

Then the business of the senate was allowed to run its regular course. Most of the bills passed were of a private character. Among the public bills that were passed were the following:

Senate bill appropriating $1,200,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Kansas City.

Senate bill to incorporate the Washington & Great Falls narrow gauge railroad company.

During a lull in the proceedings, and while the senate had no item of business before it, two petitions were presented by Mr. Cameron, one in favor of Sunday rest and the other in opposition to it. The presiding officer himself contributed a petition from the citizens of Kansas protesting against the passage of any bill for the observance of Sunday. Then Mr. Blair presented a petition from Philadelphia for a constitutional amendment against religious or sectarian education in the public schools.

Mr. Dolph's contribution to the Sunday rest idea was a motion which he submitted to discharge the committee on education and labor from further consideration of bills.

Under the rules the motion went over, and at 10:45 the senate took a recess until midnight.

On reassembling after recess a message was received from the house asking for a further conferduce on the deficiency bill, which was agreed to.

At 12:40 Mr. Hale presented the conference report and explained the action of the senate conferees. Regarding the appropriation for the French spoliation claims, the senate conferees had felt that the senate had committed itself distinctively in favor of those claims and an appropriation to cover them, but it was evident that the condition of the house was such that it was impossible to pass the deficiency bill there with the spoliation provision left in it. Not only would the deficiency bill itself be imperilled, but the deadlock caused by it would prevent action on other important matters. Therefore the senate conferees had felt constrained to recede from their position on this provision. The report was agreed to and at 1 o'clock the senate proceeded to consideration of executive business.

House.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—When the speaker called the house to order at 2 o'clock to-day every seat in the galleries was occupied and an overflow crowd charged through the corridors. The speaker said there were upon the table various senate bills and a veto message from the president. He would like to have the sense of the house as to whether he should now lay them before the house.

On motion of Mr. Mills, by unanimous consent, the speaker was requested to lay the senate bills before the house, but withhold the veto message. Acting in conformity with this request, the speaker laid before the house the senate bill increasing to $1,750,000, the limit of cost for a public building at Detroit, Mich., which was passed.

On motion of Mr. Reed the senate bill was passed granting a pension of $50 a month to the widow of General J. H. Hunt.

Mr. Sayers of Texas submitted the conference report on the deficiency appropriation bill. An agreement has been reached on all points of difference except the amendments of the senate relating to the water supply of the District of Columbia; providing for the payment of the French spoliation claims, and the granting of an extra month's salary to the senate reporters.

The report was agreed to, and the question arose as to whether the conferees should receive any instructions relating to the existing points of difference. After some discussion consideration of the report was suspended to enable Mr. Peel of Arkansas to submit the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

Mr. McCreary reported favorably on the Edmunds' resolution in regard to the construction of the Panama canal. Placed on the calendar.

The deficiency bill again being taken up, the French spoliation claims amendment of the senate was read.

Mr. Springer of Illinois, asked unanimous consent that the house insist upon disagreement, intimating that unless his request was acceeded to he would filibuster against the bill.

Mr. McComas of Maryland, having objected to the request, Mr. Springer carried out his threat by moving a recess untill 8 o'clock.

After some delay the house took a recess until 8 o'clock.

When the house met at 8 o'clock this evening Mr. Sayers was accorded the floor, with the deficiency bill. Mr. Sayers yielded the floor so Mr. Springer, and that gentleman moved a recess until 9 o'clock.

Mr. Caswell of Wisconsin expressed astonishment that the gentleman in charge of the deficiency bill should yield the floor to an avowed filibusterer, and inquired whether the gentleman's object was to defeat the direct tax bill, which two-thirds of the house favored.

Mr. Sayers replied that the object was to pass the deficiency bill.

A vote was then taken on the motion for a recess.

At half past 8 Mr. Springer withdrew his motion for a recess and instantly Mr. Sayers moved that the house insist upon its disagreement to the amendment.

Mr. McComas then moved that the house recede from the disagreement.

Then the house was thrown into a tumult, Mr. Sayers claiming the floor, and Mr. McComas and his friends insisting that the floor be accorded to him.

The speaker pro tem, Mr. Hatch, recognized Mr. McComas to make a motion, but decided that Mr. Sayers was entitled to the floor, a decision which called forth angry protests from the republican side. For ten minutes the galleries were entertained by viewing one of the noisiest scenes which has been presented in the house during the present session.

The two hours' debate which ensued was participated in by Messrs. Mansur, McComas, Dibble, Kerr and Bland. They were continually interrupted by laughter and applause.

Mr. Bland finally moved a recess, and until 11:30 the house relapsed into a state of inanition. At that hour Mr. McComas said he was willing to withdraw his motion to recede and to allow a square vote to be taken on Mr. Sayers' motion to insist on disagreement. But this was distasteful to the enemies of the French spoliation claims, and a chorus of objections to such procedure came from the democratic side. Again, after another half hour had been consumed in a vain endeavor to secure a quorum, Mr. Sayers asked that the house insist upon disagreement.

After a slight colloquy the bill was returned to a conference.

Mr. Payson of Illinois was then recognized for a motion to suspend the rules ror the passage of the land forfeiture bill practically as it passed the senate.

Mr. Crisp of Georgia, called up as a question of highest privilege the Sullivan-Felton contested election case, and then the filibustering was transferred to the other side of the chamber, Mr. McKenna of California, making a motion for a recess.

The motion for a recess having been voted down Mr. Payson, in the interest of the land forfeiture bill, raised a question of consideration and Mr. Caswell of Wisconsin, seconded him in the interest of the direct tax bill.

Then filibustering was again transferred to the democratic side and motions entered for recesses.

While the tellers were in position keeping a desultory count of the members who strolled between them, Mr. Warner of Missouri, made an earnest effort to secure the passage of the senate bill for a public building at Kansas City, but Mr. Lynch of Pennsylvania, objected.

Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana obtained the attention of the house by offering resolutions protesting against that part of the arrangement for the inauguration made by the senate which assigns to the members of the house and the members-elect of the Fifty-first congress a subordinate place in the ceremonies thereof, and saying that it is the right and privilege of the house to participate equally with the senyte in the arrangement thereof. The resolution agreed to.

The conference report on the sundry civil bill was submitted and agreed to. The senate recedes fsom the Waite amendment and practically from the steam press amendment, the royalty remaining at 1 cent per 1,000 impressions.

The house then, at 2:20, took a recess until 9:55 a. m.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

The Financial Transactions of the Past Week.

BOSTON, Mass., March 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following table compiled from dispatches to the Post from the managers of the leading clearing-houses of the United States, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended March 2, 1889, with rates per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the amounts for the corresponding week in 1888:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$840,840,336	15.9	....
Boston	93,574,561	15.4	....
Philadelphia	67,207,563	24.5	....
Chicago	61,337,000	12.7	....
St. Louis	18,860,260	9.1	....
San Francisco	18,493,751	9.9	....
New Orleans	13,455,153	21.0	....
Baltimore	12,666,091	3.4	....
Pittsburg	12,065,586	17.3	....
Cincinnati	11,340,600	19.4	....
Kansas City	8,111,766	29.9	....
Louisville	7,223,504	3.1	....
Milwaukee	5,318,000	16.9	....
Providence	4,688,500	....	3.9
Detroit	4,282,263	7.5	....
Omaha	3,549,849	39.2	....
St. Paul	3,865,403	24.6	....
Denver	3,682,399	50.8	....
Minneapolis	3,354,996	5.9	....
Cleveland	3,460,771	35.1	....
Memphis	2,776,248	4.1	....
Richmond	2,065,932	29.5	....
Columbus	2,270,336	1.9	....
Duluth	1,894,168	56.3	....
Hartford	1,870,144	20.0	....
Indianapolis	1,834,909	8.4	....
Peoria	1,561,185	18.9	....
St. Joseph	1,409,786	23.3	....
Galveston	1,506,819	64.1	....
Springfield	1,094,763	11.9	....
New Haven	1,110,918	0.3	....
Worcester	1,042,494	7.2	....
Norfolk	919,426	6.2	....
Syracuse	826,258	32.8	....
Portland	824,243	6.1	....
Lowell	667,484	6.3	....
Wichita	680,681	....	9.4
Grand Rapids	655,258	31.9	....
Los Angeles	560,000	....	49.1
Topeka	371,171	54.2	....
*Sioux City	340,419	....	....
*Tacoma	341,731	....	....
Total	$1,024,700,568	16.0	....
Outside New York	383,860,232	15.0	....

* Not included in totals; no clearing house last year.

A Complaint From Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The president today transmitted to the house a communication from the secretary of state, stating that he is in receipt of complaints from certain citizens of Texas that the Mexican authorities at Paso Del Norte are building dams in the Rio Grande and causing erasions on the American side of the river.

Dr. Tanner Jailed.

DUBLIN, March 3.—Dr. Tanner, member of parliament for Cork, who was arrested in London Friday last, arrived at Clonmel this morning. Tanner refused to enter the prison wagon, whereupon three constables forced him in and held him on the seat. A crowd followed the wagon, groaning and throwing stones at the police both before and after the prison was reached. Six persons were arrested.

The Patriotic League.

PARIS, March 3.—Five thousand letters were seized in the office of the Patriotic League. A cursory examination shows a large number of letters to be from subalterns and held officers in the army, and indicate the adherence of the writers to Boulangerism.

FROM THE HAWKEYE STATE.

An Important Meeting of the Pharmacy Commission.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Its Investigations Lead to the Discovery of a Simple Remedy For Diphtheria—Iowa's Outstanding Indebtedness.

The Pharmacy Commission.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—One of the most important, but quiet meetings of the past week, was that of the state pharmacy commission. The commissioners met in session here for several days, and transacted a large amount of business and planned further work for the future. The general public knows but very little about this commission and the work it is doing. Yet it is a power in the state, and more so than ever since prohibition went into effect. When the board was organized a few years ago, the pharmacy business in this state was in a very demoralized condition, and a great many incompetent and irresponsible men were engaged in it, and the public was largely at the mercy of haphazzard druggists. But the commissioners began to grade up the business and weed out the incompetents and thus protect the public health and morals. Since the board was organized it has issued 3,500 certificates to druggists; that is, it has certified to that number of persons as being competent to do a prescription business, handle drugs, etc. But at present there are less than 1,800 licensed pharmacists in the state. A large part of the number of those who have gone out of the business were irresponsible or law-breaking druggists, and have been weeded out by the requirements of business, or the enforcement of law. Under the law passed by the last legislature the sale of liquors is confined and limited to registered pharmacists. Great care is taken to see that only responsible druggists get permits to sell liquor, and the commissioners have the power to revoke any druggist's certificate who is guilty of violating his liquor permit. That holds him down to great carefulness, and in view of other restrictions and responsibilities, the number of druggists who want to bother with liquor permits is comparatively small.

A year or two ago the number of druggists who sold liquor was very large. In fact, the drug store largely supplied the place of the banished saloon. Drug stores sprang up as if by magic, far exceeding the normal demand for mere pharmaceutical wares. But the new law has changed all that. Now no druggist can sell liquor without a special permit and it is so much work to get a permit and so much responsibility after it is obtained that not many druggists want the trouble or risk of a permit. If a stranger should come into Iowa and want to know how many places there are in the city where he could buy liquor legitimately the books of the pharmacy commission would show him that there are just 214 with one county recorder to hear from. Of the ninety-eight counties reporting, Polk county, including the city of Des Moines, has the largest number of permits, or eighteen. That represents the total number of drug stores in this city and county where liquor can be bought for legitimate uses. Woodbury county, including Sioux City, comes next with thirteen, then Carroll with eleven, then Pottowattamie, including Council Bluffs, with nine, though it is surmised that in the latter, liquor could be bought at some drug stores that are not permitted by law to sell it. There are forty counties in the state that have not taken out a single druggist permit to sell liquor. In some instances it is possibly because the druggists believe they can sell without, or rather because saloons are open, and it is not necessary to go to drug stores for liquor. But in the most of the counties in the list there is so little demand for liquor that the druggists don't care to bother with the trade. The following is a list of the non-permit counties.

Adams, Allamakee, Appanoose, Audubon, Bremer, Buena Vista, Cedar, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Clay, Clayton, Crawford, Dubuque, Fremont, Greene, Henry, Howard, Humboldt, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Kossuth, Linn, Louisa, Lyon, Madison, Mills, Mitchell, Monroe, Montgomery, Muscatine, Page, Poweshiek, Shelby, Story, Warren, Washington, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Worth.

The pharmacy commissioners are planning a new scheme for making their work more effective. They propose to have a complete prescription case kept at the rooms of the commission in the capitol, and then when a candidate applies for a certificate they will give him, in addition to his written examination, a chance to do some practical work. They will make him mix pills and put up prescriptions before them, and thus ascertain his fitness to do the work for other people.

The State Board of Health.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Iowa state board of health has found that its chief fight this winter has been against diphtheria. There has been a good deal of the disease in the state and rigid quarantine has been frequently necessary. The board in looking around for some remedies and preventatives heard of certain experiments that had been made by Dr. Herr, one of the health commissioners of Prussia. They wrote to him for a copy of a paper which he presented at the Berlin congress, and received it, and in addition received from him a letter describing his remedy for diphtheria. As it is very simple and of easy application it may interest the readers of THE BEE as well. The letter was as follows:

RATIBOR, Prussia, Jan. 28, 1888.—Secretary Iowa State Board of health: In reply to your favor of January 5, which I received yesterday, I have the honor to herewith transmit to you my pamphlet concerning the remedial effects of yeast. I have used it thirty-five years, first in cases of scurvy, and for ten years in diphtheria. I have seen in children almost momentary relief from its use in severe cases of diphtheria. Fever is reduced in thirteen hours three and three fourths degrees Fahrenheit. I have used the same remedy with good results in scarlet fever, measles and cholera infantum. I desire to add that since my pamphlet was published I have seen my statements therein concerning the curability of diphtheria confirmed in many instances. Nor is there any doubt that typhus in all its forms may be cured by yeast, and that old cases yield to this remedy. I have made a proposition to the United States government to cause yeast to be tested in cases of yellow fever, and I scarcely entertain any doubts as to its result, as I have, by administering large doses of this remedy—two hundred to two hundred and fifty grams, broken up severe cases of typhus.

The entire harmlessness of yeast permits its use in large quantities.

In severe cases of diphtheria, we give children every hour from six to eight grams of fluid yeast, and also cause the mouth and fauces to be mopped, at the same intervals, with a mixture of one part yeast and five or six parts water. If this is done energetically, and in time, the result is prompt and favorable. I am, respectfully, DR. HERR.

An Appeal For Relief.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—When the railroad commissioners prepared their schedule of rates they adopted four classifications for the different classes of roads, allowing the weak little roads to charge a good deal more than the strong ones. But experiment has shown that the concession practically amounted to nothing, since the little roads were all touched at competing points by the big roads and so had to make the same rates as the strong roads. This has worked great mischief for some of the small roads, and unless they get relief they are threatened with bankruptcy. The Des Moines & Northwestern, a narrow guage road running from this place to Fonda, in Pocahontas county, belongs to that class. Last year it was operated at a net loss of $28,000, and if it has to use the commissioners' schedule of rates for this year its net loss December 31 will be $41,000, allowing nothing for interest on its bonds or revenue upon its investment. The road has appealed to the commission for relief, and insists that if the rates are not raised it cannot continue in business. The little roads are all being badly pinched.

The State's Indebtedness.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The outstanding indebtedness of the state is being rapidly reduced, and by the 1st of January, 1890, it is expected that Iowa's books will balance, with a little surplus on the credit side. Treasurer Twombley is making arrangements now to pay off a large block of outstanding warrants. He has given the thirty days notice required by law, and that stops the interest whether warrants are presented for payment or not. His last two calls for outstanding warrants apply to $195,000, of which $75,000 expires March 7, and $120,000 expires March 30. Although there is not enough money in the treasury at present to meet this amount, yet he expects to have it by the payments of the spring taxes, which are due to the county treasurers March 1, and are promptly forwarded to him. By making his calls in this way he saves the state about thirty days' interest.

The Vacant Judgeship.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The absence of the governor at Washington keeps the aspirants for Judge Reed's seat upon the supreme bench still in suspense. The governor would probably have made an appointment before this had not his libel suit interrupted his work. The lawyer who was his chief attorney in that trial, Mr. C. A. Bishop, is a candidate for appointment as district judge, to succeed General Given in case the latter is appointed supreme judge. So the governor will have an opportunity to remember his successful counsel should he desire, by choosing Judge Given to succeed Judge Reed.

Two Old Veterans.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—There will be two old veterans from Iowa who will march to-morrow in General Harrison's regiment as his body guard at the inauguration. These are Captain T. J. Doane, of this city, and G. W. Short, of Webster City. Captain Doane is one of the janitors at the state house, and he abounds in reminiscences of what his old colonel used to say and do when they were in the army together. He is probably the proudest man that has gone to Washington.

GOING TO WASHINGTON.

Hon. James Laird on His Way to the Capital.

HASTINGS, Neb., March 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—James Laird started for Washington this morning in company with Charles H. Paul and wife. He is worse than one month ago, but his presence in Washington is regarded as prudential for both personal and political reasons. In case of an extra session he could be present to vote and thereby assist republicans with their small majority to organize the house.

Gone to Kansas.

AUBURN, Neb., March 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The brother and sister of the late James Williams sold out everything belonging to the deceased and both left for Kansas last night. They refused to pay the reward for the capture of Skillman, but finally settled it for $200. Public opinion is strong in favor of Skillman and his ruined sister.

Sons of Veterans.

ATKINSON, Neb., March 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Scott camp of Sons of Veterans was established here last night with thirty members and the following officers: Captain, Frank E. Smith; first lieutenant, Steve Dowling; second lieutenant, Nicholas O'Brien; first sargeant, Harry W. Mathews; Q. M. S., Childs; Com. Ser., Charles Beaman.

The Cattle-Stealing Episode.

MUNT, Neb., March 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The excitement over the cattle-stealing which has been done is gradually dying out. The vigilantes have not hanged anybody yet and are not likely to now. It is quite plain that the suspected men will all be released and the same state of affairs will prevail another season.

The Grand Island Gun Club.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., March 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The following is the score of the Grand Island gun club at their shoot at seventy bluerocks:

S. B. Fleck, 54; Fred Palmer, 61; R. P. O'Neill, 57; M. Wilkins, 51; George Everett, 52; C. Perry, 41; H. J. Palmer, 43; W. D. Moulton, 36; J. C. Gershpacker, 47; E. Hockenberger, 49; G. F. Perrin, 38.

Will Be Taken to the Hospital.

ATKINSON, Neb., March 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—M. S. Shaffer, a farmer and old soldier living near this place, who has been subjected to occasional violent attacks of insanity, was taken with another yesterday and became so violent that his family was compelled to send for assistance. It is likely he will be taken to the hospital for the insane for treatment.

Another City Hall.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., March 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Plans have been adopted for the erection of a city hall 66x66, three stories, with basement and all the modern improvements at a cost of $25,000.

A SENSATION PROMISED.

St. Louis Democrats Investigate the Recent Republican Majority.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—The first fruits of the investigations of the democratic state committee into the big republican majority in St. Louis at the November election, is given in several columns of space in the two morning papers. A complete canvass of the city has been made under direction of Assistant United States District Attorney Knapp, and in the reports received by that official it is claimed that dead men, non-residents and negroes not designated as colored on the registration lists were voted. The assertion is made that prominent citizens are involved, and a great sensation is promised. As a result of these investigations four persons, all colored, have been arrested by United States authorities. It is said that other arrests will follow.

Earthquakes in Ecuador.

ST. HELENA, Ecuador (via Galveston), March 3.—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt here at 11:15 last night. It lasted about fifteen seconds, and was followed a few minutes later by four other shocks. The shocks were felt at intervals during the night and to-day.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (via Galveston), March 3.—A violent shock of earthquake was experienced here at 11:03 last night. During the night and this morning there were thirteen other shocks of less severity. Telephone wires are down, and a panic prevails among the people.

Stanwood Kicked to Death.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The president to-day transmitted to the house supplemental correspondence in regard to the killing of United States Consular Agent Stanwood at Madagascar. It appears from the correspondence, which is very voluminous, that Stanwood, while acting as peacemaker in an altercation in which Captain Duverge was a principal, was kicked and killed by Duverge, who claims to be an American.

A CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.

Two of the Most Interesting Sessions In the Country's History.

SOME OF THE RESULTS ACHIEVED

Cleveland Distinguishes Himself By Vetoing More Bills Than All His Predecessors Combined—The New Laws.

It Was a Record Breaker.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Undoubtedly the most noteworthy act of the Fiftieth congress, which closes at noon to-morrow, has been the passage of the act by which there will be an addition of four new stars to the national colors. The first session was made unusually interesting by the fact that the national election was near at hand, and that the lines of both parties were closely drawn, with the leaders watching eagerly for every opportunity that might give them an advantage, however slight, in the approaching contest. Although the measure which caused the prolongation of the first session to a time beyond all precedent failed of enactment and resulted in nothing save a mighty torrent of debate, congress nevertheless achieved a considerable amount of work. More bills have been introduced and more enacted into law than during any other congress. In the matter of vetoes, the theretofore unsurpassed record of the Forty-ninth