THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

NINETEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1889. NUMBER 35.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S DEBT LAW.

A Splendid Chance For Dead Beats in the New State.

ABOUT EVERYTHING EXEMPTED.

The Natural Outcome an Immense Number of Chattel Mortgages at a Very High Rate of Interest.

Good Progress Made.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—To-day's session of the South Dakota constitutional convention was well attended and good progress was made. Ten reports were adopted and added to the finished work. Among these was the article on exemptions, which is as follows: The right of the debtor to enjoy the comforts and necessaries of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws; exempting from forced sale a homestead, the value of which shall be limited and defined by law, to all heads of families, and a reasonable amount of personal property, the kind and value of which is to be fixed by general laws; the legislature, therefore, will determine the limitation of exemptions.

Under the present law Dakota is the best place in the union for the debtor who does not care to pay his debts. The law exempts a homestead without limit as to value and $1,500 worth or personal property. For several years the legislative assembly has vainly tried to reduce their assessment and make possible the collection of debts. The constitution simply provides that a homestead shall be limited in value. The effect of so liberal an exemption is an immense number of chattel mortgages at a high rate of interest.

The federal appropriation will doubtless carry the convention through until the last of next week. Twenty-six hundred dollars has been reserved for printing, and the mileage account will be little short of $5,000. The individual mileage varies from $231 to nothing, the fatted picking of course going to the Black Hills members. This will leave about $12,500, which will carry the convention for about thirty days, or until August 3. As the Bismarck committee will be back at least by that time, the delegates will not need to be very long without their per diem.

An Attempt to Defer Action.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 23.—An attempt was made to defer action on the report of the committee on judiciary until Thursday, possibly with the purpose of tiring out the delegations that have come from the dissatisfied districts to lobby for the defeat of the majority report, and the new deal in the arrangement of the judicial districts. The report was finally made a special order for to-morrow, at which time its adoption will be hotly contested and an attempt made to substitute the minority report. The feeling is general that the arrangement of the districts is excellent, and the report of the committee will probably be adopted.

A notable feature of to-day's proceedings was the presentation of a communication from the American Sabbath Union, signed by Elliott F. Shepard, Major General Howard, J. H. Knowles and Wilbur F. Crafts, asking the convention to insert in the constitution a provision protecting and encouraging Sabbath observance. The communication was referred to a special committee of five, including three clerical delegates. The committee on legislative appointments reached an agreement to-day on senatorial apportionment, by which the number of districts is fixed at forty-one and the senators forty-five, the latter being the limit provided in the constitution. The arrangement is practically in accord with the apportionment agreed upon some time ago, being a senator for every 1,800 voters or a major fraction thereof. The report of the committee was not unanimous, standing 13 to 9. The minority object that the number of senators is too great for the present population, and that the counties having a voting population of 2,000 and over, get but one senator, while the other counties having 1,100 or 1,200 voters are equally represented.

Sioux Falls Assessment.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The assessment of personal and real property of Sioux Falls has just been completed. The total is $6,041,000. Last year it was less than $4,000,000, and in 1884 the assessment was $1,057,000. This year's increase in property is about 35 per cent, while the new names in the city directory indicates an increase in population of 40 per cent.

A Farmers' Alliance Meeting.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—An important Farmers' alliance meeting was held at Hartford, with Mr. Loucks, president of the territorial alliance, in attendance. Resolutions were passed urging the constitutional convention to adopt the Australian ballot system, which was rejected in committee last week.

The One House Idea Defeated.

BISMARCK, Dak., July 23.—Prohibition petitions are beginning to pour in and it is evident the hope of having prohibition embodied in the convention still burns. President Faucher, of the constitution, received a telegram from Elliott F. Shepard, president of the American Sabbath union, urging a provision in the constitution protecting and encouraging Sabbath observance.

The complete constitution introduced by Williams came up for reference to-day, but was postponed until to-morrow.

The proposition to vest the legislative power in a single body was again discussed in committee of the whole, and furnished a field day for the orators. The proposition was defeated and the convention will now make apportionments for two houses. The remainder of the afternoon was passed in discussing the article on county and township organization. The greatest controversy was on the question of locating county seats.

Olympia's Convention.

OLYMPIA, W. T., July 23.—Terry wants to be the first governor, and undoubtedly will, as he has no rival for the republican nomination, but it was thought when the legislature met he might be elected to the senate, if the warring factions could agree on no one else. The committee on the executive and pardoning power reported this morning among other things a proviso that the governor shall be ineligible for the office of senator. This, if it passes, greatly strengthens the chances of ex-Governor Wilson's success, and his election to the senate is now almost certain. The other provisions of the article on the executive power are the creating of the offices of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and commissioner of public lands. The governor and lieutenant governor hold office for four years. The others two years. The returns of the election for the governor and lieutenant governor are opened before a joint session of the legislature. If two candidates have the same vote the legislature elects. The governor must send an annual message, has the veto power, and can fill all offices not elective. He can veto any item of a bill without killing the whole bill. The governor and lieutenant governor must be thirty-five years of age and must have resided five years in the state. The other officers must have resided here two years. The report was read and ordered printed.

Delegate Sullivan wanted the convention to invite H. H. Blackwell, secretary of the Woman's Suffrage Association of America, to address it, but a number of members objected to anybody being invited to address it for any such purpose. It was finally agreed that Blackwell or any other person desiring to address the convention can hire a hall and invite the convention, but no formal notice will be taken by the convention as a body of such person or persons.

The Day at Helena.

HELENA, Mont., July 23.—In convention to-day the chairman of the committee on miscellaneous subjects reported back the proposition relating to gambling, stating that it was a question for legislative action. The resolution relating to free passes was also reported, and a substitute will be introduced later. The labor question came up again, and the section relating to convict labor was discussed at length and finally rejected.

The afternoon session was devoted to the further discussion of the preamble. Several members opposed the bringing of God or religion into the constitution, and the preamble was finally adopted as previously reported.

No Sectarian Books Allowed.

BOISE CITY, Ida., July 23.—The citizens of Washington county presented a petition to the constitutional convention to-day against the monopoly or irrigation canal. The proposition, to admit the bible into the public schools provoked a hot discussion, but was disposed of by an amendment forbidding any religious or sectarian books or papers in the schools. The school lands are to be sold at auction for not less than $10 per acre.

THE POPE'S AFFAIRS.

Bishop McQuaid Tells of His Visit to His Holiness.

NEW YORK, July 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Bishop McQuaid, of the diocese of Rochester, who has been in Rome for several months, returned home yesterday on the steamer La Normandie. The bishop declared that the reports of the pope's ill-health were in the main gross exaggerations and promulgated for various reasons. He had had numerous interviews with his holiness and had even seen him the day previous to his departure for this country. He was then in excellent health and buoyant spirits and seemed to carry his great age of four score years as lightly as many men carried half that number. Other reports which have been published of late that the pope was preparing to leave Rome and had already made arrangements to purchase a seat in Spain were, he thought, groundless, as the clergy of Rome knew nothing of such a plan. Regarding Cardinal Gibbons' chances of becoming pope, which have been talked of and written of recently, the bishop said that they amounted to practically nothing. "In fact," said the good natured bishop, with a broad smile upon his lips, "the latest report which I heard before I left Rome was that a certain member of the New York press was to be the chosen successor of Pope Leo. I only say that," he added, breaking into a laugh, "to prove what little truth there can be in such rumors. Naturally the fact of his being an American does not bar him from succession to the pontifical chair, but the cardinals of the papal college recognize the fact that owing to the present state of affairs and the peculiar political combinations and complications in Italy, an Italian pope is an absolute necessity.

France Offered the Pope Refuge.

LONDON, July 23.—The Standard's correspondent at Rome says: "I am authorized to state that the principal reason for convening the recent secret consistory was the fact that the French government had advised the pope to quit Rome and had offered him an asylum in France. The pope told the cardinal that he had refused the offer because he would not cause France to declare war against Italy for his sake, he being personally well disposed towards Italy.

IT'S LEGAL IN CANADA.

The Marriage of George Foster to Chisholm's Divorced Wife.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It is reported that George Foster, minister of finance, who recently married the divorced wife of D. B. Chisholm at Chicago, will sue several leading journals in Canada who have impugned the validity of his marriage and grossly libeled both himself and Mrs. Foster. The marriage has been declared valid by the highest legal authorities in the Dominion, including the judges of the highest courts and officers of the highest judicial tribunal. Foster was too shrewd a man, knowing that a question might be raised, not to consult the minister of justice, his colleague, among others, before taking the step he did. A prominent politician said to-day it was monstrous to contest a marriage which was legally contracted in the United States was not to be recognized in Canada. There has not been an instance in which such a marriage has been declared illegal in Canada.

WANDERED BACK INSANE.

Return of a Wichita Citizen Who Was Supposed to be Dead.

WICHITA, Kan., July 23.—E. L. Brown, a well known business man of this city, disappeared last January. His hat, covered with blood and a blood-stained coupling pin, found near his house, led to the suspicion that he had been murdered. To-day he returned home insane and having the appearance of a tramp. A large scar on his head leads to the belief that his murder was attempted but failed, and since then it is supposed that he has been kept concealed by his would-be murderers until to-day, when he escaped and found his way home. He can give no account of himself.

The Pig Iron Output.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The statistics furnished by the American Iron and Steel association show that the production of pig iron in the United States for the first six months of 1889 was larger than in any preceding six months in the history of the American iron trade. The stocks of unsold pig iron on the 30th of June last were much larger than at the close of any preceding annual period for a number of years. The total production of pig iron for the first six months of 1889 was 417,999 tons of 2,000 pounds, or 3,667,767 gross tons of 2,240 pounds. The increased production was wholly in those kinds which are used for general foundry and mill purposes.

There was a decrease in the production of Bessemer pig iron. The number of furnaces in blast on the 30th of June was 288, out of blast 293, total 581.

Killed by the Cars.

PITTSBURG, July 23.—Miss Oppenheimer, a Hebrew society belle of Allegheny, and daughter of one of the most prominent merchants in that city, was killed at Harmony this morning. Miss Oppenheimer and four other ladies were riding in a wagon. The train came along, and the horse becoming frightened backed them over the embankment. Miss Oppenheimer was thrown out of the wagon between two cars and instantly killed. Two of her companions were seriously injured. The others escaped safely.

Opposes Warner's Advice.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Department Commander Booth, of the G. A. R., issued a circular letter to-day recommending that "the comrades of Kansas forego the pleasure of attending the national reunions until a fair and equitable rate is made by the railroads, and as low as that accorded to any other organization.

Regarded as a Joke.

PITTSBURG, July 23.—The idea that English capitalists will buy up and control the steel industry of the United States, as published this morning, has created considerable good-natured fun among some of the manufacturers here, who ridicule the idea.

VERY GRAVE CHARGES MADE

Editor West, of the Times, Accused of Dishonest Methods.

BAD MANAGEMENT IS ALLEGED.

Rumors and Insinuations Flying About Hard to Believe—Supposed Discoveries of a Leading Stockholder.

The Whole Story Denied.

CHICAGO, July 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It is predicted that the caption, "By James J. West," which has been at the head of the editorial columns of the Times for some months past, is destined soon to take a plunge into obscurity. It was told yesterday how Mr. West had confessed judgment on a note for $13,376 held by the Commercial National bank, and rumor says that it was only the beginning of a move to oust Mr. West from the control of the Times. The trouble began about the 1st of July, when Mr. West went away on a vacation and Mr. Huiskamp, of Keokuk, Ia., one of the principal owners of the paper, came on to look over the business. Mr. Huiskamp found some things that didn't suit him and made an investigation. The investigation proceeded and was a most fruitful one. Said one of the investigators to a reporter:

"The mismanagement is of the most glaring nature. The hideous head of blackmail was frequently disclosed. The details cannot at present be disclosed. They will, however, come out later. We have found that Mr. West has been obtaining large sums of money as an individual, giving the notes of the Times company as security. Further, it looks as if he had sold the Times building for $360,000 and pocketed the proceeds. What he has done with the money no one knows. It was thought he might have speculated extensively, but there is nothing to show that he did. One thing we do know, he lived exceedingly high. His manner of raising the money to supply domestic tastes and needs is interesting. He started in by borrowing about $35,000 from George M. Bogue, giving security. He then borrowed about $22,000 from Lyman J. Gage, of the First National bank, to whom he gave a second mortgage. He then, it is claimed, induced Mr. Gage, as a personal favor, not to put the second mortgage on record. West gave as a reason for the request a desire to keep his credit intact. He then, it is said, borrowed a similar amount from John H. Irwin, of Keokuk, a big stockholder of the paper, giving him a third mortgage, but intimating that it was a second lien. That also for a time kept off the records. When it is known that Irwin is the one who has befriended West from the beginning and to whom he owes his position, the dishonor of the borrower is rendered very conspicuous."

"How did Mr. West get control of the Times?"

"The same way he got control of the Mail—infinite assurance, immense daring and suave address. By those qualities he got into the Mail management and then announced himself ready to assume all the obligations of the paper. Well, he assumed them, but that's all the good it did the creditors. The Mail was a trifle small for his restless ambition, and his eye lit on the broad field offered by the Times. His assurance, daring and address enabled him to form the syndicate and to impress upon the members his ability to assume obligations, and as he professed to have $180,000 in available securities his talk was swallowed. In reality he didn't have 100,000 cents. His first move after getting possession was to displace Storey's name from the head of the editorial column and put his own there instead. He had no more right than I have to do it, but he did it without consulting anyone. After the substitution was made, however, more harm than good would have followed its displacement, so it was allowed to remain. This prominence gave him great influence, and financial men, naturally believing him to be the main owner of the paper, listened to him with favorable ears. The stock he owned was represented by the Mail, which he turned over to the Times company. Some months after obtaining control he fell out with Snowden and fired him. With his massive confidence he announced himself editor in chief of the paper, notwithstanding he knew nothing of editorial management and couldn't write a paragraph to save himself. In February last he took the managing editorship from Joseph Dunlap, an old newspaper man. Dunlap remained on the editorial staff, but had nothing more to do with directing the paper. By taking the managing editorship West was more able to carry on his peculiar financial methods. He borrowed sums from many persons, among them Mr. Odell, of the Union National bank, and in January got $1,000 from Mr. Dunlap, to whom he gave his own check payable the next day, and Mr. Dunlap has the check yet. The investigation also unearthed the fact that West had, without authority, increased the stock of the Times company and sold it, an offense, by the way, punishable by a term in the penitentiary.

"Two weeks ago Martin J. Russell, chief editorial writer, became disgusted by the facts unearthed by the investigation and resigned. Yesterday Mr. Dunlap resigned. In a few days Mr. West will resign, but for different reasons. He holds on by a technical point, but his grip will very shortly be loosened. Mr. Frank Weigley, the indorser of West's note, said that his professional connection with West would not permit him to speak of the muddle in detail:

"I will tell you, however," he said, "that though at one time I was Mr. West's attorney, I have now withdrawn from his individual service, but I am still a director of the Times and the attorney for the paper. The company is perfectly solvent, is strongly backed, and will in a few days be sailing along all right. In the meantime, you must understand I have nothing to do with Mr. West personally."

Duenne, the city editor of the Times and West's right hand man, declares the whole story regarding the retirement of West to be a lie.

"How about the presence in this city of Messrs. Huiskamp and Irwin?" he was asked.

"Some time ago Mr. West found himself unable to run the business and editorial departments, so he induced Mr. H. J. Huiskamp to become business manager. Mr. Huiskamp and Mr. Irwin are both men of large means and leisure and frequently came to Chicago for pleasure. Their being here now is not at all significant. The paper is making money and is all right, so is Mr. West."

OUSTING "SOONERS."

Excitement in Oklahoma Over the Recent Land Office Decision.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 23.—A special from Guthrie, Oklahoma, says the decision of the land office ousting "sooners," as those who entered Oklahoma before noon, April 22, are called, is causing excitement throughout Oklahoma as fast as the news spreads. Two hundred men were in line yesterday morning, waiting for the land office to open, a large majority waiting to file on claims already entered by men supposed to have been in the territory before noon of April 22, and which the decision declares are not entitled to hold claims. It is thought by many that in equity the same ruling must apply to town lots, when six hundred or seven hundred persons in Guthrie alone will be affected.

A Sop to the Irish.

LONDON, July 23.—The commons to-night, by vote of 230 to 76, agreed to grant the lump sum of £600,000, or, as an alternative, £30,000 annually, to build railways in Ireland.

CAPTURED BY VANDERBILT.

Another Trunk Line From Chicago to the Seaboard Secured.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A railroad deal was completed yesterday by which Drexel, Morgan & Co. bought of C. P. Huntington 100,000 shares of common stock of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad for two and a quarter million dollars. This firm has been buying blocks of this stock quietly and it is understood they now control the property. This, it is said, is the end of a gigantic deal in the interest of the Vanderbilts, which gives them another trunk line from Chicago to the seaboard at Newport News, shorter than any of the other lines. The beginning of the deal was said to be the consolidation of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis or "Bee Line," with the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago or the "Big Four," making a thorough trunk line with the Chesapeake & Ohio.

An Interesting Suit Decided.

CHICAGO, July 23.—A decision was rendered to-day by Judge Gresham in the suit of Perry Bros. against the Wabash road. One of the firm, a couple of years ago, checked his sample case in Springfield, and while on the train a wreck occurred, in which the trunk and contents were burned. Perry sued the Wabash for $7,615, the value of the jewelry destroyed. The receiver sets up in defense that when the trunk was received for shipment a new rule had gone into effect forbidding the carriage of sample trunks as personal baggage and requiring their transportation as freight. Judge Gresham decides against the railway company, holding that the act of the station agent in accepting the sample trunk for shipment as personal baggage, bound the company, and judgment was given Perry Bros.

More Rate Cutting.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The Fort Worth and Denver road, which recently withdrew from the Inter-state Commerce Railway association, has already begun to cut rates. It announces a reduction of 2 to 12 cents per hundred on different classes of freight between the Atlantic seaboard and Colorado, via Galveston, where it connects with a steamer line. The Trans-Missouri roads have applied for permission to meet the cut. The action of the Fort Worth and Denver road causes considerable surprise, as it was understood to have no such object in view when it withdrew from the president's agreement, and President Adams, of the Union Pacific, vouched for its good behavior.

The Laramie, North Park and Pacific.

LARAMIE, Wyo., July 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following were elected directors of the Laramie, North Park and Pacific Railroad company at the annual meeting held here to-day: Charles Francis Adams, F. Gordon Dexter, Edward F. Atkins, Frederick L. Ames, Oliver W. Mink and James G. Harris, of Boston; Edward Dickinson, Thomas L. Kimball and William H. Holcomb, of Omaha. The company does not contemplate any action beyond continuing to maintain the biggest side track in Wyoming. The meeting was held for the purpose of keeping up the company's organization.

Trunk Lines Violating the Law.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Inter-State Commerce commission to-day decided that the practice of the trunk lines in accepting smaller sums for hauling grain for export between interior and seaboard points than the regular local rate between the same points is in violation of law. This decision is founded on the complaint of the New York produce exchange against the New York Central road. The decision says: "The only practical mode yet devised for making through export rates is to add to the established inland rates from the interior to the seaboard, the current ocean rates.

What Wall Street Thinks.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The announcement made to-day that C. P. Huntington had recently sold 100,000 shares of Chesapeake & Ohio common stock created no surprise and little comment on Wall street, for it was generally understood he had arranged for the sale of all his railroad property east of the Mississippi and would devote himself to the management of his roads west of that stream. The sale of stock makes no change in the control, as under the re-organization plan the voting power is vested in the hands of the trustees until 1891. Huntington confirms the above statement.

The Southern Pacific Stubborn.

CHICAGO, July 23.—At a meeting of the Transcontinental association James Smith was elected permanent chairman. The Southern Pacific's notice of withdrawal was considered and Traffic Manager Stubbs stated the notice would only be recalled on condition that the Canadian Pacific's differentials on Pacific coast business be considerably modified. The matter was referred to the executive committee.

PARNELL AGAIN TESTIFIES.

He Refuses to Give Information About Land League Funds.

LONDON, July 23.—Parnell to-day again appeared before the special committee appointed to examine the Times' charges against the Parnellite members of the house of commons. He denied that any letters which had passed between himself and Mr. Harris had been withheld from the court. The letters had all been sent to Soames, solicitor for the Times. Attorney-General Webster intimated it was his intention to call every witness necessary to trace the missing books of the land league. Continuing his testimony, Parnell said he instructed Lewis, of counsel for the Parnellites, to subpœna Mrs. Maloney, treasurer of the ladies' league, to produce the books of the land league in her possession. He could not say what amount of league money Egan and the other trustees invested in his name in France. It might have been £100,000, £50,000 or £15,000.

Attorney General Webster—But you, a man of business, surely know.

Parnell—I am not a man of business. I never was. In October, 1882, Egan sent me the accounts of the relief fund, showing expenditures of £40,000 and a balance of £31,900.

Parnell stated that he had not taken any steps to discover documents relating to the ladies land league, nor would he. Egan sent from America through Labouchere, valuable clues in connection with the Pigott forgeries.

Justice Hannen asked: "Would you instruct Monroe & Co., the Paris bankers, to produce the account of the trust fund?"

Parnell—"I decline to give any information concerning the fund to friend or foe."

AFTER THE FLOOD.

The Kanawha Farmers in a Sorry Plight.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 23.—In the flooded district the waters have subsided and the farmers can now see where they stand. Many have lost all and will be compelled to ask charity. It is now known that eighteen persons lost their lives. There have been other drownings in Jackson county. The county commissioners returned from their tour of inspection to-day and found the loss in bridges to be about $25,000. Many farmers will be unable to pay taxes this year. The loss in this county will reach $50,000.

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York—The Wyoming, from Liverpool.

At Bremerhaven—The Eider, from New York.

At Philadelphia—The Lord Clive, from Liverpool.

At Hamburg—The Bohemia, from New York.

TANNER WELCOMES SCRUTINY

He Asked For the Investigation of the Pension Bureau.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

Omaha One of the Cities to Be Visited—Nebraska's Corn Prospects—Furniture Contracts Awarded—Army News.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.

The secretary of the interior has finally announced definitely that he proposes to comply with Commissioner Tanner's request, and to have a thorough investigation of the manner in which pensions have been re-rated and cases made special in that office. It is possible that the investigation will be in the nature of a comparative analysis of the methods in vogue for a year past, and it is more than likely that it will show that while the present commissioner has adopted a liberal policy, he has not in any instance gone outside the strict letter of the law, nor has he been more reckless in the matter of making cases special and of re-rating old pensions than was his predecessor. In spite of the daily howls which have been kept up in the mugwump papers against Mr. Tanner there is not the faintest ground for the statement printed broadcast that the president is dissatisfied with his management of the office. It is probable that there would have been no commission and no investigation but for the persistence of Mr. Tanner himself, who, while bearing up without a murmur against the abuse which has been fired in upon him, has considered it due to his superior officers that the public should have a chance to know just what has been done since the beginning of his administration about four months ago. Mr. Tanner has not the slightest fear as to the result of such investigation. In fact he courts it, and is convinced, as are others who have a knowledge of the methods now prevailing there, that an examination will show a vast improvement over the management of the same office during Mr. Cleveland's administration. Mr. Tanner, instead of treating an applicant for a pension as a fraud and imposition at the outset, has started in with the idea that every man who fought for his country has a right to ask for a pension, under the law. Each, from the humblest to the most powerful, has been given an opportunity to present his case, and even in those instances where special facilities were granted, the poor man without an attorney received just as much consideration as the member of congress when he succeeded in reaching the commissioner's ear.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

The appointment of Mr. W. E. Curtis, the well known author and correspondent, to a position as an agent of the state department in connection with the forthcoming international American congress, was made by Mr. Blaine because of the familiarity of Mr. Curtis with South American affairs. His duties will occupy three or four months, and the first work done will be to prepare the way for the trip which is to be given to the delegates to the principal cities of the country. As soon as the congress organizes the members will be taken through the country at the expense of the government of the United States. The trip will extend from Boston to Omaha, and the programme contemplates a visit to all the commercial and manufacturing centers between those points. It is expected that the cities visited will co-operate with the department in entertaining the visitors, and that all possible help will be afforded in giving them a proper idea of American methods. Mr. Curtis left for New York to-night, where his headquarters will be at the Fifth Avenue hotel. He will consult the board of trade and other commercial bodies in the cities to be visited, and will prepare a brief for the American delegates, giving an outline of the topics which will be discussed at the meetings.

NEBRASKA CORN PROSPECTS.

From the current report on the condition of crops issued by the department of agriculture, the following report of the corn crop in Nebraska is taken. Johnson county looks splendidly; Nemaha has seldom been better; Webster has an unusually good stand, but it is small because of the cold; the prospect is first class in York, and the stand may be put at 100, cultivation the same, but owing to the cool dry weather late in May and early in June the corn is two weeks late; Keya Paha, a good stand and most off color; Wheeler will be very late; Hamilton promises well; Loup's prospect is good, it is generally clean and is doing well; Madison has an enormous crop; Seward is retarded by the cool weather, but is growing fast now, and has an excellent stand and is clear of weeds; Sioux looks well; Wayne's cultivation was prevented by excess of rain, but the prospect was never better; Furnas, with favorable rains from now on will be immense; Lincoln's crop advanced considerably by the favorable weather since June 22, and in ten days more will be equal to last year; Antelope very promising; Hayes backward from cold, that planted with the lister is the latest; Blaine, late spring, damaged by cut worms, some fields entirely destroyed by them, but has advanced in the past ten days; Cherry is growing finely, a little backward from the cold spring; Douglas, about four feet high.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The superintendent of the treasury to-day awarded the contract for supplying standard office furniture for the government building at Des Moines, Ia., to the Minneapolis Office company, of Minneapolis, whose bid was $1,764, and for supplying standard furniture for the building at Keokuk to the Akron C. & C. company, of Akron, O., whose bid was $2,306.

IOWA POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Abbott, Harden county, John H. Grothaus; Barnes, Mahaska county, John W. Harper; Dunkertol, Black Hawk county, A. S. Cumings; Fairbank, Buchanan county, S. P. Lee; Gilmore City, Pocahontas county, H. C. Kerdan; Homer, Hamilton county, William A. Shafer; Leighton, Mahaska county, R. E. Whiteacre; Ramsey, Kossuth county, August Wortman, West Bend, Palo Alto county, Seymour Bookman; Winthrop, Buchanan county, Stephen Knowles; Zenorsville, Boone county, Bruch Hutchinson.

ARMY NEWS.

Major Theodore S. Chevan, assistant adjutant general, has been detailed as one of the officers to assist in examining and reporting upon the Indian depredation claims in Nebraska and other western and southwestern states. He relieves Major Edward Hunter.

Captain Allen H. Jackson, Seventh infantry, will proceed to New York city upon the completion of the summer field exercises in the department of North Platte, to conduct the first detachment of recruits that may be sent to his regiment after November 15, 1889.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The comptroller of the currency to-day approved the selection of the Omaha National bank as reserve agent for the First National bank, of Albion, Neb., also the National Bank of the Republic, of New York city, as reserve agent for the First National bank, of Superior, Neb. The Commercial National bank, of Omaha, was selected as reserve agent for the Commercial National bank, of Salt Lake City.

Acting Land Commissioner Stone, in a decision rendered to-day, holds that an entry man in Oklahoma may sell from his entry stone for building purposes when no material damage is thereby done to the land.

In his report to the chief of engineers for work on the improvements in the Mississippi river between the Des Moines and Illinois rivers, Captain E. H. Riffner recommends an appropriation of $50,000.

Belgrade's Regent Sick.

BELGRADE, July 23.—Regent Ristics is reported seriously ill. He is said to have had a stroke of apoplexy.

ADMIRAL GHERARDI'S REPORT.

Legitime Asks the American Representative to Act as Arbitrator.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The navy department to-day received a report from Admiral Gherardi, stationed at Port-au-Prince, dated July 10. There was no mention of fighting. The admiral states that Hippolyte was reported to be advancing upon Port-au-Prince and that upon the beginning of the attack a force of mariners would be landed from the United States ships in the harbor, to protect the American representatives and the interests of the American residents. The admiral also reported that Legitime had appealed to the American minister, Thompson, to meet Hippolyte and endeavor to arrange some basis upon which the conflict between their forces might be stopped, but whether or not Thompson had taken any steps to carry out Legitime's wishes was not stated.

The acting secretary of state said if Thompson did anything in the capacity of peacemaker it would be as an individual entirely and not as a representative of the United States, nor acting under the authority of this government, which has all along declined to recognize either of the factions in Hayti.

Going to Hang a Missionary.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Acting Secretary of State Wharton, upon telegraphic representations from Congressman Taylor, of Tennessee, that Mrs. Hattie Gibson Heron, a missionary in Corea, was to be hanged for preaching the doctrines of christianity, cabled Minister Dinsmore at Seoul to investigate the case and, if necessary, to use his good offices in securing Mrs. Heron's release. The state department has no other advices on the subject.

Dr. Allen Amused.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Dr. Allen, secretary of the Corean legation and an American, who has spent many years in Corea, was interviewed to-night in regard to the story that Mrs. Heron is to be hanged in Corea for preaching Christianity. He was greatly amused by the story, and said it was altogether improbable If anything of the kind had occurred it would have created the biggest sensation of years, and the American minister would have known all about it. The Coreans, he said, are opposed to christianity, and there is a law making the preaching of it a capital offense. This was made several years ago when it was feared the Jesuits were endeavoring to obtain the control of the government, but it is a dead letter.

Waiting for the Title.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—"I am awaiting the report of the attorney-general upon the validity of the title to the site selected for the Omaha public building before doing anything further in the matter," said Supervising Architect Windrim to THE BEE correspondent to-day. "When we are advised that the title is all right we will at once begin work on the sketch plans, and will proceed with them as rapidly as possible."

"It is reported that you disapprove of the very ornate styles of architecture for public buildings which have lately prevailed, and that your designs will be for solid, substantial structures, with less ornamentation. Is this report true?"

"Yes, I think the government should have structures built for durability and utility rather than for ornamentation. It is well enough for the private individual to put on a whole lot of extra decoration if he desires to do so, but it seems to me that buildings erected for the government should be of an entirely different character."

"Then the chances are that the building to be erected in Omaha will be radically different in design from those which have recently been designed for the use of the government in other cities?"

"Yes," said Mr. Windrim, with a smile. "I am disposed to go in more for solid and useful buildings rather than for the kind which has all its beauty in the extra touches outside."

At the department of justice it was said that the district attorney has not submitted any report upon the question of the title to the Omaha postoffice site.

An Important Opinion.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Attorney General Miller has given an important opinion in the case of a naval cadet who tendered his resignation, which was duly accepted. The resignation was subsequently regarded as withdrawn and the cadet was sent back to the academy. The attorney general is of the opinion that the consent of the secretary of the navy to the withdrawal of the resignation had no legal effect whatever. On the acceptance of his resignation the cadet ceased to be in the service.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Pensions granted Nebraskans: Original invalids—Schuyler Sutton (deceased), Wesley S. Orton, Daniel W. Swayze. Increase—H. H. Brabham, Samuel Gher, Thomas Fairbanks, Michael Overnan, James P. Morris. Reissue—Sterling L. Parker. Original widows, etc—Sarah, widow of Schuyler Sutton.

Pensions allowed Iowans: Original invalid—C. B. Park, sr., John W. Brown, John R. Schofield. Increase—Charles I. Vincent, Addison A. Stewart, Thomas Smiley, Joseph Harter, James Boldman, John A. C. Hickman, Christian G. Leightley, Orrin B. Warner, Charles P. Arkinson. Reissue—Charles Packard. Original widows—Martha A., mother of Samuel M. Street. Mexican survivor—Aaron McMullen.

Iowa Patents.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Patents were issued to-day to Iowa inventors as follows: Lawson W. Baylies, Neola, Ia., combined end gate and scoop board; S. R. Crowner, assignor of one-half to W. J. Miles, Newell, Ia., steam generator; Oscar A. Kleitz, Sigourney, Ia., stump puller; Fred V. Medynski, Des Moines, Ia., feed water purifier; Horatio B. Morrison, Britt, assignor of three-fourths to F. M. Rogers, C. H. Hughes and W. H. Cottrell, Mason City, Ia., wrench; H. H Sater, Dubuque, Ia., attachment for plow; James I. Shrack, Jessup, Ia., liniment.

HEAVY RAINS IN COLORADO.

Trains Tied Up in Denver All Day—Several Districts Flooded.

DENVER, July 23.—An exceedingly heavy rain fell in the city last night between 10 and 12 o'clock, doing considerable damage to the streets and flooding cellars. To-day reports from nearly every point in the state indicate there was great damage to crops and fences. The railroads are heavy losers, no trains having left Denver or arrived until late this afternoon. The Santa Fe and Rio Grande are washed out between here and Pueblo so that trains on the former line are forced to come in over the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth, which did not suffer by the storm. The Union Pacific and Burlington were delayed about eight hours, as also was the Midland and all mountain trains. The damages will be repaired and all trains running on time by to-morrow night.

Shooting Affray at Hiawatha.

HIAWATHA, Kan., July 23.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A shooting affray occurred here about 1 o'clock p. m. to-day between John Davies, a notorious character employed by Ed Hoge, a butcher, and James C. Dunn, keeper of a beer joint, resulting in Davies receiving a flesh wound in his left arm. About a dozen shots were fired at short range. Davies is said to have been the aggressor.

Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Fair, clearing in eastern portions, warmer, variable winds, generally easterly.

For Dakota: Light, local showers, warmer, southeasterly winds.

HUMP GOT HIS BACK UP.

A Cheyenne Indian Policeman Resigns From the Force.

HE DOESN'T LIKE THE BILL.

The Sioux Commission Meets With Very Poor Success—They Will Try Standing Rock Agency Next.

Very Poor Success.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, Dak., July 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The council held its last meeting, and it was a very disheartening one from any standpoint. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the bands together, but when they did come they were all on horseback and advanced in line, singing their war songs. White Swan had declared himself favorable to the bill, but did not so express himself in the council. Little Bear and Swan spoke, saying they would not interfere with the signing, but when the Swan band started to sign Hump elbowed them back, and, followed by his band, formed a line before the men of Swan's band. Hump finally advanced and said:

"I have been risking my life for $15 per month for the agent, but I do not want to do so any longer. I am not going to sign this bill."

When signatures were invited and those who were not willing to sign given permission to retire, the entire breech-clouted band of Hump's camp, to the number of 120, went out whooping and yelling and returned to their camps. But one signature was obtained at that time. The commissioners were considerably non-plussed by this action and concluded not to leave before they held a council, and give the Indians a chance to hear the facts in detail. The police were sent out to call them in this morning, and he council was talked to by General Crook and Governor Foster in a good, hearty manner; that the first damage done by the hostiles to those who had signed would be taken from the rations of the offenders. This talk did more good in quieting the open hostility than anything else. Hump came into the agent's office and surrendered his badge and uniform.

The commission left to-day for Standing Rock agency, on the steamer Missouri, which has been chartered for the purpose.

Matters here will be left in charge of Dr. McHesney, one of the most thorough-going and efficient agents in the service, assisted by an able corps—D. F. Carlin and G. W. Poussin, clerks at the agency.

Major Randall, of the United States army, has orders to remain here and assist the agent. The Indians are to remain here until the major is convinced of the uselessness of further efforts.

A telegram received here from Crow creek announces that White Ghost and his band have all signed the bill at that place. This encourages the commissioners to renew their efforts. The total number of names is 265.

NEW YORK PRINTERS STRIKE.

The World, Times and Sun Deserted For a Short Time.

NEW YORK, July 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The compositors employed on the Times, Sun and World went on a strike last evening to enforce the scale of Typographical union No. 6. Early in the afternoon notices had been posted in the composing rooms that there would be some slight reductions in their wages, and a meeting of the "chapels" were at once held, and the printers were excited and refused to distribute type. When they assembled for work at 7 p. m. the notices were still up, and word came from the executive committee of the union to strike, which they immediately did, and about one hundred and seventy-five left the World, 100 the Times, and 90 the Sun. The Sun succeeded in getting about fifty-five non-union men from Polhemus' office and from the Evening Post. The World secured about ten non-union men. Park Row was a scene of excitement up to 11 o'clock, when word came from Typographical union No. 6 for all hands to return to work and the non-union men were immediately discharged. The agreement by which the men returned to work was that the notices should be ta