ALONG THE OKLAHOMA LINE.

Excitement and Confusion Mark the Day Before the Rush.

HOTELS TAXED TO THEIR UTMOST

The Strictest Secresy Preserved in Regard to the Arrangements For the Running of Trains Into the Territory.

Congressman Springer's Views. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 21.-William M. Springer, chairman of the committee on territories of the national house of representalives, and author of the original Oklahoma bill, has returned to his home, in this city, much clated at the success of the party of which he was a leader, in succeeding, after so many years, in having the Oklahoma ands opened up to the settler. Mr. Springer is gratified, rather than embarrassed, at the excess of immigration into the Oklahoma country, and does not share the apprehensions so generally indulged in regarding the probable lawlessness and bloodshed over the disputed lands.

What effect will this movement, in your opinion, have on the southwest in general!"

was asked.
"I have always contended," replied Mr.
Springer, "that the settlement of Oklahoma
would be a matter of great public interest,
and that a great population would set in
soon after lawful entry could be made, and from what I see in the newspapers my most sanguine expectations are more than realized. There are twice as many persons going in at the beginning as I had anticipated, and the interest manifested is more universal than I had ever supposed it would be. The opening of Oklahoma is to-day the most absorbing topic before the American people, and it has become a great national event. Its importance is now scarcely realized. It is the beginning of a movement of the population of the southwest, which will continue for years to come. It is of much more im-portance than was the discovery of gold in California, and will have much greater and more far-reaching consequences. It makes no difference to the country at large whether John Doe or Richard Roe may occupy a particular quarter section. The successful applicant has only to wait a short time, possibly only a few weeks, when other portions of the territory will be open to set-tlement. If the commission appointed by the president meets with the anticipated success, the Cherokee outlet, containing over 6,000,000 acres of land, will, in a few weeks or months, and without additional legislation, be opened up to settlement under the same terms as the land now be occupied. This strip of land is nearly two hundred miles iong and sixty-four miles wide, or three times larger than Oklahoma proper. Part of the Seminole and Creek purchase west of the 98th degree of longitude and north of the Canadian river, containing about two will also be overead up at an orthogen. million acres, will also be opened up at an early day. These lands have been purchased paid for by the United States, with the and paid for by the United States, with the privilege of opening them to settlement under the homestead laws, and all that is required now to accomplish this is an order of the secretary of the interior removing the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes north of the Canadian river to the south side of the river, the larger portion of the reservation being on the south side of the river."

The Transportation Arrangements.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., April 21.—|Special Telegram to The Bes.]—Correspondents here are to have a special car on the first train, and will be brought back by a special train to various places, where they can send off crowd here, and there will be such a scram ble to get aboard the first train to start, that Superintendent Turner, of the Santa Fe, has arranged to have several trains ready on the main and side tracks, with steam up and everything in condition to start at the given signal; but none will know until just at the moment of starting which train will be the first to pull out. Two minutes before starting time the engineer of the train to start first will get his orders to go, and fifteen minutes later another engineer will receive his orders, and so on until all of the boomers are landed in Oklahoma. In the meantime none of the employes or any one else will have the remotest idea as to which will be the first train to start.

One of the factions of prospective settlers of Guthrie, Oklahoma, held a meeting in of Guthrie, Oklahoma, held a meeting in front of the opera house, this afternoon, to regulate the size of town lots in Guthrie. cided that lots should be 30 by 140 feet, and that no one should take up more land at Guthrie than that amount. This action is general disapproved by the better class of settlers, who denounce it as a land-grabbing scheme. The feeling among the various factions desiring to control the town site organization at Guthrie is becoming very bitter, and the rivalry for control of

affairs there may result seriously.

Great excitement prevails here to-night and everybody seems impatient for the hour for starting to Oklahoma. Great crowds block the sidewalks and hotel rotundas. All want to get on the first train to start into the lands opened to-morrow, and nothing but the most judicious management can prevent trouble when the first train starts. Several thousand persons have already purchased tickets for Guthrie and will try to force themselves into the first train that leaves.

The Race for Homes ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., April 21 .-- [Specia Telegram to THE BEE.]-All of the boomers are rushing to the Oklahoma line, to-day, and every train is crowded with passengers. The division superintendent of the Santa Fe railroad has removed his office to this place during the great rush, and occupies a caboose on a side track. People are packing up, preparing to move into the new territory, and Arkansas City will resemble a descried village to-morrow. About two thousand people went toward Okiahoma to day. Every train is running eight or ten extra coaches and two or three extra baggage cars to accommodate the public Fetter forces have been publicate the extra baggage cars to accommodate the pub-lic. Extra forces have been put into the freight, passenger and baggage offices of the railreads, and the telegraph company has put in additional wires and extra operators. Chief Clerk Horton, of the superintendent's office at Omaha, has been sent here to take charge of telegraph matter during the rush.

The posteffice here has not been able to distribute the paper mail for nearly a week, all the time of the clerks being taken up with the letters that have been constantly accumulating. The hotels are literally packed with new arrivels and the dining room doors have to be closed to keep out the crowds. Everybedy seems to think his fortune is made as soon as he gets to Oklahoma, and never seems to consider the possibility of disap-

Excited crowds are congregated in the hotel corridors, on the street corners, and the depot, all talking about the promised land. Committees for the protection of interests are being formed, and the excitement increases as the time for entering Oklahoma draws nearer. The fact that it is Easter Sunday seems to be forgotten, and the work of packing up and buying provisions and blankets still goes on. Many of the boomers are provided with rifles, shot guns or pistols, and all mem well supplied with grit and determination to stand by their rights and hold their claims.

hold their claims. Boomers to be Disarmed. KANSAS CITY, April 91 .- An Arkansas City special says: It is reported that General Merritt has issued orders to the troops to take possession of all guns and pistois carried by the beomers. They are not to be confiscated, but the idea is to held them until the excitement is over, as a procautionary measure scainst bloodsbed.

OMAHA PACKERS PROTESTA

Chicago's Board of Trade Does Not Own the Earth. Following is a letter which the Omaha packers have addressed to the traffic man

agers of the defendant roads in the suit of the Chicago board of trade:

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., April 9, 1889.—To the Several Traffic Managers of the De-fendant Roads—Dear Sirs: In view of the action of the Chicago board of trade in filing a petition with the inter-state commerce commission alleging discrimination on the part of your road and others against the Chicago packing interests in charging higher rates for the transportation of live animals than for packing house products from Omaha and other Missouri river points, the association of Omaha packers beg to represent to you that the existing classification is, in their opinion, fair, just and reasonable, and that any change of the relative rates on live animals and the packed product would work great injury to, if not stop the development of Omaha pack-

ing interests. It is charged by the Chicago board of trade, that the value of the packed product of hogs is \$3 per hundred more than the live weight per hundred and therefore, on the principle that the more valuable commodity should bear the greater charge, they claim that the relative rates should be so changed that the relative rates should bear only 72 per that the live animal should bear only 72 per other words, you are asked to reclassify two commo dities, entirely foreign to each other, wholly dissimilar in bulk, in weight per car, and risk of carriage, on the sole ground of relative value; while the practical conditions governing all rate classification—viz: equal weight, like form or bulk, and similar risk,

are ignored. Subject to these last named conditions pub-Subject to these last named conditions pub-lic policy may require that the more valuable of two commodities bear the greater charge; as for instance that patent medicines in bot-tles packed in cases, being more valuable, should bear a higher rate than beer similarly packed; but in the instances of live stock and the packed product these conditions not

only do not occur, but the two classes of freight are most dissimilar.

Assuming that the cost of hauling the loaded car in either case is the same to your road, you realize a revenue on but 15,000 to 19,000 pounds of stock carried, while on the packed product you realize on from 25,000 to

Mo.000 pounds,

The transportation of live stock involves maximum care and risk. In case of wreck or unusual delay you suffer certain loss in killed or crippled animals, which is almost total, while the loss you sustain on packed product, if any, is minimum. You are required to haul stock trains at a higher rate of speed, and to give them preference and right of way over trains carrying other freight, and you must also furnish transportation both ways for a special attendant for every two or three cars. In the matter of loading and unloading stock cars you bear the expense, while the packing house products are loaded and unloaded without charge to you; so that, in making its demand charge to you; so that, in making its demand for change of existing rates, the Chicago board of trade not only seeks to have the defendant reads violate the fundamental rules of classification, but to do so at a greatly increased risk and cost to them-

elves. Again, it is alleged by the Chicago board of trade that in turning the live hog into the packed product, there is a loss of 28 per cent weight, and that, therefore, when the hog is killed and dressed at Missouri river points, your road carries and receives a revenue only on 72 per cent of the entire hog, or that you lose the transportation of twenty-eight you lose the transportation of twenty-eight cars out of every 100. Actual estimates, however, show that the net weight realized per 100 pounds of live hogs is 74 per cent; to this must be added the offal, consisting of casings, hair, blood, fertilizer, etc., amounting to 6 per cent. To this again must be added salt-age, brine or pickle, and preferes amounts age, brine or pickle, and packages, amounting in all to not less than 20 per cent adutional—making a total of 100 lbs in a safe and compact form for transportation, against

100 lbs of live hog. And here allow us to call your attention to the important fact that the building equip-ment and running of our plants, as well as the processes of packing and curing of meats, has required, and will require, hundreds of thousands of tons of supplies. Building material, machinery, engines, boilers, ware, coal, salt, are among the items. we do not find at our own doors, but in the east, and consequently your road has the benefit of the haul, while the Chicago packers who receive their supplies from points further east or at home and do not employ the western roads at all in obtaining them, temand through the board of trade that you arrange an exceptional, violent, and wh radical change of classification for their special and selfish advantage. As plainly indicated by the inter-state com-

nerce commission, in their report of last De ember, the maintenance of just and reasons comper, the maintenance of list and reasona-ble rates in a given section is very largely in your hands. They say: "Every railroad serves a certain territory, and every part of the country has, to some extent, interests to be served which are special and peculiar to it, * * * and, as many other circum-stancs besides cost of transportation and value must always be taken into account such as bulk or weight of articles, conven-ence of handling, special liability to injury and necessity for speedy delivery, ***
it is always possible for the railroad manager, in making rates, to yield something to
the special interests of his section, and still keep in view the general principles upor which he will professedly act."

As before stated, we believe the existing rates on the two classes of freight in ques-tion to be fair, just and reasonable, and that you are bound to protect, not only your own interests, but the special interests of your own section, as against the discriminating iemands of any special, local, outside in

While we have taken advantage of a natu raily favorable position in the midst of stock raising sections, we are at a disadvantage in the matter of all materials and supplies, as compared with the Chicago packers, to the amount of the additional freight we must

pay from Chicago and other points further cast.

For instance, coal costs us 30 per cent more; cooperage and boxes from 12½ to 15 per cent more; lumber, 20 per cent more; lumber, 20 per cent more; labor, (by reason of less skill and higher wages for less difficult work,) 10 per cent more. For offal, we realize 15 per cent less than the Chicago packers. This difference than the Chicago packers. This difference of freight not only on the items enumerated b.t on all other material and supplies (too numerous to mention), amounting in the ag-gregate to many hundred thousands of dol-lers annually, goes, in part, to increase the

revenue of your road.

We therefore rely on you and your associate managers to do something more than make a general defense to the suit of the Chicago board of trade. If you fail to do so, and the relative rates are disturbed, the change will be fatal to the packing interests of the west, and the rapid and gratifying development of surrounding localities now following in the train of these interests—another important and independent source of

other important and independent source of revenue to you-will be stepped.

We feel that we have a right to expect that you will fester, and not discourage, that you will defend and not defeat the best interests of the sections upon which you most depend for your revenues by an indifferent or careless attitude in the matter of the petition of the Chicago board of trade. Most respectfully yours,

OMAHA PACKERS ASSOCIATION,

Per W. M. Keenzu, Sect'y.

Three Men Suffocated.

DETROIT, April 21 .- In a small fire which occurred in a cheap lodging house this afternoon three men named E. J. Gibson, a bar tender: William Whittaker, a sailor; and F. T. Barlow were suffocated from the dense smoke which filled the building. Malaki Poweli, the porter, was badly burned but will probably recover.

Pauncefote Arrives at New York. NEW YORK, [April 21.-Sir Julian Paunce fote, the newly appointed British minister to Washington, arrived to-day.

COLLECTING IOWA RECORDS.

Another Effort to Arouse Public Interest in the Matter.

THE HISTORY OF PIONEER DAYS.

What a Few Individuals Are Doing Toward Supplying the Missing Links-White Caps at Waterloo.

Justice For the Settlers. DES MOINES, Ia., April 21 .- | Special to THE BEE. |-The promptness of the present administration in taking steps to see that justice is done the Des Moines river land settlers is in striking contrast to the conduct that marked the last administration. The Iowa authorities have always been willing to do what they could to help relieve the situation, but, unfortunately, their efforts didn't count for much when blocked by the federal government. Now that the secretary of the interior has requested Attorney-General Miller to examine the cases and see what can be done for the settlers, the Iowa authorities are ready to cooperate in any way they can. Attorney-General Stone started for Washington yes-terday to confer with Attorney-General Miller and Secretary Noble, and be ready to render any assistance in his power in straightening out the trouble. He hopes to have with them in Washington ex-Con-gressman Holmes, of Boone, whose district includes the river lands that are in contro-yersy. Mr. Holmes was very active in the includes the river lands that are in controversy. Mr. Holmes was very active in the last two sessions of congress in pushing through the bills for the relief of the settlers that Mr. Cleveland vetoed. He is personally familiar with the situation, and can give much valuable information about the rights and relations of the settlers. Attorney-Converted States and the settlers. and relations of the settlers. Attorney General Stone said just before starting that

The State's Early History. DES MOINES, Ia., April 21.- | Special t THE BEE.]-A new effort is being made t arouse public interest in Iowa history and the memories of the state. There is but lit tle in the way of historical data at the state library or anywhere eise accessible to the public. Wisconsin has a great deal more of what may be called "the material for history," pertaining to Iowa than lowa itself has. There are in the state library of Wisconsin, county histories of seventy Iowa counties. But in the state library of Iowa, there are but forty counties represented. A man who wanted to write a history of Iowa. would have to go to Wisconsin to collect the necessary material. This neglect to secure necessary material. This neglect to secure the historical data, such as manuscript letters, records, paners, portraits, etc., pertaining to the pioneers of Iowa, has been due to public indifference and public ignorance of the importance of doing something. Hon. Charles Aldrich, of Webster City, has helped in one direction by his autograph collections, in the state library. That contains manuscript letters That contains manuscript letters and portraits of the leading Iowa soldiers, and prominent Iowa men who distinguished themselves in different pursuits. State Treasurer Twombley is making an effort to secure portraits of all his predecessors, for the state house. The different state officers are doing the same, and the capitol will, in due time, have quite a gallery of portraits of carly state officers. Pictures of all of the governors of the state, including the territorial governors, down to the present, adorn the executive chambers at the capitol. Gov-ernor Larrabee is making an effort, now, to secure portraits, paintings if possible, of the more prominent of Iowa soldiers in the late war. But what is most needed is a historical society that will gather up all the memorials of early lows, and secure as much as possible of early history from men and women stil living, who were pioneers in the territory. There is an alleged historical society, but it does nothing, and its members are simply figureheads. A good movement is being started to have the next legislature appropriate a fund for the purpose of keep ng up an historical collection at the capitol which will grow in interest and value every

The Soldiers' Monument. DES MOINES, Ia., April 21.-[Special to THE BEE. |-The late meeting of the soldiers monument commission in this city has called out a good deal of interest in the proposed memorial to the valor of union soldiers. It is expected that the next legislature will ap propriate \$100,000 or as much more or less is may be needed to put up some appropriate and worthy memorial to the soldiers. The original idea was to have a monument or imposing statue, or something of that sort. But many of the old soldiers are in favor of some kind of a memorial hall, and are agitating that plan. They think that a handsome building could be erected that in its exterior would be ornamental and monumental in character, and that within should contain a museum of war relics and the battle flags of owa, and afford a hall for regimental re unions and gatherings of the old soldiers. The difficulty of finding a suitable place near the capitol for a building of that size is one the capitol for a building of that size is one of the practical objections to the place. It is more probable that the commissioners will finally decide upon some form of monument, either a plain shaft or an equestrian, and have it placed upon the capitol grounds.

Grant's Birthday. DES MOINES, Ia., April 21 .- [Special to THE BEE. |- The approaching anniversary of General Grant's birthday, April 27, will be appropriately observed by the Grant Republican club of this city. The exercises will be in the form of a banquet at the Sarcey house, with two distinguished guests of the house, with two distinguished guests of the evening. The first will be General Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, who will respond to the toast, "Grant as a Soldier." The second will be J. M. Thurston, of Omaha, who will respond to the toast, "The National League of Republican Clubs." Major Conger, congressman from this district, will respond to the toast, "Grant's Boys." General Alger has never been in Iowa, and, in view of his prominence as a presidential candidate last spring, and the possibilities of the future, there will be great interest in seeing and hearing him. The Grant club is the oldest and the largest republican club in Iowa, and and the largest republican club in Iowa, and keeps up the organization and keeps open rooms for the public all the year round.

Des Moines Will Celebrate.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 21 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-Though a little late in starting, the people of Des Moines propose to have an appropriate celebration of Centennial day, April 30. The Commercial exchange has taken hold of the matter, and will push it to a successful issue. There will be a military and civic parade, followed by public exercises in one of the opera houses. In the evening there will be fireworks and general joilification. Special trains will be run, and there will be reduced rates on all the roads. The mayor will request all places of business to close, during the afternoon, at least, and the citizens will go into the matter enthusiastically for a kind of an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration.

White Caps in Grandy County. WATERLOO, Ia., April 21. - [Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-A citizen of Conrad, Grundy county, has in some way aroused the ire of the White Caps. He received a notice to leave town, but failed to go. Another notice was given him and then several business men received notices that if the

party warned did not leave town within a week, the torch would be applied. Several other citizens received letters containing a plece of paper on which a number was writ-ten. The letters requested them to paste the number in a certain place in case they desired to join a secret organization. No statement of the objects of the organization were given, but it is supposed that they are the White Caps.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

The Financial Transactions of the Past Week. Boston, Mass., April 21.- [Special Tele gram 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 April 20, 1889, with rates per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the amounts for the corresponding week in 1888:

justice is done the Des Moines river land settlers is in striking contrast to the con- duct that marked the last administration. The Iowa authorities have always been will-	CITTES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase	Decrease
ing to do what they could to help relieve	New York	8028,774,982	8,3	-
the situation, but, unfortunately, their	Boston	97,948,859	14 9	****
efforts didn't count for much when blocked	Philadelphia	66,569,898		1.4
by the federal government. Now that the	Chicago	65,895,000		
	St. Louis	65,895,000		6.4
secretary of the interior has requested	San Francisco	10,449,000	11.9	
Attorney-General Miller to examine the	Pittsburg Baltimore	13,935,821 11,268,805		7.9
cases and see what can be done for the set-	Cincinnati	10,676,900		1,0
tlers, the Iowa authorities are ready to co-	Kansas City	9,154,673	10.2	
operate in any way they can. Attorney-	Kansas City New Orleans	1 8,060,272	24.1	
General Stone started for Washington yes-	*Montreal	7,718,837	******	
terday to confer with Attorney-General	Providence	6,276,763 5,035,900		
Miller and Secretary Noble, and be ready to	Detroit	4, 217, 653	5.0	****
render any assistance in his power in	Milwaukee	4,416,000	5.9	
straightening out the trouble. He hopes	Qmaha	4,161,181	35.0	
to have with them in Washington ex-Con-	Cleveland	3,107,710	3.1	
gressman Holmes, of Boone, whose district	Denver St. Paul	3,682,400	48.6	****
includes the river lands that are in contro-	Memphis	2,175,419	2 1	****
versy. Mr. Holmes was very active in the	Columbus	2,765,100	7.7	7.7.
last two sessions of congress in pushing	Richmond	2,179,366	28.1	22.72
through the bills for the relief of the settlers	Minneapolis	2,591,074	******	25.9
that Mr. Cleveland vetoed. He is personally	Hartford Duluth Indianapolis	1,610,793	6.4	
familiar with the situation, and can give	Indianapolis	1,377,248		10 0
much valuable information about the rights	Peoria	1,423,254	21 0	****
and relations of the settlers. Attorney-	St. Joseph	1,132,951		7.6
General Stone said just before starting that,	Springfield	1.15-11.760		1. 4 . 6
he had no special policy or place to advocate.	Worcester Portland	1,158,423	12.8	****
But he would represent the interests which	44nivogram	3 (001) 380	40.0	
the state of Iowa feels in this controversy,	Fort Worth	912 000	62.7	
and would have papers to present in the case	New Hoven	078.001		16.8
that will show the claims which the settlers	Syracuse Los Angeles Grand Rapids	915,356	36.9	
have for their lands.	Grand Panids	826,690 641,521		34.0
			0.9	0.5
The State's Early History.	Lowell	641,171	10.2	
DES MOINES, Ia., April 21 Special to	MOLIOIR	- Dan, co.		24.8
THE BEE.]-A new effort is being made to	*Sioux City	450,098		
arouse public interest in Iowa history and	*Tacoma Topeka	341,450 300,460		
the memories of the state. There is but lit-	TO A STREET AND A PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T			
	Total	\$ 1,008,785,278	8.5	0100
tle in the way of historical data at the state	Outside New York.	80,011,200	11.7	
library or anywhere eise accessible to the	*Not included in to	tals; no cleari	ng house	es at
public. Wisconsin has a great deal more of	these points last year			o distribution
		-		

INGALLS ON BALSTEAD.

He Doesn't Believe in Turning the Other Cheek in Politics. TOPEKA, Kan., April 21 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.] -- Senator Ingalls has been spending a week in this state on private business. He has been severely criticized by several Kansas newspapers for voting against the confirmation of Halstead. and other journals have indorsed his action. Discussing the Halstead matter to-day the senator said: "The claim that Halstead's rejection was a blow at the liberty of the press appears to me very conclusively refuted by the comments that have been made in the newspapers on the action of the senate. Equally untenable is the assertion that those who opposed Mr. Halstead were governed who opposed Mr. Haistead were governed by personal resentment or an instinct of re-venge. Haistead for the past quarter of a century has been distinguished for his de-nunciations of the republican leaders when-ever he differed with them in their opinions measures or of men. His denunciations of Grant, Lincoln, Logan and others who have been illustrious in arms and in states-manship are historical. He in effect counciled the assassination of Lincoln. His mo-tives may have been good, but his judgment certainly has not been approved by the ver-dict of mankind. In the Payne case in 1886 the question was not whether the election was pure or corrupt. It was one of law and of precedent only. Mr. Halstead immediately characterized the action of those republicans who voted to sustain the report as corrupt. He declared in effect, if not in direct terms, that they were bribed. He characterized Mr. Evarts as an attorney of the Standard Oil company and said that his last previous fee in the senate was when he defended fee in the senate was when he defended Andrew Johnson. Had Halstead made these charges in the public highway, it would have stamped its author as a degraded and conscienceless ruffian, and would have exiled him from the society of gentiemen. To suppose that under the circumstances Mr. Evarts would have voted for the confirmation of Mr. Halstead is to suppose that the attributes of human nature have been abanattributes of human nature have been abandoned and forgotten. It was not spite. It was not revenge. It was not a blow at the liberty of the press. It was the inevitable result of causes which every man of honor must instinctively recognize. The scriptural njunction to turn one cheek when the smitten, and when the coat is taken to surrender the cloak also, may be evangelical but it does not apply to politics."

THEY ARE ALL SAFE.

The Passengers and Crew of the Danmark Landed at the Azores. COPENHAGEN, April 21 .- A telegram from Lisbon to the United Steamship company announces the safety of the crew and passengers of the steamer Danmark. The good tidings reached Lisbon from the Azores. It stated that every one who was on the Danmark is safe and only one engineer was injured. Some of the passengers arrived at Lisbon to-day. A number are on their way to New York, and the remainder are still on the Azores.

Lisson, April 21.—Forty-two of the crew of the Danmark arrived here. Raben, the first officer, who is among them, reports that on April 4, the Danmark's shaft was broken. On the next day the disabled steamer met the steamship Missouri, from London, March 28, for Philadelphia. The Missouri March 28, for Philadelphia. The Missouri towed the Danmark until the 6th, when the latter seemed about to sink. At first the Missouri was only able to take aboard twenty of the Danmark's passengers, but after twenty of the Danmark's passengers, but after having jettisoned a portion of her cargo, she found accommodations for all the crew and passengers of the Danmark. The Missouri then proceeded to the Azores and left there the first and second officers and 320 passengers. She then contained her journey to Philadelphia with 35d passengers and the remainder of the crew. The captain and three engineers of the Danmark left the Azores on the 14th for London. Azores on the 14th for London.

Azores on the lath for London.

The Danmark was about eight hundred miles from Newfoundland when the accident happened. Some say that the engines broke down. Engineer Kass was found dead in the engine room after the accident. Forty-two sailors and all of the passengers left at the Azores by the Missouri came to Lisbon on the steamship Accident.

A Fatal Railroad Wreck. Berwick, Ill., April 21.-Two men were killed and three injured in the wreck of a mixed train on the Central Iowa railroad last night near here. The wreck was caused by the breaking of a wheel as the train was going over a bridge at Cedar creek. Two cars were hurled into the creek of took fire, burning the bridge. Conductor Colvin was instantly killed by the fall, and the son of Section Foreman Savage, the only passenger, was drowned. Express Agent Rogers, Brakeman Reed and the mail clerk were badly mangled, probably fatally.

Panama Canal Affairs Panis, April 21,-The liquidation of the Panama Canal company has made unsuccessful the attempt to borrow \$3,000,000 in Lon don for the expenses of a survey and the maintenance of the canal works. This fail-ure implies that within a few weeks the ma-chinery along the canal will be abandoned to

HARTINGTON TO YANKTON.

Advantages Which Would Result From Building a Road.

WHAT SOME BUSINESS MEN SAY.

It Would Be a Boon to Northwestern Nebraska, a Paying Investment and Greatly Help the Omaha Trade.

Want the Gap Covered.

Several days ago THE BEE sent requests o a number of prominent business men of Hartington for their views as to the advan tages which would result from the building of the gap in the Omaha-Yankton line between Hartington and Yankton. A number of replies have been received, among them the following:

A GREAT ADVANTAGE. HARTINGTON, Neb., April 20.—To the Editor of TheB ee.: The general opinion in this vicinity is that an extension of the railroad at this point to cover the gap of twenty-two miles between Hartington and Yankton would be more to the advantage of northeast Nebraska and a better investment for rail-road capital than any of the schemes at pres-ent talked of. The territory is fertile and needs this advantage to develope her resources. Direct communication between Omaha and Yankton would then be secured with the least expense. The whole of north-east Nebraska would undoubtedly be a profitable tributary territory to any line of road giving them direct communication with Omaha. Cedar county is rapidly developing, her rich and fertile lands are eagerly sought for by actual settlers and her mineral deposits in the north part of the county, along the Missouri river, are attracting no little attention and quite an amount of capital has al ready been invested. A large cement mill is an assured fact at St. Helena. The carrying trade of Cedar county will be second to no county in the eastern part of Nebraska and the road that secures her trade will be

HASTINGS, Neb., April 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: The distance from Hartington to Alten on the Missouri river is about twenty-one miles, and the territory is well settled the greater part of the distance. The line is one easily built for a greater part of the way. Aiten is two and a half miles above Yankton, at the head of the big slough, and is also the terminus of the Nortche & Vankton, which will be built with folk & Yankton, which will be built with-out doubt this season. There is a large sec tion of country in northwestern Cedar and eastern Knox counties which would find a market via the Hartington extension to Omaha. I think there are more cattle owned and shipped from the territory named than from any portion of northeastean Nebraska of the same area. By reference to the map you will see that if this gap is filled up and a short line of nine miles built from Wakefield down the values of the Logar to tion of country in northwestern Cedar and up and a short line of nine miles built from Wakefield down the valley of the Logan to Pender, that it will make nearly a straight line from Omaha to Yankton. This line will be of great value to Omaha, and should be encouraged by the press and business men of your city. The people of this county would prefer to see an independent line built through this territory and I am sure that the local traffic alone would pay on such that the local traffic alone would pay on such that the local traine alone would pay on such a line. But if we cannot get that, we want by all means to have the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha to complete their system. I understand that the company has

engineers now looking over the line.
Yours truly, W. H. STEPHENSON. Yours truly, W. H. STEPHENSON.
BRING TRADE TO OMAHA.
Another prominent business man of Hartington writes: "In my opinion the building of the road would greatly benefit the county in general, and be the means of controlling he trade of this section in favor of Omahi The northern part of Cedar county is, by far, the most bhickly settled and wealthiest por-tion of the county, and at present it is not travéled by any road. Of course, a part of the trade passes over the road now, but a large portion of it goes across the river to Dakota, thence east via the Chicago, Mil-waukee, St. Paul & Northwestern. At present, I can safely say, the greater portion our stock, grain and produce is taken to Vermillion and Yankton, and it seems to me that the extension of this branch would cer tainly be the means of bringing nearly all this trade south, as well as the trade of southern Dakota."

South Dakota.

HURON, April 21.-|Special BEE.]-That which most pleases us this week is the heavy rain-fall of Wednesday and Thursday. This, with the copious storms of last week, satisfies every farmer in the east part of the state. Wheat and grass are coming on finely; trees and flower bushes are budding, and the streams and cisterns are full. The apportionment of the state into delej gate districts, made by the governor, secre tary and chief justice, receives almost unani mous commendation. It is a little remark able that it could be so well done. Of the forty-nine counties it became necessary to divide only six so as to give the correct apportionment of voters, which is 2,800, to each district. Aside from the inevitable pouting of the voters in these six counties,

no one is finding any fault. Governor Mollette's official proclamation announcing the foregoing apportionment, and calling the election to choose delegates on May 14, was issued last Monday. The current issue of the weekly papers contain republican convention calls to nominate three delegates from each of the twenty-districts. While no voter can vote for more than two delegates at the polls, yet there are several districts where the republican majority is so large that they can safely divide these dis-tricts, having those republicans living in one part of a district vote for two candidates, and those in the remaining portion of the districts vote for one of these two and also for a third, thus completely killing Bill Springer's scheme for the democrats to capture one-third of the delegates via minority representation, the democratic decay duck in a republican state But this decoy duck in a republican state. But this revelation should not deter any republican from being at the primaries and at the polls. The democrats are discretely on a still hunt in this campaign, but they are nunting all the same. If they gain no points in the constitutional convention they are downed for a quarter of a century in this state.

A number of editors have got out of the soup and into the sugar this week, notably: Besancon, of the Harrold star; Bowman, of the Bowdle Advocate, and Parsons, of the Estelline Bell. Each postoffice is worth about \$900 a year. Still there's more to fol-

Delegate Matthews has not returned from Washington. He started home on the 13th washington. He started home on the lotal and got as far as Chicago, where he had to stop on account of his wife's dangerous and probably fatal illness. She has been afflicted with consumption for a year, and is so near life's end that she may not see her home in Brookings again.

Mr. F. and W. H. Greeley, of Deuel county, are making more money in the sheep business than any other firm in the state. They have 3,000 head and their loss in the last eighteen months has been only I per cent. This is a wonderful statement, a deal better than that of the "Q" or the Millwaukee, but they are very favorably situated in several large gulches with their herds. They give the business their personal attention, have plenty of feed and spring weather, and hire all their hay put up for 50 cents a ton.

Governor Hellette has appointed these trustees for the Sioux Falls; O. S. Pender, of Salem: A. Uline, of Dell Rapids; Grant Purgeson, of Lennox; O. S. Williams, of Yankton. They will confirm Governor Mellette's selection of T. D. Kunouse for warden, and Captain Jeffers, of Sioux Falls, is to be deputy warden. last eighteen months has been only I per

is to be deputy warden. Steamship Arrivals.

At New York-The Etruria, from Liverpool; the New York and the Furnessia, from Glasgow. STATE NEWS.

A Fertile Soil. VENANGO, Neb., April 20 .- [Correspond ence of THE BEE. |-This town and surrounding country is at present comparatively unknown, but in the near future will be heard of as being one of the finest bodies of land from the Missouri river to the base of the "Rockies." Millions of acres all around us of level, fertile land, with a soil from fifteen mches to three feet deep. From the Frenchman river, in Chase county, north, through Perkins county, to the Platte river; on the Union Pacific railroad, in Colorado, westward to Holyoke, many miles, the land is about the same.

Here is a country equal to the counties of York, Clay, Adams, Fillmore, Hamilton and Polk, now looking like that did about fourtoen years ago, so far as general appearance is concerned, but with a vast amount of rain during the cropping seasons. Last year there was a good crop here. There is promise of a better one this year. Now is the time for investors to come to this country. Rich rewards are in store for those who do not delay. Those who are seeking good homes, whether it be as farmcrs or business men, need not be disap-pointed if they come here. Those who are contemplating going to Oklahoma had better forego that trip, and save time and money by taking a look over the broad acres here. The few months to come will convince them, if they choose to invest here, that they have done wisely. The late rains extended have done wisely. The late rains extended to the mountains, and the soil is wet down deep. Wheat is looking fine, and the prairies are green, and all indications are that bountiful crops will reward the industrious husbandman, and the coffers of the business man will fill to overflowing. A business man will all to overnowing. A healthy, invigorating climate, an energetic class of people, good facilities for transportation, will soon bring out the latent powers hidden in the soil, and in a few years many will wonder at the beauties of this once great "American Desert."

Bogus Detectives at Nebraska City. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 21 .- | Special to THE BEE. |-This city is again bothered by a gang of self-styled detectives, who are demonstrating themselves a nuisance, and preparing themselves a lot of trouble. Hardly a day passes but what a new member of the gang breaks out to do some "special" work, which usually ends in a broken head for the "detective." Liquor dealers are especially hounded and pestered by them, and their work falls but very little short of attempted blackmail. Their mode of operations of the statement of attempted blackmail. Their mode of operation usually consists in suspecting the saloonkeepers of some violation of the Slocumb law, and then, managing to let the
dealer learn that the gang is "onto
him" and ready to file information,
against him. The "detective" has been
bought off in one or two instances with a doilar or a drink of whisky, but more frequently has been kicked out of his victim's
place of business. The latest victim of this
outfit is Lorenz Schmidt, a wine-garden
keeper in Greggsport, against whom four keeper in Greggsport, against whom four different informations were filed by three of the toughest individuals the city could pro duce. One of them acknowledged that the work was done for what money they could get out of it. The police have long been trying to get these bogus detectives in a trap, but have so far been unsuccessful.

These detectives are created by payment of a dollar to a Chicago outfitting house for a tin badge and certificate. In the same way the "Nebraska City Detective Bureau" was brought into existence. This outfit is carry-ing on some of its bogus business outside the city, judging from the amount of mail matter it is receiving. It is composed almost en-tirely of boys from about sixteen years of age up, and one or two men who drive express wagons between times. There appears to be no law that can reach these cases as they are allowed to continue in their nefarious business.

Items From Talmage.

TALMAGE, Neb., April 20.-[Correspondnce of the BEE. | -The initial number of the lalmage Champion was issued yesterday. L. P. Boyd is the publisher, and the paper is devoted to the interests of the license party of the town. The plant was moved from Au-

burn to this place. The brick work is finished on G. P. Dow ell's new hotel building. Several new busiless houses will be erected here this spring. The town is enjoying a substantial growth. The acreage of corn planted this spring in this part of Otoe county and in the adjacent parts of Johnson and Nemaha counties will be very large. Many farmers are enirely discarding the old way of planting corn, and the lister will be suited an energial was at this the lister will be quite generally used this year. The advocates of the lister claim it gives better results with less labor.
The usual Good Friday services were

yesterday at the German Evangelical Luth-eran church north of town, and a number of young people were confirmed. This church has a large membership. Rev. Deuerschner is the pastor.

Nebraska City's Y. M. C. A. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 21.- [Special to THE BEE.] -- The Young Men's Christian Association in this city is enjoying a season of increased usefulness. The new rooms have been handsomely furnished by the Ladies' aux iliary, and the gymnasium, reading room, entertainments and meetings are largely patronized by the young men of the city. The first of a series of trades re-ceptions will be inaugurated at the rooms next Thursday evening, April 25, on which occasion courtesies will be extended to all in the city who are engaged in selling anything of a wearing apparel nature. The association is supporting its first general secretary in the person of Mr. W. T. Per-kins, who has held the position since January 1. The outlook for the association is de-cidedly exceptaging. cidedly encouraging.

Holt County's Advantages. PHENIX, Holt county, Neb., April 20.-Correspondence of THE BEE: This part of the county has a very productive soil partly clay and partly sand. Most of it is flat, level land and as it nears the creeks it becomes rolling and terminates in gulches full of flue timber for wood, and wild fruit such as plums, cherries, raspberries, strawberries

cooseberries, currants, buffalo berries and fune berries in abundance. As there is sure to be a railroad, and probably two, through here, and also a county division, we expect a hoom here soon and those wishing to purchase land here should do so now. Land is cheap at present but will double in price in a short time. Base Ball at Grand Island GRAND ISLAND, Neb., April 21 .- | Special relegram to the BEE.]-The association

between the Grand Island club and a picked ine. About one thousand people witnessed the game. Grand Island...0 4 0 3 3 1 0 3 4-18
Picked Nine...0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1-3
Batteries-Hughes and Snyder, Hourke

grounds were opened here to day with a game

and Ready, Struck out-By Hughes 9, by Rourze 6. Errors-Grand Island 4, picked nine 3. Base hits-Enyder. Hays, Herekon oerger 2.

Knight Templars Banqueted. GRAND ISLAND, Neb., April 21 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Easter services were appropriately recognized by the Knight Templars, of Mount Lebauon commandery No. 6. Porty-six knights from Hastings and twenty from St. Paul, participated in the exercises. A banquet was given the visitors at the Palmer house. Services were held in the opera house, Rev. Charles W. Savidge delivering the sermon.

The Egyptians Repulsed. SUAKIM, April 21 .- A force of Soudanese to-day attacked and defeated a party of Egyptians from Suakire, who were building a fort at Port Haiaib. The Egyptians lost ten, killed and wounded. They were forced to take refuge on the steamer Agami, and

DECLARES WAR TO THE KNIFE

Senator Quay Furious at John Sherman.

A QUARREL ABOUT PATRONAGE.

The Ohio Man Accused of Bad Faith-Seed Room Employes Being Discharged-The Chinese Minister's Farewell Ball.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, THE OMARA BEE. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.

Senator Quay has declared war to the knife upon Senator John Sherman. In speaking of his feeling toward the Ohio senator Mr. Quay said to your correspondent tonight: "I consider Senator Sherman's action as very discreditable and disnonorable, and whenever I am found doing anything again for Mr. Sherman the people of this country will know it." The trouble between Senators Quay and Sherman grew out of the appointment of the deputy commissioner of internal revenue. Senator Quay was pushing Judge Frank Gilkinson, of Mercer county, Pa., for the position, while Senator Sherman and other Ohio republicans were urging Wilson, who has been appointed. While the contest was going on between the two factions. Senator Sherman, it is represented, sent word to Senator Quay that if Judge Gilkinson was withdrawn and the ap-Judge Gilkinson was withdrawn and the appointment of Wilson was permitted to proceed, the Ohioans would support Gilfinson for the solicitorship of internal revenue. Senator Quay consented and returned to his home at Beaver to take a three weeks' rest, believing that his man would be appointed. Two or three days ago he received a telegram to come here, and when he arrived he learned that the Ohioans were pushing Alphonse Hart, a well known Buckeye republican, for the solicitorship of internal revenue. The Pennsylvania senator was revenue. The Pennsylvania senator was greatly surprised, and demanded an explana-tion from Atterney-General Miller, who said that he knew nothing whatever about the arrangement. The Pennsylvania senator went to the Ohio senator and demanded that the name of Hart be withdrawn. This Senator Sherman refused fo do. Senator Quay said, to-night, that Alphonse Hart would be appointed solicitor of internal reveaue, to-morrow, or Tuesday.

SEED DEPARTMENT RENOVALS.

Secretary Rusk has announced that h will not appoint any more women to position in the seed room of the agricultural department for some time to come. Instead of appointments there will be numerous discharges until the force, usually very large, is practically wiped out. This is made necessary by the fact that there is no money to pay out for this purpose. The decision is a severe blow to a great many people, especially to residents of the states of Maryland and Virginia, who have usually found employment in the bureau in large numbers. Members of the house and senate have always considered that they could find in the seed room of the agricultural departways considered that they could find small places for needy women in the agricultural department for brief periods, at least, and in the past, the commissioner has been overrun with applications for the places at his dis-posal. The pressure was so great that it be-came necessary to devote more of the money for the packing than for the seeds them-selves. This is the reason why there have been more turnip seeds sent out than all other varieties put together. In fact, for the past year or two, the agricultural depart-ment has been an immense bureau for send-ing out the seed of this useful, but not very rare vegetable. Secretary Rusk is deter-mined that there shall be no deficiency in his department if he can help it, and for this reason the force in the seed room, for the remainder of the fiscal year, will be reduced to the minimum, and congressmen will have to go elsewhere for places.

THE CRINESE BALL. Immediately after the Centennial Inaugu-ration ceremonies in New York city the Chinese minister will visit the metropolis for a sojourn of several weeks. When he returns to Washington he will give a fare-well ball which will surpass in magnificence anything ever attempted in Washington. The present minister has made a place for himself in society at the capitol, and his en-tertainments have always been attractive to Washington's "four hundred." Some years ago a ball given at the legation, which is in the mansion built by Senator Stewart, of Nevada attracted a crowd of several hundred persons who had not been invited. These scenes of porkishness were scandalous, and Washington was roundly abused in con-sequence. It is understood that the Celestial ambassadors have learned something since that time and this year great precaution will be taken to keep out all persons who have no credentials. The house will accommodate about six hundred guest.

about six hundred guest.

WHAT TO DO WITH FILLEY.

The republican members of the Missouri delegation in congress are in a painful disemma as to what they can or will do for Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis. Some time ago Mr. Filley indicated to his republican friends that he would like to take a mission abroad, and active steps were taken in his behalf. He wanted to go ta London as consul general, and failing in that, expressed a willingness, it is stated, to reexpressed a willingness, it is stated, to re-ceive the Liverpool consulate. This it is understood, is to be given to Mr. Blaine's old understood, is to be given to Mr. Blaine's old private secreta'y. Then Mr. Filley was mentioned for the Manchester councilship. That position could not be given to the distinguished Missouri leader, and a consultation was held the other day, when it was useded that the consulship at Hong Kong, China, might be secured for Mr. Filley. It was agreed by the republican congressman from the state that republican congressman from the state that this place should be asked for, and they went in a body to Mr. Blaine. The Hong Kong consulate is a desirable one, and it was was firmly believed that it would please Mr. Filley to have it. After the case was prosented to the secretary of state, the latter quietly pulled out of his pocket a telegram from Mr. Filley, in which he stated that he would accept no position abroad. Whether Mr. Filley blames Mr. Blaine or the Missouri delegation is not known, but sure it is that he is a good big load upon the hands of his friends. Filley wants to be postmaster of

St. Louis.

A MILITARY DISCUSSION.

The local papers of Washington which pay attention to matters concerning the military service have lately been discussing the question whether or not graduates of the military academy are in the minority among the line officers now in the army. A writer in one of these papers says, to-day: "In the line of the army I find that of 10 colone is of cavalry but three are graduates of West Point. All five of the colonels of artillery hall from the academy, but of the 25 colonels of infantry only 10 are graduates. Finally of 170 officers of cavalry above the grade tenant 56 are graduates, of 85 of artillery above the rank of lieutenant 34 are graduates, and of 325 officers of infantry above the rank of lieutenant but about 10 per cent are graduates. Among the subalterns, the proportion is, of course, very much larger. In some of the regiments of the infantry there are no graduates of the miliinfantry there are no graduates of the mili-tary academy above the juvior grades, with the exception of the corps of engineers, and in the ordnance department a similar dispar-ity in numbers exists in favor of the nongraduates of the military academy.
PERRY S. HEATH.

Honoring the Traveling Men HASTINGS, Neb., April 21 .- | Special Telegram to Tuz Bez.]-At a meeting of the business men of Hastings it has been de-cided to give a graud ball and hanquet for the traveling men of the state at the Hotel Bostwick, in this city, on May 3. The movement is in good hands to make the oc-casion one of great pleasure to the traveling

men and an honor to Hustings. Londonderry's Probable Fapocestor.
London, April 21.—It is stated that Lord Brownlow will succeed Lord Londonderry