THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1889. NUMBER 339.

MAX O'RELL ON BOULANGER.

He Thinks the Extradited General Only a Tool.

SCORING THE NEW YORK WORLD

A French Parliamentary Disagreement on the Military Service Bill—John Sherman to Be Entertained.

The Unwritten Law of Review.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, May 19.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The Herald correspondent interviewed Max O'Rell, yesterday. In the course of the conversation he said:

"I don't believe in Boulanger. He is merely a tool; his support depends upon the conservatives and communists, two powerful elements which will undoubtedly assert themselves in the fall elections. But what of that? It will not be Boulanger's triumph, but the combined triumph of men who believe either in the government of a single man, or of a committee of men. And neither of the elements would tolerate the government of Boulanger. France is approaching one of her historical crises, which occur at intervals, but the new master will not be Boulanger. The communists may triumph for a time, then will follow a Cæsar, but he will not be Boulanger.

"The Comte de Paris is the man, even if he has to wait ten or twenty years.

"Rochefort's hatred to England is based upon the failure of the English edition of La Lanterne, which was started during his exile after the late war. An English lady of the highest circles said that Boulanger will never move in the best English society, and as an example says that Randolph Churchill was invited to meet him at a dinner, but refused the invitation.

"As to a Franco-German war, France will not take the initiative. Her millions of peasants know too well what war means. The real danger lies in the excitable and erratic character of the German emperor, whose violent nature is apt at any moment to make Europe burst into war. France is far stronger and more prepared than is supposed; her strength is particularly in her great artillery. Certainly no nation has her command of financial resources."

Referring to his recent book on America O'Rell expressed great dissatisfaction with the conduct of the New York World, in anticipating its publication.

"There is something decidedly shady in the so-called journalistic feat of the World which has been taking to itself an immense amount of credit for doing something which a dozen other newspapers might have done, had they been willing to stoop to that sort of thing. It is customery for publishers to furnish the press with advance sheets of forthcoming works, and there is a unwritten law to the effect that only brief selections from these sheets shall be used. In their published review the World people, however, saw fit to break the law and published every thing they could lay hands on.

"There may be a question whether this was a very honorable thing. I have no reason to complain of the sales of my book, which amount, so far, to 85,000 volumes at $1.50 each. I expect to return to the United States next January, when I shall visit the great west, possibly with a view of writing another book. I am always treated so kindly in America that it will give me great pleasure to go back this summer. I am thinking of traveling with my family on the continent and, of course, I shall visit the exposition, although I do not enjoy life in Paris at such times. My headquarters will probably be in Germany."

A number of members of parliament will entertain John Sherman on his return to London from Paris; Sir Lyon Playfair will preside.

A PARLIAMENTARY FIGHT.

Disagreement Between the French Senators and Deputies.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, May 19.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The votes taken in the senate last week on the military law are of considerable importance. The senate again adopted the amendments which were made to the law when it first came up from the chamber of deputies and which the latter body refused to recept. This disagreement between the senate and the chamber relates to dispensations from the military service. The senate wishes to grant an absolute dispensation of two years to the eldest sons of widows and other analogous situations, but the chamber insists that the granting of this dispensation shall be left to the discretion of the military commissions. On the other hand the chamber had suppressed the party dispensations allowed those who were preparing to become teachers or to follow certain other liberal pursuits not including those who were studying for the clerical profession. These dispensations have been introduced into law by the senate n the face of the strenuous opposition of the minister of the interior and the president of the council. As amended by the senate, the military law runs a strong chance of not being adopted by the chamber. The senate cut out of the bill the very provisions that the majority of the chamber had most at heart. This latter body has shown far less concern about the real interests of the army than it has about the political interests involved. The first aim was to pass a law that seemed to smack of democratic equalizing principles, and that should apply, with the utmost severity, the formula that would let priests shoulder knapsacks. It was especially desirous that young men, intended for the liberal professions should be forced to interrupt their studies in order to vegetate, during three years, in the army barracks, even though the military instruction was practically complete at the end of the first year. The senate refused to fall in with these ill-conceived ideas of equality. The unanimous opinion of all competent authorities is that a military service of three years to be imposed, without distinction or discrimination on all the youths of the country, would inflict a mortal blow to intellectual interests by lowering the standard of French intelligence. As for those who desire to follow a clerical career it does not seem to be the intention of those who framed the law to make soldiers of them. They would probably make very poor combatants, but might, perhaps, be of real value in the hospitals; but a three years' apprenticeship is not necessary in order to become a hospital assistant. It is, therefore, without any plausible motive, but only a spirit of intolerance, that the republicans in the chamber wish to impose three years' service on seminary students. These considerations have had some weight with the senate, but will not find favor with the chamber.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

The Financial Transactions of the Past Week.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—[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 May 18, 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	$631,092,852	17.8	
Boston	91,164,239	8.4	
Philadelphia	69,236,178	8.9	
Chicago	65,235,000	4.7	
St. Louis	16,350,411	13.6	
San Francisco	16,263,093		4.1
Pittsburg	12,855,578	21.4	
Baltimore	11,431,995		3.2
Cincinnati	10,661,950	3.9	
Kansas City	8,416,117		14.5
New Orleans	7,741,959	1.5	
Louisville	6,767,247	18.5	
Milwaukee	5,244,000	43.9	
Omaha	4,138,641	6.1	
Providence	4,854,800	3.3	
Minneapolis	3,603,395	3.6	
St. Paul	3,372,463	1.9	
Denver	3,403,096	30.7	
Cleveland	3,467,132	11.9	
Memphis	2,610,972	4.6	
Columbus	2,690,400	33.0	
Indianapolis	2,015,553	2.2	
Duluth	1,785,786		20.0
Hartford	1,788,050	17.5	
Worcester	1,122,165	10.9	
St. Joseph	1,994,197		13.2
New Haven	1,217,886		1.5
Springfield	1,241,362	5.6	
Peoria	1,074,423	35.1	
Fort Worth	962,485	32.1	
Galveston	629,058	36.9	
Lowell	614,557		5.3
Norfolk	633,023		5.6
Grand Rapids	591,522		5.6
Wichita	720,247		8.5
Topeka	351,699	9.3	
Tacoma	303,308		
Total	$1,051,127,365	13.7	
Outside New York	399,164,513	6.9	

MONARCHY SULKED.

Her Ambassadors Ignore the Banquet to the French Cabinet.

PARIS, May 19.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The banquet given in honor of the cabinet on Saturday by the delegates of the American republics taking part in the exhibition, seemed to be a demonstration of republics against monarchies. All the European ambassadors were invited to attend the banquet, but with the exception of the Belgian minister, who was present, they consulted their governments and were ordered to ignore the invitation. The Brazilian minister also held aloof. Mr. McLane, who presided at the banquet, was supported by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the new United States minister to France.

WYOMING'S ASPIRATIONS.

The Territory Ambitious to Don the Garb of Statehood.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The people of Wyoming are at last waking up to the necessity for united exertion in securing statehood. At the last session of congress a bill was unanimously reported to the senate by the senate committee on territories, under the provisions of which it is proposed to act. As soon as a general demand is made, Governor Warren will issue a call for a constitutional convention. The delegates will be elected at an election to be held on the second Monday in July.

Under the provisions of the bill the number of delegates is limited to fifty-five. The apportionment is made on the basis of the vote cast for delegates in congress at the last election, and is made by the governor, chief justice and secretary of the territory. The convention then meets here on the first Monday in September, and after adopting a constitution, submits the same to the people on the first Tuesday in November, when state officers will be voted for should the constitutional convention so decide.

There was at first some opposition to the movement because it was feared it would increase taxation, but as the subject is being better understood the people are wheeling into line and eagerly demanding that immediate steps be taken. The uncertainty of congressional action is recognized, and as congress is now favorably disposed, it is thought best to strike while the iron is hot. Everybody realizes that statehood will assist materially in development; that the credit of a permanent form of government is better established than a provisional form; that cheap money can be had and foreign capital is more readily invested. As it now stands, the territory itself can own comparatively little property. Its public institutions must be maintained either by direct taxation or by bonded indebtedness. Under the act of congress the latter cannot exceed 4 per cent of the territory's assessable valuation. Each territory admitted to statehood receives from the government a bequest of public lands to maintain state institutions, and the senate bill is fairly liberal to Wyoming in this respect.

The business of the territory is expected to receive a great impetus through the statehood movement.

The Development of Wyoming.

LARAMIE, Wyo., May 19.—[Correspondence of THE BEE.]—The recent snow fall here has been of great benefit to stockmen, as the ground was becoming very dry and the prospects for a good grass crop were poor. This country has undergone a very material change in the last few years. Not long ago it was generally understood that the country west of the Missouri river was a great big desert. That such impressions were wide of the truth, is attested by the fact that at intervals are towns and cities which would well grace older states. Perhaps among those towns along the line of the Union Pacific railway, Laramie City is the most beautiful and thrifty. Laramie will furnish more glass during the next ten years than any other city in America. There are no glass works in the United States that are situated in the midst of all glass-making material as those of Laramie are. What is badly needed to bring about this result is capital—the brains are here and the mill.

The cattle industry is getting on a sounder basis, now that the cattle are owned by more persons, and, consequently, fewer to the person. The country is fast settling up with a good class of citizens, who are establishing permanent homes. These small ranchmen own from ten to 200 head of cattle each, and with the care usually bestowed, are acquiring a competence for rainy days. The large herds are gradually, but surely, being crowded out, to the benefit of the country.

Of very recent years the fact has been demonstrated that with a reasonable amount of care and dilligence, good crops of the more hardy varieties of vegetables and cereals can be raised with profit in this part, while farther north all fruits and vegetables raised in the middle states are successfully grown. A correspondent at Douglas, Wyo., writes that pumpkins as large as the fore wheel of a wagon are of rather common occurence, while even larger ones still are often seen growing. The day is fast coming when a considerable farming will be done in this altitude, (about seven thousand feet above sea level.)

Brewer Voigt's Denial.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, May 19.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Voigt, the Detroit brewer, now in London, says there is no truth in the story that the Voigt brewery has entered any pool.

The Weather Indications.

Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota: Light local showers, northerly winds becoming variable, slight changes in temperature except in Nebraska and Dakota, slightly warmer.

GEN. DRUM'S RETIREMENT.

It Will Take Place Some Time This Week.

APPLICANTS FOR HIS RANK.

The Contest Narrowed Down to Assistant Adjutant Generals Kelton and Whipple—Mrs. Harrison's Mail.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.

General Drum, adjutant-general of the army, retires this week. The competition for his place has been very lively since last winter, and the friends of the candidates have been pressing the claims of their favorites with great vigor. The contest has now narrowed down to Assistant Adjutant-Generals A. C. Kelton and W. D. Whipple. By common consent it was supposed that the office would naturally go to General Kelton, but within the last few days the chances of General Whipple's securing the place have been very much improved. All the influence of any nature whatever that can be brought to bear upon President Harrison and Secretary Proctor will be utilized during the next few days.

MRS. HARRISON'S MAIL.

Mrs. Harrison's mail contains every day appeals from office seekers to use her influence with her husband in favor of the writers. Some of the correspondents request Mrs. Harrison to remind the president that their applications remain unanswered. They have heard nothing about them and fear the president has inadvertently neglected to act upon them. They beg Mrs. Harrison to look around the office for the letters or petitions and put them where General Harrison will be sure to see them. Some of the letters are from women. One of them recently wrote that she was a widow, with three "girl children." Her husband was killed in the war, fighting on the southern side. There was an unconscious pathos in the details of a poor widow's struggles to maintain and bring up, "in the fear of the Lord," those three girl children. She wanted a postoffice paying only $300 a year, and yet "it would be a God-send to me."

One man wrote recently eight big letter pages to Mrs. Harrison because he feared that "three previous epistles of the same length addressed to your respected husband, had failed to meet his eye." The letter breathed devoted piety, true republicanism, and the most pronounced prohibition sentiments, and ended up with a request for an office of some kind that would make life a little easier for a man with only one leg.

DELAY IN FILLING OFFICES.

To a gentleman who called upon him in relation to an office yesterday, President Harrison explained in a measure the reason for the delay in filling the offices against which so many of the officeseekers complain. The substance of General Harrison's remarks was this:

"It frequently happens that a man is presented as a fitting candidate for an office, and it is decided that he shall have the place which he asks. Then men learning of the probabilities will vigorously protest against the selection. In many instances these men who are protesting are entitled to consideration, and their protests are given the weight to which they seem to be entitled. Instead of hastening the appointment therefore, I am compelled to look into the objections made and thus cause delay."

The president is determined, as far as possible, to prevent the appointment of men whose character is not absolutely above reproach. He is perhaps over-cautious in this regard, but owing to the many bad appointments which President Cleveland made through the carelessness of indorsers, President Harrison's policy is perhaps absolutely necessary. Men who come here with strong indorsements and who expect immediate attention to their claims are naturally chagrined on account of the delay in reaching their respective cases, but the president's explanation, while perhaps not absolutely satisfactory to the applicants, will certainly prove eminently so to the people whom these applicants desire to serve in official capacity.

A CIVIL SERVICE QUESTION.

There is a probability that the civil service commission will, this week, consider the question of whether or not the civil service rules shall be extended to the clerical force of the census bureau. Attorney-General Miller has decided that under the law the secretary of the interior has the right to make appointments in this bureau without requesting a certified list of eligibles from the commission, but there is a disposition on the part of the civil service reformers to demand that this bureau shall be placed on a par with the other departments. It is argued on the other hand that there are hundreds of excellent clerks who have had experience in compiling the returns from previous censuses, who would be invaluable at the present time and that their chances for securing places through the civil service commission would be exceedingly slim because of the great number of young men anxious to get into the federal service who are fresher from college and more able to answer the questions propounded.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING.

The delay in the appointment of a new chief for the bureau of engraving and printing is likely to prove troublesome to the new administration. On the 21st or 22d inst. bids will be opened and awards made for supplying the bureau with the paper used in printing the legal tender, and unless very prompt action is taken the democrats now in control will have an opportunity to reward party workers. A board designated by the secretary of the treasury has supervision of this work. Crane, of Massachusetts, has furnished the paper for some time, and is said to have given satisfaction.

AN ACCIDENT

happened to the vault in which the plates are locked over night on last Friday, which not only caused delay but necessitated the destruction of a portion of the safe. Three locks are on the door, and each has its attendant. The secretary of the treasury, the comptroller of the currency and the chief of the bureau each have a representative who has absolute control of one lock, and every afternoon when all the plates are carried into the vault the locks are operated and the great door is closed, not to be opened again till early the next morning. On the morning in question, when the guardians of the treasury arrived at their posts of duty they discovered that one of the locks had been set to open in thirty-six instead of twelve hours. A side of the safe was torn out and the plate reached six hours after the proper time.

MEREDITH'S PROSPECTS.

Captain Meredith remains the favorite at the white house, at least among the force of clerks. A gentleman, whose name when pronounced sounds very much like Meredith, called at the executive mansion the other day with a friend. The latter asked one of the clerks high in the councils of the ruler of our nation, who would be given the bureau of engraving and printing.

"What is the name of this gentleman?" said the clerk, pointing to Mr. Merritt. When told, he continued, "that sounds a great deal like it."

ARMY MATTERS.

The system of pay accounts in the army has received considerable attention for the past two months from Paymaster-General Rochester, who, with other officers of the corps, has been considering several plans whereby the duplication of these accounts may be prevented. One of the best reforms presented so far is that of having one pay officer, to whom officers of the army will render their accounts, and under no circumstances will they be allowed to present them to anyone else unless transferred. Under the old system army officers presented their accounts to the first paymaster they came across. It was not unfrequently the case, and especially with officers on leave, to have their accounts paid more than once, and no fault attached to the officer. Stationed at remote frontier posts, where the visits of the paymaster were like any other visits, and money very scarce, the officers, who were obliged to keep their own accounts, frequently got them mixed. It is to prevent this state of affairs that some new reform in this direction will shortly be inaugurated. PERRY S. HEATH.

STATE NEWS.

Death of Colonel Robert W. Boyd.

MARQUETTE, Neb., May 19.—[Correspondence of THE BEE.]—Last Monday morning occurred the sudden death of Colonel Robert W. Boyd, or, as he was familiarly known, "Grandpap" Boyd. Colonel Boyd was born on the 25th day of July, 1817, at a place called Strawberry Plains, Carter county, Tenn.

At the age of thirty-five he embraced religion and became a member of the M. E. church, soon after being ordained as a minister of that church, and for thirteen years he filled his regular appointments. But about this time he took a change of heart and was immersed into the Baptist denomination, received an appointment as a preacher, and continued to expound the doctrines of that church until his voice failed him. He moved to near Central City in 1872. This is the place where the Boyd warehouse was located, which we hear so many soldiers talk about who were in the neighborhood of Chattanooga during the war. When Colonel Boyd moved on the plantation he built a church for the public use, and his charitable disposition was always recognized. He always treated his slaves in a humane manner, and was never known to have any trouble with them. He never would have any overseer or driver on his place and when the war opened he told them all that they were free, but they would not leave him, and a number of them followed him to Nebraska when he came here.

In 1860 he was appointed a colonel of a regiment, but on account of his family he resigned and took charge of the supply department of the Union army and located near his home. When Burnside was about to lose his grip on Chattanooga he personally got a couple of dispatch bearers through the rebel lines to him. The dispatches were important, and had it not been for Colonel Boyd the bearers would never have reached Burnside, and the aspect of that battle would have been changed.

For fourteen years he lived near Central City on a farm and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. September 21, 1886, he moved to Marquette and with his son engaged in the mercantile business. Although a wealthy man before the war, and losing everything almost as a result of it, he never grumbled, and always remained loyal and true to the union, and since the war to the republican party. He leaves an aged wife and nine children. The funeral services were held in the Christian church, Tuesday, conducted by Rev. Knapp, of Aurora, and his remains laid to rest in the cemetery connected with the United Brethren church, according to the rites of the I. O. O. F., of Central City, of which lodge he was a charter member.

Wahoo Indignation Meeting.

WAHOO, Neb., May 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Last night, an "indignation" meeting was held to protest against the action of the city council in passing the waterworks ordinance, a few nights ago. The meeting was presided over by Mayor Dickinson. The protest was to the effect that the city council had not dealt fairly with the waterworks company, and had not granted as liberal a franchise as the company wanted. The ordinance in question was passed over the mayor's veto by a vote of 4 to 2, and one of the minority asked to have his vote changed to the side of the majority, making the vote really stand 5 to 1. The mayor introduced a set of resolutions in which the council was denounced for its action, and called upon to settle with the waterworks company on the company's terms or resign. A motion to adopt the resolution had seven votes for it and none against, and was declared unanimously carried, after which the meeting adjourned.

A Sample Nebraska Town.

SPRAGUE, Neb., May 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—This town is located in the southern part of Lancaster county on the Crete branch of the Missouri Pacific railroad. Although not one year old it is one of the liviest towns between Crete and Talmage. There are already three general stores, one hardware store, one drug store, two lumber yards and two grain elevators, and a bank with a capital of $20,000 will be started in a few days. At an auction sale of lots here a week ago over $2,000 worth of property was sold. A good hotel building has been put up, but is yet waiting for a landlord. A physician could step into a good practice by locating here. Crystal lake, about one mile in circumference, is but a few rods from the town, and affords amusement in boating, fishing and swimming.

The Crete Water Works.

CRETE, Neb., May 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Crete Improvement company has taken the contract from the city to build a $60,000 system of water works, and has engaged Mr. Kent, of Woodsocket, R. I., to do the work, which is to be finished by the 1st day of September. Mr. Kent is now in the east buying machinery, piping and other material. A storage reservoir will be built on Cottage Hill 173 feet 4 inches above the level of Main street, which will furnish pressure enough to throw water over any building in the city.

Dr. Kelley's Case Transferred.

MADISON, Neb., May 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Upon a showing made by the counsel for the defense, in the case of the state vs Dr. E. A. Kelley and Dr. D. W. Hasson, a motion asking for a change of venue was granted by Judge Powers. The case properly belongs in one of the adjoining counties, when taken from here, and there was no objection by the state to such a change. The court sent it to Wayne county, regardless of the state's objections and without any showing. Much dissatisfaction is expressed here, as it will incur additional expense upon the taxpayers of this county.

Crops in Cuming County.

BEEMER, Neb., May 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The rains of the last few days have made small grain boom. Corn, so far, is doing well. The early planting is looking exceptionally fine. From the present outlook, there will be an abundance of fruit this year, as all the orchards in this vicinity look very promising. A large amount of new land is being broken in this locality. One man alone is having over one thousand acres of breaking done.

A Cutlery Company Coming.

CRETE, Neb., May 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—About three weeks ago the Cox-Gannett Table Cutlery company, of Boston, made a proposition to remove their works to this city if the citizens of Crete would subscribe stock to the amount of $25,000. Within three days the necessary amount was signed by nearly 140 citizens, and the removal of this company from Boston is an assured fact.

The Boss Amateur Ball Players.

GREELEY CENTER, Neb., May 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Burlington & Missouri team played the Braytons here, today, and defeated them with a score 22 to 6. The Burlington & Missouri boys claim that their catcher, Elmer Smith, is the best amateur in the state, though Welham, of Ohio, pitches a good ball. The Burlington & Missouris challenge any amateur team in the state to play on any grounds.

Creighton 18, Niobrara 16

CREIGHTON, Neb., May 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Creighton defeated Niobrara in a hotly contested game here, today, by a score of 18 to 16. Batteries, Bruce and Lucas, Towle and Smith. Umpire, Judge Cooley, of Niobrara. The feature of the game was Ong's home run.

ABOUT THE TWO DAKOTAS.

The Men and Issues in the Last and Next Elections.

BOTH STATES ARE REPUBLICAN

Forecasts of the Filling of Political Positions—A Mix-Up in the Black Hills District—The Twine Trust and Crops.

Politics in the Black Hills.

LEAD CITY, May 18.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The late election passed off very quietly in the Hills; but, nevertheless, a considerable vote was cast. Voting was quite spirited in the First and Third districts, where there were two candidates entered in the field by each political party. Quite a surprise was caused in the First district by the defeat of S. M. Booth, a very popular democrat. The successful candidate of the minority party in that district was Chauncey L. Wood, a lawyer of Rapid City. In the Third district, generally considered republican before election, the democrats succeeded in electing two delegates and in defeating J. L. Dennissy, one of the most prominent republicans of the district. The delegates elected are John Scollard and Thomas Thompson. In the Second district the contest was greatly simplified by the fact that there were only three candidates in the field, all of whom it was necessary to elect. This state of affairs did not exist until within a few days of the election. Two democratic candidates were in the field up to that time, and it was believed by the most active members of that party that both would be elected. The democrats based their hopes of success on the favorable attitude of the labor organizations toward the party's candidates. But the hopes of the democracy were blasted the day before the election took place by the resignation of A. J. Corum, the candidate so popular in the labor circles. The cause of his withdrawal from the field was presumbly the determination of his collegue, Judge C. M. Thomas, not to run. The latter's friends, among whom are a large number of the leaders of the party, were determined to secure his election if possible, and upon their request Mr. Corum graciously resigned. Thus the number of candidates in the field was the same as the delegates to be elected. Considering this unusual condition of affairs, the vote was much larger than was expected. Carson, O'Brien and Thomas (democrat) are, of course, elected, while the majority for the Sioux Falls constitution is about 2,000 in this country and about 2,500 in the entire Hills.

These Times in South Dakota.

HURON, S. D., May 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—There now. We are a state—all but—. There was no enemy to fight at Tuesday's election. Really, there was nothing at stake. No issue was up for decision. Every organization in the state, including the whisky dealers, indorsed the constitution, and this document was approved by a vote of about 15 to 1. There was no special contest for delegates, excepting in three districts. In two of these the republicans shrewdly divided the voting precincts so that all three of their nominees would get enough votes to defeat the democratic candidates, and the scheme worked successfully. In a third—the Sioux Falls—district two disgruntled democrats put up a midnight scheme to defeat the two republican nominees. This game defeated one republican and the regular democratic nominee. The bolters meant to down E. W. Caldwell, who was running; but they didn't do it, much to their great disgust. The convention will stand, republicans, 51; democrats, 24.

Hardly half of a full vote was polled. It will not exceed 40,000. But this is attributable to the lack of opposition and to the fact that a very heavy rain fell during a large portion of the day. When it comes to the vote of October 1, where minority representation, prohibition, capital location, members of congress, a full state ticket, including a legislature, which will elect two United States senators, are to be passed upon, South Dakota will poll a round 100,000 votes. We won't be two-thirds of a citizen at that time, as we were Tuesday; but each man can vote for all there is up, without leaving a part of the ticket for some other fellow to vote for—as we did May 14, by B. Springer's cunning.

You in the United States call this an "off" year for elections. In this state it will be the "onnest" year for elections South Dakota ever had.

All the crops are coming along very finely. Eastern Dakota has had another series of heavy rains this week, besides three days of sunshine. This makes all satisfactory with the grangers, and their hopes are rising for large rewards for their labor. For the wheat crop, the weather of the past four weeks has been perfect.

Speaking of the grangers, they have an offer of all the binding twine they want at 5 cents a pound lower than the "trust" was willing to sell for. The alliances are summoned by the president to hold secret meetings next Wednesday and vote on a twine proposition that will then be laid before them. And this will take some more rocks out of the way of our granger brethren.

By the law authorizing the erection of a soldiers' home at Hot Springs, the appointment of its five building commissioners was not to be made until this month. Governor Mellette has just named three of the number—T. A. Bones, of Webster; J. J. Kleiner, of Pierre, and S. F. Hammond, of Ashton. The first is an attorney, the second an ex-congressman from Indiana, and a democrat, and the latter past department commander of the G. A. R. both in Wisconsin and in Dakota. It is their duty to proceed at once with the preliminary arrangements for constructing the home, and they are men who will do their duty.

Those pilgrims of the Oklahoma overflow, who are watching and waiting over the border of the Sioux reservation for a chance to "go in," will act very wisely if they stay out. For the inhabitants are Indians and they are very jealous of their presence. Only two weeks ago a surveying party crossed the reservation from Fox Ridge, under the escort of government troops, and at one point it kept the troops very active to save the skins and scalps of the meters and bounders. Indians say, "White man mighty uncertain." The white can truthfully reply, "You're another."

The famous Ordway Johnson was a candidate for the constitutional convention in Brown county, and ran well; but the country precincts defeated him. It was he who led Springer to believe that all of Dakota was in favor of one state: he was also the originator of the Aberdeen one-state convention of a year ago—the same that delayed division for twelve months. So the two-staters rejoice at Ordway's defeat.

Now that the election is over, the politicians are "sawing wood" for the next one. Mathews, Gifford, Gamble and Jumper are not averse to going to congress, although only two can be chosen. The republican ticket for state offices will be largely composed of those who were elected in 1885, when we adopted the Sioux Falls constitution, thus: Governor, A. C. Mellette; lieutenant governor, A. E. Frank; secretary of state, H. S. Murphy; auditor, Frank Alexander; treasurer, D. W. Diggs; judges, A. G. Kellam, D. Corson, John R. Bennett. At least five of the above will be nominated this summer and elected October 1. There is no change apparent in the public opinion for United States senators. The choice of to-day would be for Messrs. Pettigrew and Moody, the two foremost men in the state. Of course the election is eight months distant, and no political horoscope can be made of what the legislature will then do. But it will take more than a Charles Mix volcano to sidetrack the above named from the place they now hold in public confidence and choice.

The location of the capital is not the least important matter to be settled at the October election. The republicans in the county ber of the aspirants—Huron, Redfield, Watertown, Chamberlain, Sioux Falls, Mitchell and Pierre. Each has a literary bureau and a map bureau, the latter being their drawing card, for their maps show each of them to be a trifle nearer the hub of the universe than Boston, and their surroundings indicate that they are in a veritable Garden of Eden, and they each avow that if it is rejected by the voters, the state will go to the everlastingly bow-wows.

IOWA NEWS.

Seventy Miles in Two Hours.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Superintendent Given, of the Rock Island road, at this place, is making some interesting experiments with carrier pigeons, with a view to using them as supplemental to the telegraph service. One day last week he shipped by express thirty-four carrier pigeons to Brooklyn station, seventy miles east of here, on the Rock Island. After being kept awhile, the birds were freed from their box at 7 o'clock in the morning. They at once rose over the town and for about seven minutes seemed disposed to explore Brooklyn and get their bearings perfectly. Then they shot away west and took a bee line for Des Moines, reaching the superintendent's barn a little before 9 o'clock, having made the seventy miles in less than two hours. All of the birds arrived home in good condition save three that had dropped by the wayside. Superintendent Given is experimenting with the pigeons with a view to establishing a service all along the line of the road. It frequently happens that during great wind storms the wires, if not down, are useless, and the railroad is sadly embarrassed for want of communication. If he can organize a carrier service at each station, he thinks he will be able to face any interruption of telegraphic service with composure. The birds that made the trip from Brooklyn were young ones, with little experience in the business, having made no long trips before. Their return from a seventy mile station in less than two hours is considered quite remarkable under the circumstances, and will encourage Mr. Given to continue his training.

Iowa's Indians.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—While so much is being said about the Cherokee Strip and the Sioux reservation, and other Indian lands, there are a good many inquiries of the governor as to the few Indians yet in Iowa, and the lands they hold. The Indian question, so far as he is concerned, seems to have taken a fresh boom. The only Indians in Iowa are located near Tama City, in Tama county. They are a remnant of the old Sacs and Foxes, who formerly occupied a large part of this state. At present their lands embrace a very small tract—only about 1,300 acres. In 1837, and the years immediately following, the Indians in Iowa made a treaty with the government and sold their lands, and very generally moved to Kansas and Nebraska. But shortly before the war, some of them began to pine for the old home and wanted to get back to Iowa. So they bought the land now occupied by them in Tama county, and a few hundred of them moved back. The titles to their lands are made out in the name of the governor, who thus acts as a kind of perpetual guardian of their interests. They have been doing a little farming in a very primitive way, but they don't take kindly to the encroachments of civilization. They care but little for the schools which are provided for them, and as a whole are shiftless and improvident. The whole number of Indians in Tama county is now about 360, and the tribe is slowly passing away. The government gives them an annuity of about $22,000, and they usually make a visit to the governor once a year to ask him to have the amount increased. The more annuity they can get, the less they will work. The little band of Iowa Indians are not very suggestive of the noble red man of history.

Iowa Recorders Organizing.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—And now it is the county recorders who want a state organization to improve their prospects. An effort is being made to work up a state convention of recorders and thus keep up with the sheriffs and county auditors, who have state organizations and annual meetings. Aside from the social benefits which would result from such an organization, the recorders have several different ends which they hope to reach in this way. They think that official bonds should be recorded by the recorder instead of by the auditor, as at present. They think that fees should be paid for several little services that they now perform gratuitously, and that the fee laws should be revised and made more explicit, so that they can be more certain of their compensation. Then they want the recorder to have a seal and some of the authority that notaries public have. There are a number of these reforms and improvements, so far as they are concerned, that they think could be secured by united action. The recorder of Chickasaw county is leading off in the work, and is stirring up the other recorders to join in a state convention, and then make a state organization.

Not a Gala Day.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Commander Smith, of the Grand Army department of Iowa, is endeavoring to have Memorial day this year, kept as sacredly as possible. He discourages the practice of making it a gala day, or general holiday, for amusement purposes, and thinks that the idea of reverent honor for the dead, should be with all its solemnity, the uppermost idea on that day. In his general order on this subject to the Grand Army posts of this state, he notes the disposition that has prevailed heretofore to regard Memorial day as a gala day, with games and other amusements and schemes for money making. He believes that this is the result of thoughtlessness, rather than an intentional neglect of what is rightfully due to the occasion. So he requests the posts to take the lead in arranging for public exercises and to invite all citizens to suspend business from 10 a. m. till 5 p. m., and join in paying reverent tribute to the dead.

Allison's Rumored Engagement.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A good deal of interest is being taken by Senator Allison's Iowa constituents in the report from Washington that he is to be married to a young lady of that city. The senator lost his wife, a very charming woman, six years ago this summer, just as he was going into the campaign for re-election to the senate. That affliction took him out of the campaign, and it was for that reason General Harrison, then a brother senator, came to Iowa to help Allison, in his time of deep distress. That act of kindness did much to strengthen the friendship between the two men, and to make Iowa so friendly to Harrison that it went to him in the convention last June, after it saw no chance for Allison. Inquiry at Dubuque, among Senator Allison's friends, finds no confirmation of the rumor, though it may be true, nevertheless. Senator Allison has been frequently mentioned of late in connection with various proposed alliances.

The Season of Conventions.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The state convention season is in full blast, and the medical conventions, and dentists' convention, and several church conventions will shortly be followed by the druggists' convention. The tenth annual meeting of the Iowa State Pharmaceutical association will be held in Dubuque, June 5, 6 and 7. It is expected that a good deal of business of interest to druggists will be before the convention. The question of druggist's permits to sell liquor will be one of the main topics, as much dissatisfaction over the present law prevails among the druggists of the state. A reduced rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip has been secured on all the leading roads of the state.

RIDDLED HIM WITH BULLETS

Negro Neely Murdered By the Forest City Mob.

AN APPEAL FOR THE MILITIA.

Citizens Fearful of a Race War, and the Excitement Intense—Governor Eagle On the Ground.

Sequel to an Election.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 19.—Advices from Forest City state that Neely, the negro whose quarrel resulted in yesterday's riot in which three men were killed, was killed by a mob early this morning. Neely and his father and brother took refuge in the Advocate building. Efforts were made to get at him, but they proved unsuccessful, as the negroes were well barricaded. This morning the acting sheriff persuaded old man Neely and his other son to come out, promising them safe conduct to the jail and a fair trial. Neely did not appear. The sheriff's posse was not more than one hundred yards distant with the two prisoners when a number of other members of the posse raided the Advocate building. Neely was discovered secreted under the floor, and was riddled with bullets. This last killing created a great deal of excitement, and the people were afraid of a raid on the town by the negroes. The acting sheriff wired Governor Eagle, and asked that the militia be ordered there. Governor Eagle thought he could be better able to judge of what was needed by being on the ground, so he took the first train to Forest City, and is now there and will remain there until quiet is restored.

The cause of all the trouble was the determined attempt of the negroes to elect two of their race to memberships in the school board in place of two white candidates. The white people claimed the negroes already had sufficient representation, and charged that they were trying to obtain control of the board in order to manage the school to suit themselves. Neely was a prominent republican. He was a member of the state central committee and of the executive committee, and had secured the recommendation of that body for an appointment as register of the land office here. It has been learned that the bullet which killed Sheriff Wilson was not fired by Neely, as first supposed, but was one of the shots fired wildly by Marshal Folbre, as he was falling after being fatally wounded by Tom Parham.

ACCIDENTS TO SHIPPING.

Several Steamers Collide—Two Pilot Boats Cut Down.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A number of accidents to shipping, caused by the thick fog yesterday, were reported to-day. Two pilots were lost by the cutting down of pilot boat No. 5, Charlotte Webb, by the French steamer La Normandie, bound out. There were eleven pilots on the boat. The men saved were put on board the Etruria and landed at Staten Island, this morning. The men lost were the boat-keeper and the oldest pilot on board.

Last night, during the fog, the steamer City of Atlanta, from Havana, ran into the schooner Mary Davis, anchored off the narrows, outward bound. She struck the schooner on her starboard bow and cut clear through to her foremast. At 6 o'clock, last night, the steamer Cowal, bound out, was run into by the steamer Guyandotte, who cut about fifteen feet into the starboard quarter of the Cowal. The Guyandotte's bow was cut seven or eight feet in width, to within a foot of the water's edge. The Cowal's steering gear was destroyed by the collision. Both steamers put back for repairs, this morning.

A NEW OCEAN RACER.

The Augusta Victoria Makes the Fastest First Trip.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The new twin screw steamer of the Hamburg packet line, Augusta Victoria,