THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

NINETEENTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1889. NUMBER 2.

RAILROADING THE CONGO.

To Penetrate the Heart of Africa on Stanley's Trail.

SUCCESS IS ABOUT ASSURED.

Plans and Finance Thoroughly Considered—The Belgian Government Interested — The Rates Established.

Report of the Committee.

PARIS, June 19.—[New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE.]—The Paris edition of the Herald prints the following story from "Congo's Champion":

The Congo Commercial & Industrial company, having completed the preliminary study of the projected Congo railway from Matadi to Stanley Pool, have presented the results of their investigation in a report made by the permanent committee. From this document it appears, first, that the cost of the railway, with a gauge of seventy-five centimeters, has been estimated at 25,000,000 francs, including the interest charged on the capital during the period of construction; secondly, that the expenses of working the road, calculated on a basis of one train in constant circulation on the line, may be estimated at 1,200,000 francs a year: third, that the gross receipts assured to the railway will amount, at a minimum, to the sum now expended in the district of the cataracts for transportation on men's backs, and that it appears, from statistics produced on the subject, that these expenses amount to more than 2,500,000 francs a year.

These facts prove that a railway can be made to pay its running expenses, and also to give a remuneration, from the start, to the capital invested in it, which will keep pace with the economy and commercial development of the Upper Congo region. Under these conditions there are good reasons for the establishment of a Congo railway, with the aid of the Belgian government, and with the assistance of capital raised in Belgium and in other countries, which will preserve to the enterprise the international character that its projectors desire it to have.

The capital of the company will be fixed at 25,000,000 francs, divided as follows: A stock capital of 10,000,000 francs, which will have a prior right to the net profits to the extent of 3½ per cent of the capital, as guaranteed interest, but which will not participate in any surplus of profit; these shares of stock, entirely paid up when the company is formed, are to be taken up by the Belgian government, and the interest of 3½ per cent will be paid on them during the period of construction, which will be charged to the account of cost of first establishment. An additional capital of 15,000,000 francs in common stock, and having a right to 3½ per cent interest concurrently with the preferred stock, on the first profits. The common stock will be then entitled to a first dividend of 3½ per cent. In addition, a table will be prepared for the formation of a sinking fund, with which to pay off, at par, in a period of ninety-nine years, 20,000 shares of the preferred, and 80,000 shares of the common stock subscribed at 500 francs each, at 1,000 francs.

During the period of construction, holders of common stock will be entitled to receive interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum on the amount of the paid up capital. After the deduction of the reserve, the annual sum necessary in order to pay the interest on the capital and to provide for the sinking fund will be, in round numbers, 1,450,000 francs, that is to say, 362,500 francs as interest of the 3½ per cents and for the sinking fund for the payment, at par, of the 20,000 shares of preferred capital, and 1,085,500 francs for the guaranteed interest and first dividend of the 7 per cent on the common stock and for the sinking fund necessary to pay off these shares at 1,000 francs each.

If the profits of any year do not allow the payment of this annual sum of 1,450,000 francs the difference will be carried forward with added interest to the following year, in order that the two classes of shares may receive the stipulated interest before any subsequent profits can be applied to any other payments.

The surplus of profits after the payment of the above annual charges shall be divided as follows: Fifty per cent to the common stock not paid off from the sinking fund, and to the shares issued to take the place of such stock; 10 per cent to the board of directors; 40 per cent to the 4,800 founders' share; 3,000 of these shares will be assigned to the syndicate of subscribers to 30,000 shares of common stock, or one founder's share to every ten shares of common stock. It will also be stipulated that the profits arising from any source, other than working the line; as for example, the revenue from the sale of 655,400 hectares of land, granted the company by way of subvention, will be applied to the sinking fund.

The freight and passenger rates will be: Up country freight, 1,000 francs per ton. This rate is the same as the present cost of transportation on the backs of men. Down-country freight, 200 francs per ton, on the average, with differential rates of freight, according to the value of the merchandise carried—ivory for example, paying the maximum of 1,000 francs, and palm oil the minimum of 150 francs. Passengers, 500 francs for a single fare; this rate is what it now costs for a journey from Matadi to Stanley Pool, or vice versa.

The following are the estimates as to the traffic of the road: First, a train constantly on the line would take two days to make the run up country, and the same length of time to return, or, say, ninety round trips during the year, the carrying capacity of each train to be fifty tons. Estimating the paying freight to be for each up-country trip one-half the carrying capacity of the train, or twenty-five tons, and of 80 per cent of the carrying capacity for each down trip, or forty tons, and also a passenger traffic of 300 travelers, the following may be set down as the receipts: First, the up trip, 250 multiplied by 90 equals 2,250 tons, at 1,000 francs, 2,250,000 francs. Second, the down trip, 40 multiplied by 90 equals 3,600 tons, at 200 francs is 720,000 francs. Third, the passenger traffic, 300 passengers at 500 francs each, 150,000 francs; total, 3,120,000 francs.

Cost of operating the line: Fixed expenses, 1,000,000; for variable expenses, 200,000 francs; net results 1,920,000 francs, deduct 5 per cent for the reserve 96,000 fancs, leaving the profits for distribution, 1,824,000 francs, of which there will be needed, in order to pay 3½ per cent on the preferred, and 7 per cent on the common stock, and for the sinking fund, 1,450,000 francs; balance, 374,000 francs. Of this available balance of 374,000 francs there will be distributed 50 per cent to the common stock, viz: 187,000 francs or 6 francs 23 centimes per share, as an additional dividend; 40 per cent to the founders' shares, viz: 149,600 francs, or 31 francs 19 centimes per share. The common stock of 700 francs per share, to which is attached its tenth part of a founders' share will thus have received 44 francs 34 centimes, or nerly 9 per cent on its par value.

On this preliminary estimate of receipts the calculation has been based on an actual traffic in four years of 2,250 tons. In 1883 there were transported up country thirty-six tons of merchandise; in 1885 the actual traffic was 360 tons; in 1887 it was 1,800 tons.

A second hypothesis is two trains constantly on the line under the same conditions of paying freight as in the preceding estimate, and with 500 passengers instead of 300, would allow 20 per cent reduction for up country freight, and of 25 per cent reduction of down country freight, and a reduction of 100 francs in the passenger rates; and this would give the following as the result of the year's operation of the line: First. Up country, 25 multiplied by 180 equals 4,500 tons, at 800 francs per ton, 3,600,000 francs. Second, Down country, 40 multiplied by 180 equals 7,200 tons, at 150 francs per ton, 1,080,000 francs. Third, 500 passengers at 400 francs apiece, 200,000 francs.

Cost of working the line, fixed expenses 1,000,000 francs; variable expenses, 400,000 francs; total, 1,400,000 francs. Net receipts, 3,480,000 francs; deduct 5 per cent for reserve, 174,000 francs; balance, 3,306,000 francs, or, in round numbers, 3,300,000 francs available for distribution to the preferred and common stockholders, of which 1,450,000 will be applied to paying the guaranteed interest on the preferred and common capital. This would give a first dividend of 35 francs for each share of common stock, in addition to which its holders would receive from the balance of 1,850,000 francs remaining, a second dividend of 30 francs 83 centimes, and for the tenth part of a share 15 francs 41 centimes, or more that 16 per cent on the paid up capital. Common stock, which may have been purchased without the tenth part of a founders' share, would receive in the first hypothesis as interest 8 per cent, and in the second hypothesis 13 per cent on the paid up capital it represents.

LABOUCHERE ON SULLIVAN.

He Refers in Truth to the Attitude of the Times.

LONDON, June 19.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Mr. Labouchere, writing in Truth about the charges against Alexander Sullivan, says that everything that the Times (which has an agent and a banking account in Chicago) can do to prejudice the public against Mr. Sullivan will be effectively done, first, because Mr. Sullivan advised Patrick Egan respecting the information sent to England regarding the Parnell forgeries; and second, because he selected Father Dornay to convey across the ocean the documents which smashed the Times' case.

Mr. Labouchere says the assertion tha Mr. Sullivan misapplied funds entrusted to him is known to be absolutely untrue. He thinks it probable that these charges have been brought against Mr. Sullivan in order to compel the production of the books of the American league, just as the forgeries were published in order to obtain an inquiry into the Irish leagues' finances.

BOOMING THE VALKYRIE.

Her Owner Thinks She Can Beat the Volunteer.

LONDON, June 20.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Lord Dunraven and his brother-in-law, Mr. Kear, in an interview to-day declared that the Valkyrie fully answered their expectations. She had proved herself eminently superior to other crack yachts on all points—in running before the wind, in sailing te windward, and in running half free. She had also impressed them with the idea that she would exhibit speed and excellent seagoing qualities in very heavy weather; in fact, that she would prove equally good in heavy and light weather. It was hard lines, they said, to be thrown off a race by fluky winds. The Valkyrie will sail to-morrow for Liverpool, and will race from that point to the Clyde. She will then sail for New York. They were confident that the Volunteer would be selected to defend the American cup. They would, themselves, sail in the Valkyrie in the race for the cup. They believed that the Valkyrie would win, especially if, as was most likely, moderate weather prevailed. In a gale, however, the Volunteer would naturally have an advantage. They would not use the center board.

The English Turf.

LONDON, June 19.—At Ascot Heath to-day, the race for the Ascot derby stakes of 50 sovereigns each with 500 sovereigns added, was won by Morglay.

The race for the Fern Hill stakes, 20 sovereigns each, with 300 added, was won by Amphion.

The race for the royal hunt cup, valued at 500 sovereigns added to handicap sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, was won by White Legs.

The Cornation stakes of 100 sovereigns each, with 300 sovereigns added, were won by Seclusion.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

PITTSBURG, June 19.—The second section of the mail train, west bound, on the Pan Handle road, was wrecked this afternoon while passing New Cumberland junction, two miles east of Steubenville. J. H. Payne and E. R. Reinhart, postal clerks, were killed outright. Conductor Burrin and Postal Clerk Bolton are so badly injured that they will die. Several others received injuries. The cause of the accident is not known.

The Civil Service Commission.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Civil Service Commissioners Roosevelt, Thompson and Lyman arrived in Chicago this morning and made an examination into the workings of the postoffice here. A ruling was made that Postmaster Sexton might reappoint to any vacancies occurring, without re-examination, certain ex-union soldiers discharged by his predecessors. The members of the commission speak in terms of high praise of the efficiency displayed in the workings of the office.

Three Hundred Brickmakers Strike.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Three hundred brickmakers at Hedgewick and Blue Island, struck yesterday. This is the first, real and determined effort to put the eight hour law into effect in Cook county. The strike, it is claimed, is but a starter, and in a few days all the yards round Chicago will be deserted.

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Light rain, slightly cooler, southerly winds, becoming variable.

For Dakota: Light rain, slightly cooler, variable winds.

Germany's Demands on France.

PARIS, June 19.—The Soleil says that Germany has made a demand upon France for compensation for the arrest of the alleged spy, named Lechner, near Belfort, in the frontier department of Haut Rhein, on Whitsunday. The French officials declare that documents found on Lechner justified his arrest.

Lake Craft Ashore.

DULUTH, Minn., June 19.—The steamer City of Cleveland and the schooner John Martin are ashore at Two Harbors, badly damaged.

THE CLAN-NA-GAEL.

Catholic Authorities Will Investigate Its Nature.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—It is given out from a source that always has been regarded as very close to Archbishop Gibbons, that the developments concerning the Clan-Na-Gael that have been brought out by the murder of Dr. Cronin in Chicago, will without delay receive the very serious consideration of the highest authority of the Catholic church in the United States. To quote the words of the chancellor of one of the largest dioceses in the country, who stands close to the cardinal, and who was summoned to Baltimore within a few days:

"The church will await the developments of the civil authorities in its investigation of the Cronin conspiracy before it will take any action. If it should be developed that the Clan-na-Gael is in any way responsible for this deplorable affair I have no doubt such steps shall be taken as will warrant the order being condemned by all the archbishops of the country. The duty of the church is very plain in the matter and its line of action is clearly marked out by the decrees of the third plenary council."

PRENDERGAST'S DECISION.

He Recommends That the Cook County Asylum Be Removed.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Judge Prendergast, this morning, rendered his decision in the matter of the investigation into the affairs of the Cook county insane asylum. The decision is a long one, but its central idea is expressed in the judge's reference to the political influence which has been allowed to control the asylum.

"The institution must be removed from the influences of partisanship," says Judge Prendergast, "in order that the sweet waters of charity may not be polluted by politics."

The judge recommends that the asylum be removed from its present site and that a special session of the state legislature be called to attend to the matter. He reviews the evidence at length, pointing out the dreadful results arising from the combined influences of politics, overcrowding, brutality and filth. Pointing out the defects of the political management of such an institution the judge says the constant care of a large number of the persons appointed is to retain their places, and they cultivate the friendship of the powers that be instead of studying to increase their efficiency and skill as attendants. It is because there is no hope of remedy in the city or county, the judge says that he recommends a special session of the legislature to pass a law putting all such institutions under the control of the state.

A HEARTLESS MURDERER.

An Arkansas Man Coolly Finishes His Victim.

HELENA, Ark., June 19.—James Gregory, a constable of Ridge township, this county, was shot and killed yesterday by a man named James Crosby, a stave maker. Crosby had received threatening notes signed "White Caps," and yesterday accused Gregory of writing the notes, which Gregory denied. The men quarreled bitterly and finally Crosby jerked a shotgun from the hands of a by-stander and shot Gregory in the face, felling him to the ground. The wounded man, with both his eyes shot out, raised himself on his elbow and denounced Crosby as a cowardly murderer, and invited him to finish his work by shooting him again. Crosby replied that he believed he would, and deliberately fired the other barrel into his head. The murderer was arrested.

MURDERED BY HIS WIFE.

A Woman of Seventy Years Confesses to Killing Her Husband.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 19.—An November 12, 1888, Richard O. Allen, an aged farmer, living five miles southwest of Washington, Ind., was found tied to a tree near his house, with his throat cut. His death was thought to be a case of suicide, and no inquiry was made. A few days ago, while laboring under religious excitement, Mrs. Charlotte Allen, the seventy-year-old widow of the dead man, confessed to two colored servants that she committed the crime. She said she and her husband had trouble as to whom was the rightful owner of the farm, and in order to settle the dispute she killed him.

No Lives Were Lost.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Engine 991, while coming down Sherman hill this morning, broke part of the machinery, putting the engine out of the engineer's control. The engine, which is a ten-wheeler, plunged down the grade at terrible speed, directly on the time of the passenger No. 3, slowly pulling up grade, drawn by two engines. All Engineer Campbell on the runaway could do was to sound his whistle. Its shrieks warned the engineers of the passenger and it was stopped at Hazard station, just as 991 came tearing into view around the curve. A collision occurred in an instant. The engineers and firemen of No. 3 jumped and escaped. Engineer Campbell jumped as the engines came together. He was badly bruised and, it is feared, was injured internally.

The shock threw the passengers from the berths in the sleepers, but beyond the fright they were not injured. All three engines were demolished. The loss will reach $25,000.

The Augustana Synod.

MOLINE, June 19.—The Augustana synod, to-day, considered the college question. The proposed constitution for the theological seminary was referred to the educational committee. On the president's report it was resolved to further mission work in Utah by the establishment of English schools wherever necessary. It was unanimously resolved to organize a publication society and to purchase the Augustana book concern in the interests of the Synod. It was resolved that the synod earnestly protests against the proselyting work in the United States among the Swedish Lutherans, and that this action be sent to the proper Protestant Episcopol authorities in the United States. Jamestown, N. Y., was chosen as the place of meeting one year hence.

The Lutheran Synod.

PITTSBURG, June 19.—At this morning's session of the Lutheran synod the report of the board of education was considered. Rev. Mr. Dessinger, president of Carthage college, Ill., presented a statement of the condition of affairs of that institution. Amos Miller, of Hillsboro, Ill., read the report of the treasurer. The property acquired by the board of education during the last two years amounted to over $60,000.

From Pierre to Puget Sound.

PIERRE, Dak., June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Late advices from Dubuque, Ia., develop the fact that the Illinois Central has placed $60,000 at the disposal of the surveying expedition, which recently started from Pierre to run a line through the Black Hills and Yellowstone Park, to Puget sound. The advices also state that the company intends to begin the work of construction as soon as the survey is completed, which will be pushed rapidly to completion. The line, as now started, from Pierre follows a due westerly course to the forks of the Cheyenne river, and taps some of the richest mining sections of the Black Hills, besides taking a central course through the great Sioux reservation, soon to be opened.

The Creston Election.

CRESTON, Ia., June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At a special election held here to-day a majority of the citizens voted to construct a new system of waterworks. A separate ballot cast also permits Queen Cow to take undisputable right of way in all streets of the city.

PORTER SAYS IT WON'T WORK

The Placing of Census Employes Under the Civil Service.

GENERAL FAIRCHILD ACCEPTS.

He is Willing to Serve as a Member of the Board of Indian Commissioners—Good News for Veterans.

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

Mr. Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the census, has returned to Washington and has something to say in relation to the proposition to place his office under the rules of the civil service commission. He called upon the president, to-day, for the purpose of discussing the subject with him, and before he went he said he knew it was the intention of the framers of the law not to place the census officers under the civil service law. The principal reason for this, he said, was that the great bulk of the census employes were employed for a very short period, and it was concluded that it would not be right to bring people from distant points of the country to this city for a service lasting probably not more than six months. Under the civil service commission the rules in regard to state quotas would, of course, have to be observed. Then, again, the appointments of the four or five hundred special agents were made, as a rule, from the enumerators who had shown ability and energy. The enumerators were employed for only a few days, and their appointment as special agents extended their service to several months. As to the appointments of experts and high grade clerks, Mr. Porter said of the twenty-five decided upon, twenty had been engaged on the last census. Another employe had been selected, but he had declined to serve. These men he said had been sought out and urged to take the places, and in this way their valuable assistance had been obtained. He thought that they would not have accepted under the usual certification from the civil service commission. The question, Mr. Porter said, would be considered by Secretary Noble, but from his standpoint he did not see any advantage to be gained by appointing the employes of the census office through the civil service commission. The census office had a special work to do in a certain time, and he was of the opinion that the framers of the law were right in deciding that it ought not to be placed under the same conditions as the permanent executive office.

GENERAL FAIRCHILD ACCEPTS.

General Fairchild has notified the president of his acceptance of his appointment as a member of the board of Indian commissioners. The board is now complete and will probably proceed to do the work assigned to it at an early day. The southwestern people are exceedingly anxious that the work of the commission shall be brought to a close at the earliest possible moment in order that the results which are hoped for may be delayed as little as possible. General Fairchild and the other members of the commission may probably come to Washington for instructions before proceeding to do their work, but they will doubtless bring it to a final end at the earliest possible moment.

GOOD NEWS FOR VETERANS.

The amendment to the civil service rules, providing that old soldiers and sailors who were discharged by the late administration may be restored without the formality of an examination, was signed by the president yesterday. A statement has been published to the effect that this amendment was opposed by the president and that he had to be won over to its support, but the statement is untrue. The original proposition was to amend the rules so that anyone who had been discharged from the civil service might be restored whenever the appointing power saw fit to do so, but the president thought this change would be too general. He called the attention of the commission to the fact that the statutes particularly provided for preferences to ex-soldiers and sailors of the union army, and he thought that with this as a ground to work on, the rules of the commission might be so amended as to permit the change, so as to provide for the reinstatement of the ex-soldiers and sailors. This view met with the approval of the commission. The rules were amended and signed by the president, and are now in effect.

LAYING OFF THE EXTRAS.

Public Printer Palmer, owing to the failure of the appropriation for his office, has been engaged for the last few days in decapitating a number of the employes of that big establishment. He will try and maintain to the fullest extent the best features of previous administrations, and he will improve upon them whenever he can do so. The dismissals, which began yesterday, were absolutely necessary because there is not enough money available to carry on the work at the present rate. Mr. Benedict, the late public printer, took care of all the friends he possibly could during the last few months of his administration, and besides this there was an unusually large amount of work to be done. Mr. Palmer will make very few appointments until after the 1st of July and it will be many weeks before there are any large additions to the force employed.

DR. LOWRY REAPPOINTED.

Dr. H. B. Lowry, a member of the pension board at Lincoln, Neb., under the last administration, has been notified that he has been appointed on the new board which was organized two or three days ago by the appointment of Drs. Beachy and Haggard. Dr. Lowry was an examining surgeon under Pension Commissioner Dudley, but resigned before his term of office had expired. He went to Europe and spent six months of study in a medical college. Upon his return to Lincoln he was again made a member of the pension board there by Commissioner Black. The retention of Mr. Lowry by Commissioner Tanner is in recognition of his efficiency as an examiner as well as his service to the party. Mr. Lowry has alwas been a republican.

Dr. J. V. Nelson was to-day appointed a member of the pension board at Winterset, and Drs. R. W. Selby and Samuel Bailey at Mt. Ayr, Ia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. W. Love, of Fremont, Neb., arrived here, this morning, and secured a passport and letters of introduction to various consuls in Europe, and will sail from New York on Saturday for Liverpool on the Cunard steamer Etruria. Mr. Love will start directly for Paris on reaching Liverpool, and will be in the French capital on the Fourth of July. He expects to be absent from the United States eight or nine weeks.

A new postoffice has been established at Adaville, Plymouth county, Ia., with Eliza Scott as postmaster.

A new office has been established at Mt. Clare, Nuckolls county, Neb., nine miles southeast of Lawrence.

PERRY S. HEATH.

Wisconsin Commencements.

BELOIT, Wis., June 19.—This was alumni day at the Yale of the northwest. Prize declamations were rendered, C. A. Osborne, of Beloit, of the sophomore class, and F. A. Shumaker, of Oxfordville, Minn., of the freshman class, carrying off the honors. Extemporaneous speaking for the Rice prize took place this morning. There were four speakers—A. S. Wheeler, Dubuque, Ia.; S. M. Smith, Galena, Ill.; F. M. Jack, Beloit, and A. E. Matherson, Elkhorn, Wis., all juniors. Matherson was the victor.

MADISON, Wis., June 19.—The thirty-sixth annual commencement exercises were held at the state university this morning. President Chamberlain presented diplomas to 162 graduates.

After Electric Sugar Swindlers.

NEW YORK, June 19.—In the supreme court, to-day, Judge Andrews granted R. Burnham Moffatt, receiver of the Electric Sugar Refining company, permission to sue Olive E. Friend, William E. Howard, Emily Howard and Orin A. and George Halstead for cancelation of the stock held by them.

A POLITICAL SENSATION.

Remarkable Utterances of a Colored Republican Organ.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Somewhat of a political sensation has been caused here today by the following editorial from The South, the new organ of the progressive element among the colored republicans:

"The greatest menace to republican ascendancy in our state is the large ignorant colored majority that must be marshalled against democracy to secure such an end. Disguise the matter as we may, the fact remains that such a condition of affairs is alarming to many good men, and as long as it is a contest between races the result must continue as it is, and the negro must go to the wall. And yet it has been the deliberate practice for years to force out of the party every self-respecting white man who happens to object to the peculiar methods in vogue, and to prevent any other from uniting therewith. In other words, the party was confined to a select few, the fewer the better, in order that the offices might go around when the distribution is made. In our own town there are white men of character, intelligence and means, who have been voting the republican ticket all their lives, and are still voting it, that have neither standing nor recognition in what is known as the union republican party of the county. Is it necessary to say that such a policy is suicidal, or that no party can hope to survive very long by such treatment of its best material? We think not.

"The question answers itself. The president has given the southern question a great deal of careful thought and patient study. He understands it thoroughly in all its bearings, and is heartily desirous of doing the very best thing possible to remedy the evils that exist. So, if he has come to the conclusion that new blood should be introduced into the party, and taken this method and occasion of inaugurating the movement, we think he has performed his simple duty to a large majority of the people of our state, whose best interest requires a change. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished. The president shall have our earnest support in any effort he may make to secure such an end, and we feel that he will receive the cheerful seconding of all efforts looking to the accomplishment of such a purpose, from all honest republicans in the state of both races. It is time to unload."

Old line republicans refuse to have anything to say about the editorial, but the younger colored republicans speak out boldly and say that the negro must take a back seat if the republican party is ever to get a foothold in the south.

AT PINE RIDGE.

Progress Very Slow, but a Better Outlook.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, June 19.—The condition of affairs is somewhat improved since yesterday. General Crook has had interviews with many prominent Indians with good effect. There seems to be more desire on their part to have the bill thoroughly explained, and while this fact can not be accepted as particularly favorable it is nevertheless encouraging. Signatures have been taken slowly during the day.

An Important Auxiliary.

CHAMBERLAIN, Dak., June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A party of Indians from the Crow Creek agency are in the city among them White Ghost, head chief. Heretofore White Ghost has refused to make known his attitude in regard to the Sioux bill, but he now states that when the bill is fully explained to him and he understands its various provisions he will sign. This removes all opposition at the Crow Creek and Lower Brule agencies, and the commission will have no trouble in securing the signatures there.

An Order by the Postmaster-General.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The postmaster-general issued the following order:

That in compliance with the request expressed in a resolution submitted by Phil Sheridan command, No. 3, Union veterans, Union Department of the Potomac, all male employes in this department shall make a full statement of all service performed by them in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States, and all male employes who have not served in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States shall state that fact; and such statements shall be filed at this office within ten days from the date of this order. It is further ordered that in the roster of this department all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines of the United States who has been wounded or disabled in action shall have that fact indicated by the letters "H. D. W." (signifying honorably discharged, wounded), or "H. D. D." (honorably discharged, disabled), as the case may be, prefixed to their names in such rosters. It is further ordered that employes of this department, the widows, sons or daughters of soldiers, sailors or marines of the United States, who, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, died in service or were honorably discharged therefrom, shall have that fact shown in the rosters of this department by the initials "W. S." or "D.," as the case may be, prefixed to their names in such rosters.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Pensions granted Nebraskans: Original invalid—Lewis Williams, Rufus E. Lose, Abraham P. Woodward. Increase John R. Cantling, Isaac Ingraham, William Miller, Harmon L. Brown. Reissue—Church Howe, Andre C. Chamberlain. Reissue and increase—Joseph Leatherman. Original, widows, etc—William W., father of Francis M. Day; Huldah Hallett, mother of Ezra Bartholmew.

Pensions issued Iowans: Original invalid—Roswell Harris, William P. Eaton, Robert L. Thompson, Orra H. Melendy. Increase—Henry Fisher, Josiah A. Hull, George W. Morgan, Francis M. Wertz, Aaron Campbell, Francis E. Hoagland, Charles Greenwald, William H. Pollack, Abram H. Cunningham, Joseph J. Gibson, Elijah N. Phares, George M. Anderson, James H. Fear, John Fairbanks, Henry Dunn, John L. Simonds. Reissue and increase—William Padgett, Cornelius Teal. Original widows, etc—Martha, widow of Spencer Wright; Mary, mother of Samuel Martin.

Forming Commercial Friendships.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Commercial club of Sioux Falls some time ago invited the board of trade of Duluth and the chamber of commerce of Yankton to visit this city for the purpose of forming one another's acquaintance. The invitation has been accepted and Wednesday of next week has been chosen as the time for the visit. The occasion will be one of great interest, as these three cities are likely to be closely identified in the near future.

The Sonora, Sinaloa & Chihuahua.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The construction company of the Sonora, Sinaloa & Chihuahua railway company held a meeting here to-day. President Clark states the contract for building the road from Deming, N. M., to Casas Grande, Old Mexico, has been let. The line traverses the lands obtained by Louis Hueller. It is claimed that the large coal and iron deposits in the Sierra Madre mountains will be tapped and the coal transported to the west coast of Mexico and thence transported to San Francisco.

Charged With Infant Murder.

TULARE, Cal., June 19.—Deputy Sheriff Cunningham, of Logan county, Ill., arrived here with a requisition for W. W. Rice, wanted at Lincoln, Ill., on the charge of murdering an infant.

TROUBLE AT JOHNSTOWN.

Poor Pay and Poorer Food May Cause a Strike.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 19.—It has been raining here at intervals since early morning and the day is dark, damp and disagreeable. Little work outside the usual routine was done to-day. Seven bodies were recovered up to 1 o'clock. All of them were women. They were not recognizable. The executive officer of the state board of health issued a bulletin this morning which reports a gradual improvement in the health of the boroughs. There have been no cases of contagious disease at the general hospital, and but one fatal case of diphtheria at the Red Cross hospital, and one other case. Governor Beaver and the flood commission arrived here shortly before noon, accompanied by General Hastings, and made a tour of the devastated district on horseback.

The visit of Governor Beaver and the flood committee to this place, to-day, has born practical fruit. They visited the finance committee of the citizens' relief committee and discussed the situation in all its details. The commission pledged itself to render the citizens of the place all aid in its power. The committee presented a list of their wants, and after canvassing the demand the commission authorized the immediate purchase of 500 of Chicago's ready made houses on its account, and also the erection of all store buildings that may be asked for by the local merchants. The morgue reports, to-day, show twelve bodies recovered. They were unidentified.

A strike is imminent among the laborers employed upon the public works here. Trouble has been brewing for several days in consequence not only of the scarcity of the food supply, but of poor quality of rations furnished, as well as dissatisfaction with their pay. This trouble culminated to-night at a meeting of the Booth and Flynn men, who are especially dissatisfied. They appointed a committee which waited upon General Hastings and requested his good offices in their behalf. General Hastings promised to bring the matter to the attention of the contractors, but told them that was all he could do. It is generally believed the action taken presages a general strike.

Belfast Sends Cash to Johnstown.

BELFAST, June 19.—The mayor of this city has sent £500 by cable to the Johnstown sufferers as an instalment of the amount to be raised by the citizens of Belfast.

The Sultan's Donation.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The secretary of state received a telegram from the United States minister at Constantinople saying the sultan donated £200 Turkish for the relief of the flood sufferers.

SALT LAKE CITY.

A Row in the Mormon Church Over Casual Advantages.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There is, at present, considerable commotion in the Mormon church over the recent disclosures concerning high church officials. Mayor Frank Armstrong recently brought the street car lines in the city for $45,000 and sold large blocks of stock to the company at the rate of $125,000. Now the church demands the difference. Then there was a valuable lot which Brigham Young had deeded to W. M. Alfales, but after Brigham's death the church got hold of it and deeded it, in trust, to Angus M. Cannon. Later, Mr. Cannon paid $5,500 for it, to keep it out of the receiver's hands, and as the lot is now worth $18,000, the church demands the surplus. The Salt Lake theater was also ostensibly purchased for $25,000, to keep it out of the receiver's hands and was almost immediately sold for $50,000 to the Home Insurance company. The church has demanded a rebate of $25,000 on this, and part of it has been paid in answer to the demand.

Another deal involving $65,000 has also been unearthed, with a request to turn over the cash. The greatest interest is manifested by the entire community as to the outcome of the church's demands.

A thorough canvass of the city has just been completed in regard to the complexion of the notes, and it shows a voting gentile majority, which is steadily increasing. The mormons are losing heart over the outlook and hundreds will not go to the polls

The war between the rival bathing resorts still continues. Lake Park, however, has been in the ascendency lately and is crowing loudly over the victory. Garfield Beach promises some fine attractions soon.

V. Barratt, C. W. Beech, George Cramer, C. T. Cooper, C. J. Williams, F. H. Grosheil, Omaha; and J. B. Long, Beatrice, are in the city.

He Got a Rake-Off.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Some time ago it was rumored that the city had been defrauded of large sums of money by its street commissioner, Dan A. McGugin, acting in collusion with persons interested in furnishing street material. A special committee of the council was appointed to investigate the rumors, and after a period of secret labor made a report at the regular session of the council to-night. By a very loose method of keeping city accounts of material furnished, Mrs. Amanda Cook, the proprietor of a stone quarry, or her agents, as the evidence shows, have collected the sum of $1,082.25 in excess of the sum due them on rock furnished, and it appears that Street Commissioner McGugin has received something over $300 as his share of the profits of the transaction. The matter was made public through a man who was angry because he was not remembered when the dividend was declared. How much more has been stolen does not yet appear. McGugin will be tried before the council in a few days, and possibly criminal prosecution will follow. The implicated parties stand well here.

Sioux Falls All Saints School.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The regular commencement exercises of All Saints school took place this evening. Several excellent essays were read, and the musical selections were admirably executed. Bishop Hare, of the diocese of South Dakota, who is the founder of the school, presented the diplomas. The address was made by the Rev. Mr. Connell, rector of St. Thomas' church, Sioux City. The graduates are scholastic, Miss Clara E. Abell and Miss Edith V. Walker; music, Miss Mary E. Schaotzel. All Saints admits only young ladies and children.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Bremen—The Rhine, from Baltimore.

At New York—The Wyoming, from Liverpool; the State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.

At Queenstown—The Peruvian, from Baltimore.

At Southampton—The Elder, from New York.

At Glasgow—The Scandinavian, from Philadelphia.

The Arnagh Disaster.

DUBLIN, June 19.—At the inquest at Arnagh to-day, as to the cause of the fatal railroad accident near there last week, the Irish National Railroad company, on whose road the disaster occurred, announced that the company would accept all liabilities for the accident.

Chandler Elected.

CONCORD, N. H., June 19.—William E. Chandler was to-day formally declared elected United States senator by a joint convention of the state legislature.

The Poll Tax Qualification Stands.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The returns show that the suffrage amendment, proposing the abolition of the 50 cent poll tax qualification, is defeated by a decided majority.

GOSSIP ABOUT RAILROADS.

The St. Paul Fighting the Alton in a New Style.

WABASH ON ITS FEET AGAIN.

Thirteen Cents on Lumber to Omaha and Council Bluffs—The St. Paul's Answer to the Alton—A Mortgage Up in the Millions.

The Alton-St. Paul Fight.

CHICAGO, June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—"Sy" McNair, auditor of the Inter-state Commerce Railway association, is in Kansas City, observing the live stock movement of the six lines, in connection with the decision of the executive board ordering the St. Paul road to take no more than two train loads a week until otherwise ordered. Mr. McNair reports that, since June 13, the St. Paul has received five cars of cattle destined to Chicago and is now declining all stock except when destined to Milwaukee, St. Paul and local points on its own line. The shipments from Chicago to Kansas City, Tuesday, were as follows in car loads: Alton, 34 of cattle, 3 of hogs; Santa Fe, 30 of cattle; Burlington, 29 of cattle; Rock Island, 7 of cattle; Wabash, 7 of cattle, 7 of hogs. The Alton officials express themselves as content with the above figures, provided they prove permanent. They claim that the St. Paul agents at Kansas City are using every endeavor to turn the business over to other roads than the Alton, in order to show that, with the St. Paul out of the traffic, the Alton would not get what it claims.

The New Wabash Deal.

CHICAGO, June 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—General McNulta, receiver of the Wabash railway, returned, to-day, from Toledo, where he had been in attendance on the legal winding up of the affairs of his receivership. Said he: "I think everything is decided now except the compensation for the attorney. My salary was adjusted on a basis of $25,000 a year. The Wabash Western purchasing committee will take charge of the road on July 1. I telegraphed Colonel Ashley, to-day, and hope he will be here Monday to make the final arrangements. I do not know whether the headquarters will be removed to St. Louis, but understand that to be the plan. I would like to have everything settled as soon as possible, as my boys are becoming restive and some of them may accept new positions before the road is turned over, unless they are guaranteed their present positions."

The St. Paul's Answer.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The assertions made by the officials of the Chicago & Alton road in regard to live stock traffic on the St. Paul road, brought out the following statement from President Miller, of the latter company: "The question is not whether we have carried more live stock than any other company. We admit that we have. The executive board ordered us upon the application of the Alton company to reduce our carryings. While we were in process of reducing the carryings as ordered by the executive board, the Alton company withdraw from the association on the charge that we disregard the order of the executive board, and also that we have otherwise violated the agreement. This we deny and claim that such charges cannot fairly be made the basis for a withdrawal from the association, or held to be good against any company until the ample and effective means provided in the agreement for ascertaining the truth have first been exhausted."

Will Not Reconsider.

CHICAGO, June 19.—There seems to be no reason for the supposition that the Chicago & Alton will be induced to reconsider its withdrawal from the Inter-state Commerce Railway association. The officials of that road appear too happy over their escape from the restrictions of the presidents' agreement to think of placing themselves under restraint again so soon. Many claim they are now recovering their share of the livestock traffic, not in consequence of the diversion recommended by the association, but in spite of unfair competition. S. Y. McNair has gone to Kansas City to observe the live stock movement of the various lines in connection with the decision made June 10. The western railroads to-day agreed