THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

NINETEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1889. NUMBER 120.

BLACKMAILERS HELD TO BAIL.

The Three London Journalists Arraigned in Court.

IT CREATES A GREAT SENSATION.

An Injunction Against a Newspaper Which the Spirit of Modern Enterprise Compels it to Ignore.

Great Crowds at Guildhall.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Oct. 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Guildhall police court was crowded with the lights of Capel court to-day to hear the charge against the three financial journalists who were arrested yesterday for blackmail. The London edition of the Herald scored a great beat over the other London morning papers with the exclusive story of the arrest, and soon after the brokers arrived on the exchange it was almost impossible to get a copy of the paper at any price. The usual large supply of Heralds was sold at an early hour and as high as 10 shillings were offered for a single copy. In front of Guildhall stood knots of brokers, who could not get into the court room, reading the Herald—that is, one man read aloud and fifteen or twenty other men clustered around him like bees. Inside the court the same scene was witnessed. Hundreds of eyes sparkled and smiles ran all around the room when a detective displayed the little bags of gold sovereigns which were found on the office table when he arrested the defendants.

Another sensation was the announcement that Sir Charles Russel, Q C, M P., had been specially retained as leading counsel for the prosecution. The proceedings, however, simply consisted of proving the arrest, after which the defendants were remanded until next Tuesday and were held in bail of $2,500 each. Later in the day the defendants' counsel applied to Justice Denman, sitting in chambers, for an injunction to restrain the London edition of the Herald from publishing anything further on the case. The injunction was granted, but the Herald will, despite this, publish a full page of the story, giving reports of the proceedings of to-day.

Mrs. Hubbard Ayers' Condition.

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PARIS, Oct. 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Mrs. Hubbard Ayer, who was knocked down by a cab while walking on the Rue Gallice, is improving. The Herald correspondent saw her doctor at the Hotel Continental, who said: "I am happy to say that Mrs. Ayer is doing very nicely and is as comfortable as a person can expect to be with three bones broken in her arms and her elbow fractured. She was wonderfully plucky at the time of the accident and has borne up bravely ever since. Of course, she is in more or less pain all the time and will not be able to use her arms for a month or two. There are no internal injuries."

Zalinski's New Gun.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Captain Zalinski returned this morning from a tour of inspection made by permission of the German government to Kiel, Wilhelmshafen and Essen. Concerning the Herald's report of the performance of his gun, he says: "While fifteen torpedos were fired in seventeen and a half minutes, the time called for by our contracts, if the Vesuvius had a well trained crew, which, being out of commission, she has not, those fifteen rounds could have been fired in five minutes. If guns of a heavier calibre had been issued 16,500 pounds of charges could have been fired, instead of 8,000, as the more rapidly the gun is fired the cooler it gets. While our contract with the government calls for our throwing 200 pound charges one mile every two minutes, which we accomplished, we can throw a 500 pound charge that distance, a 200-pound charge 3,000 yards from a vessel, or 4,000 yards from a gun on land, and 100 pound charges 4,000 yards from a vessel, or three miles from a shore battery. A pneumatic gun will compel changes in the construction of the hull below the water in vessels of war so as to meet and resist the powerful torpedo action this gun brings into play.

An American General Honored.

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LONDON, Oct. 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—General and Mrs. Porterfield, of New York, have arrived at Paris from their continental tour and are at 53 Rue de Furux. During their tour they were the guests of Governor General Baranoff, at Nijni Novgorod, in Russia, where a dinner was given them by Prince Baranoff. At St. Petersburg the emperor sent the general an invitation to the great military review, at which he was presented to the emperor and empress during the luncheon in the royal pavilion.

DEATH KNELL OF THE K. OF L.

The Fiat Goes Forth From the Street Railway Rajahs That It must Die.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—The annual convention of the street railway presidents of the United States began here to-day.

The report of the executive committee severely scored the Knights of Labor. Referring to the New York and Brooklyn street car strikes the report says:

"The death knell of the Knights of Labor organization has been sounded because it has shown its unworthiness to live, by reason of the crime committed in its name under the direction of its leaders."

The report says further that it is its earnest desire that there should be established in the street railway business such a community of interest between the employer and the employed that perfect harmony shall reign.

Illinois K. of P. Elect Officers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Illinois to-day elected the following officers:

Grand chancellor, J. H. Kellogg, Freeport; grand vice chancellor, Charles Scherer, Galena; grand appellate, F. C. Cook, Peoria; grand keeper of records and seals, H P. Caldwell, Chicago; grand master of the exchequer, John Gobriel, Chicago; grand master at arms, C. A. Barnes, Jacksonville; grand inner guard, Charles Burgoyne, Chicago; grand outer guard, Past Chancellor John A. Melter, Cairo; supreme representative, W. A. Schmidt, Quincy.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity: Fair weather.

For Nebraska: Fair, slightly cooler, northerly winds.

For Iowa: Fair till Friday night, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds.

For Dakota: Fair till Friday night, slightly warmer.

Young Blaine Must Pay.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—James G. Blaine, jr., son of the secretary of state, to-day confessed judgment in the supreme court for $829 in favor of Dr. Fuller on action brought to recover payment for professional services rendered the defendant's wife and child in 1888.

ARTHUR IS A MONOTHEIST.

The Brotherhood Solemnly Warned Against Strange Gods.

DENVER, Oct. 16.—The twenty-sixth annual convention of the locomotive engineers began here this afternoon. Chief Arthur delivered his annual address, in the course of which he said:

"The present to me represents the turning point in the history of the order, for it has become apparent that a feeling essentially radical has crept in and taken possession of our members. This is dangerous and must be suppressed, for owing to this statements seemingly contradictory have been made public which could never have happened had there been the former oneness of thought and honesty of purpose. If a man's ability extends beyond that required by the brotherhood, then it becomes his duty to doff the begrimed habiliments of the mechanic and assume the position for which he is particularly fitted."

Mr. Arthur admonished the members to keep their personality intact and not to allow false gods to induce them to subscribe to laws which, as soon as passed, will make them cognizant of the necessity for their repeal. He reiterated with emphasis the statement that the brotherhood is law-abiding and that the strikes are only sanctioned as a last resort.

The membership of the order is about 36,000. Since its organization $2,608,000 has been paid out to widows, orphans and disabled members.

In conclusion he said he trusted that in all the discussions of differences which may arise the members, while giving frank expression to their thoughts, "will carefully guard against that spirit of dogmatism which would call upon others to square their thoughts and opinions with our own."

No reference was made in the address to either the question of federation or the late Burlington strike, to the apparent disappointment of a number of delegates.

The contest for headquarters evidently lies between Denver and Cleveland, Chicago being knocked out entirely by the Illinois conspiracy laws. The west is supporting Denver, and the east favors Cleveland, while the southern delegates are divided.

The Brakemen.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 16.—The important feature of this morning's session of the Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen was the official report, which contained some important suggestions. Vice Grand Master Slattery, of Butte, said he was in favor of changing the name of the order to the "Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen," as at least one-third of the membership is made up of conductors, baggagemen and others. Another of his recommendations is in regard to the relief schemes that are just now being pushed forward by several of the leading railroads of this country, the Philadelphia & Reading, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Burlington & Quincy. His advice to the members was for them to investigate all schemes of this kind carefully, and he was sure they would arrive at the same conclusion regarding them as he had, and that was to let them alone, as they were only snares to draw them on and make them slaves to their employers.

The grand secretary and treasurer's report gave valuable statistics concerning the growth and state of the order.

THE ANARCHIST'S DAUGHTER.

No Clergyman Officiates at the Burial of Little Lulu Parsons.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Little Lulu Parsons, daughter of the executed anarchist leader, was laid in her last resting place to-day.

The remains of the little one were not placed beside the body of her father, but were buried in another part of the cemetery at Waldheim. The services over the remains were held at Avondale, the home of Mrs. Lucy Parsons. No clergyman was present but a touching tribute was rendered and comforting words for the bereaved mother were spoken by Mr. Holmes, a prominent anarchist. About one hundred persons were present and everything was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner. The pall bearers were ladies.

INADEQUATE TO THE CRIME.

Sebring, the Young Poisoner, Given Twenty-five Years.

BERRIEN SPRINGS, Mich., Oct. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Horace Sebring, the youth who tried to poison all the members of his family, including his mother and father, and thus come into possession of a paltry estate, which would enable him to get married, was to-day sentenced to twenty-five years in the state prison. He confessed the horrible details of his crime. He purchased the poison and hid it until suitable opportunity was given him to place it in the tea kettle. All the family partook of the tea but himself, and when they discovered they were poisoned and implored him to go for aid he stolidly refused and waited for the drug to do its deadly work. His purpose was frustrated, however, by the timely appearance of neighbors, who succeeded in saving the victims of his inhuman plot.

Double Hanging in California.

PLACERVILLE, Cal., Oct. 16.—William Drager and John Olson were hanged here this morning for complicity in the murder of John Lowell, on the latter's ranch, in March, 1888. The men were convicted with J. H. Myers over a year ago and Myers was executed last November.

Cut His Wife's Throat.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 16.—At Cambridge, this morning, Harley Hodge murdered his wife by cutting her throat, and then slightly wounded himself in a like manner. He feigns lunacy. Hodge had been held in jail on the charge of abusing his wife, but was released on bail Monday.

THE CINCINNATI HORROR.

Secretary Doherty Explains the Cause of the Wreck.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—Hundreds of people gathered this morning at the scene of yesterday's frightful accident on the Mount Auburn inclined plane. Miss Oscamp, one of the victims, still lives, but physicians cannot give any assurance of her recovery. Mrs. Hochstetter has improved this morning, but her recovery is also extremely doubtful. Young McFadden is in a fair way to recover unless some hidden injury present itself.

James M. Doherty, secretary of the company operating the Mount Auburn inclined plane, says the cause of yesterday's accident was a little piece of iron not more than an inch long that became lodged in the cut-off valve and was found this morning by the men who have taken the machinery apart. How it came there no one yet knows.

A Rear End Collision.

LEBANON, Ind., Oct. 16.—A construction train bearing section men on the Midland railroad backed into a freight three miles east of this place. Brakeman Moore was killed outright. Oliver Heath and John Fitch were fatally hurt and several others were seriously injured.

Killed by an Elevator.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—Stanley L. Potter, son of Rev. S. S. Potter, and a member of the furniture manufacturing firm of Miner & Rossiter, was instantly killed this morning by being struck by a descending elevator. He was thirty-two years old and unmarried.

Killed the Wrong Party First.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—At Careyville tonight Charles Heidenrich, aged twenty-one, shot his wife dead and then suicided. The tragedy was the outcome of a domestic quarrel.

Portugal's King Delirious.

LISBON, Oct. 16.—To-night the condition of the king of Portugal is worse. Gangrene has set in and the patient is delirious.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S SENATORS.

Pettigrew and Moody Selected Without Opposition.

A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

The Legislature Petitions For An Appropriation to Carry on the Work of Irrigation—Black Hills People Jubilant.

Pettigrew and Moody Chosen.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The result of the ballot in the caucus of republican members of the legislature last night showed: Pettigrew 98 votes, Moody 85, Edgerton 67, and Wardell 44. As soon as the result was announced a motion carried to make the nomination of Pettigrew and Moody unanimous for United States senators. It was well that it was so, for if a fight had been made the result would still have been in doubt. When the fact became known that Pettigrew and Moody were victorious there commenced a scene never equalled in Pierre for enthusiasm. Speakers, consisting of the chosen senators and the most prominent men of the state, took turns on the outdoor rostrums, and talked to cheering thousands. Bonfires were lit, bands played and the celebration continued without hindrance until morning, and no pen can describe its wild enthusiasm.

This afternoon both branches of the legislature met to ballot for senators. In the house the result stood: R. F. Pettigrew 108 against 14 for Bartlett Tripp and 107 for Moody against 14 for M. H. Day. The senate vote was 14 each for Pettigrew and Moody against 4 for Tripp and Day.

To-morrow the legislature meets in joint session to hear the minutes of each house read on the ballot for senator and approve them, after which it will adjourn until the date of the meeting in Pierre on the second Tuesday after the second Monday in January.

No other business was transacted this session except the adoption of the following memorial to congress to-day in the senate and house:

Resolved, That the senators and representatives of the state of South Dakota in the congress of the United States are hereby requested to urge the passage of a bill by congress at the earliest possible moment providing an appropriation for the purpose of making the necessary surveys and of boring experimental artesian wells so as to determine the feasibility of artesian irrigation preparatory to the establishment of a system of irrigation by this state.

People at Moody's Home Jubilant.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Oct. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This city, the home of Judge Gideon C. Moody, received the news of his election to the United States senate with great rejoicing. It may be considered one of the greatest political victories ever accomplished, nine-tenths of his strength coming from east of the Missouri river. Besides this he has been the especial target of all the isms, factions, cliques and combinations of which the new state so freely abounds. He has also been subjected to bitter personal abuse and opposition and consequently his home people are so much more rejoiced at his success. Preparations are under way to tender him one of the greatest ovations ever given a returning warrior crowned with the wreath of victory.

Governor Mellette Goes to Bismarck.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Governor Mellette's special train went out this morning, bound for Bismarck, where the affairs of the territory will now be rushed to a conclusion preparatory to the admission of both Dakotas as states. Pettigrew and Moody take special trains out to-morrow with several hundred friends, the former to show them over Sioux Falls and give a banquet in the Queen City, and the latter to the Black Hills.

Yankton People Rejoice.

YANKTON, S. D., Oct. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The election of Moody and Pettigrew was expected here and is received with general satisfaction. The prohibitionists join in the rejoicing over the election of the senators. Now the people want the presidential proclamation of recognition.

MOODY'S WAR RECORD.

It is One That He May Justly be Proud of.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—During the Knights Templar conclave, and while Washington contained thousands of Hoosiers, the attacks being made on the military record of Judge G. C. Moody, who was to-day elected to the United States senate in South Dakota, was a theme of general discussion. Colonel Moody is a native Hoosier, and commanded an Indiana regiment during the late war. He is, therefore, well known among the soldiers who served from his native state during the early sixties. President Harrison is personally well conversant with Moody's war record, and regards it as very excellent. From Indiana soldiers and the war department I am enabled to give the military record of Colonel Moody accurately, and it makes its own refutation of the charges which are being brought against him.

Colonel Moody enlisted in April, 1861, immediately upon the firing on Fort Sumter. He entered the army as a first lieutenant in the Ninth Indiana infantry; was commissioned and mustered in as captain of Company C; served during the three months' service in West Virginia, and at the close of that campaign was notified by President Lincoln that he was appointed captain of the Ninth United States regulars, Schuyler Colfax saying that it was given him as a recognition of services during the three months' campaign. Moody secured leave of absence to serve with the volunteers, and upon reenlistment in the volunteer regiment was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy, and went back into West Virginia; was afterwards, in the fall of 1861, commissioned as colonel of the regiment. He joined Buell's army in March, 1862, and was unfortunate in being assigned to General Nelson's command, Nelson hated with intense hatred all Indiana regiments. When Colonel Moody reported to Colonel Frye, at Buell's headquarters, he was told that he should be assigned to such command as he desired Colonel Moody protested against being assigned to Nelson's command, and was assured that he should only be kept there temporarily. Nelson's adjutant-general assigned Moody to General Hazen, who commanded a brigade, and through whose persuasion he finally consented to remain with the command. The first time that Moody saw Nelson he got into a difficulty with him and was shamefully abused. This was followed up by contentions until Moody got tired and worn out, and asked to be relieved, and returned to his regular regiment. He was thereupon mustered out of the volunteer service and granted an honorable discharge. Then he was ordered to return to his regular regiment. He did so. He had the command at headquarters for a time, and subsequently the command of a battalion of nine companies in the field; was then detailed to serve upon General Thomas' staff as chief commissary of muster and aid. He served with General George H. Thomas one year thereafter; was with him at the battle of Hoover's Gap, his skirmishers preceding the battle of Chickamauga, at Chicamauga, at Chattanooga, at Missionary Ridge, and then resigned his services in the regular army; was repeatedly commended by General Thomas for his services, and was highly complimented by him when he sent in his resignation. General Thomas urged him not to press the resignation, but to withdraw it. Moody persisted, however, as he supposed the war was practically at an end when the battle of Chattanooga was fought.

Once before—in 1872—when Colonel Moody was a candidate for delegate to congress, an attack upon his military record similar to the one which is now being made was pressed vigorously. But General Hazen, who happened to be in Dakota at that time, promptly took up the cudgel, and declared that all of the charges against Colonel Moody were malicious fabrications, and he published a statement to that effect. At the war department and in Indiana circles where most is known of Colonel Moody's career during the war, he stands very high, not only as a soldier, but as a man.

THE DAILY CRONIN SUSPECT.

A Stenographer Undergoing the Pumping Process.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—There was a rumor this morning that Messrs. Wing and Forrest, counsel for the defense, had resigned. Judge Wing denied there was any truth in it and Forrest declined to talk about the matter.

No additional jurors were secured in the Cronin case to-day. There are still four vacancies.

Henry N. Stoltenberg, a stenographer in the law office of Windes & Sullivan, the firm of which Alexander Sullivan is a member, was summoned to the states attorney's office this morning. Stoltenberg did not reappear for about two hours. To questions subsequently as to whether the stenographer had been arrested or was practically in custody, the state's attorney returned evasive answers. The official stated that Kavanaugh, one of the men charged with the attempted jury-fixing, had gone today to the office of Windes & Sullivan. What, if any connection, this had to do with Stoltenberg, State's Attorney Longenecker declined to explain. Mr. Longenecker would only say that Stoltenberg "would not spend the night at home." Subsequently the stenographer's mother told a reporter that she had received a message from her son through a deputy, to the effect that he would not be home to-night.

Many reports in regard to Stoltenberg were afloat during the evening. One was that a woman telegraph operator in one of the hotels had testified before the grand jury to-day that Stoltenberg was the person who handed in a dispatch sent to Winnipeg directing the lawyers for Suspect Burke to warn the latter against communicating with Officer Collins on the journey to Chicago. This dispatch, it is claimed, was signed "J. G.," the same initials as those of John Graham, A. S. Trude's clerk, who has been charged with being implicated in an attempt to fix the Cronin jury.

The Daily News will say to-morrow: The prosecution believed the secrets of the grand jury room were being regularly conveyed to Alexander Sullivan. It was to investigate this matter that Stoltenberg was sent for. Late to-night it is rumored that another arrest has been made, and it is rumored that this person is a court officer.

The story regarding Stoltenberg and the dispatch could not be verified. The telegraph operator referred to denies the report flatly. Late to-night a detective standing near the residence of Alexander Sullivan told a reporter he had been detailed there to watch the premises. For what purpose the espionage is being conducted the officer refused to say. Other detectives were numerous in the vicinity throughout the night.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

The Bishops Refuse Their Consent to the Tentative Use of the Hymnal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—In the Episcopal convention to-day the report of the special committee to which the memorial of the colored clergymen was referred was read, majority and minority reports being presented.

Dr. Philip Brooks, who presented the minority report, said, in speaking of the church: "She knows nothing of the color of a man's skin." The reports were made a special order for Friday.

The committee on constitutional amendments reported that they were of the opinion that the general convention had no power to establish a court of appeals, but that the diocesan convention has power to grant a presbyter or deacon the right of appeal.

The recommendation of the committee for the insertion in article 6 of the words "Including such court of appeals as such diocese may deem expedient," was placed on the calendar. The house went into committee of the whole on the majority report on liturgical revision.

A resolution that the word "proper" be inserted before the word "session" in the heading of the tables of lessons, and that the table of proper lessons be inserted in the table of contents. Carried.

A motion that the word "earthquake" be added to the appeals in the litany, the addition of certain prayers for use during rogation, and that psalm 69 be replaced by psalm 61 in the service for Good Friday was concurred in.

A number of other amendments were discussed at great length, but failed on vote.

The house of bishops this afternoon nonconcurred in the tentative use of the hymnal for the ensuing three years.

A Religious Roasting.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—At the second day's meeting of the American board of commissioners of foreign missions several interesting papers were read. It was decided that no change in the church in Japan is desirable. The committee on the necessity for a change in the relations between the board and the Congregational church reported inquiries revealed a very vague and indifferent state of feeling, and that the time had not evidently arrived for a change of any kind. The committee was continued for another year.

During the debate on continuance, Dr. Griffith, of Boston, accused the board of discriminating against certain candidates in its system of secret examinations, asking them questions to which it was impossible to frame answers even in a man's own heart. The unsuccessful candidate was then branded as a heretic. A change was needed. These remarks caused a sensation, and Dr. Griffith was greatly applauded.

Dr. Meredith also declared the board should be so constituted as to perfectly represent the mission work of the Congregational church. He complained of being ignored by the board, and asserted that this feeling was quite general among the churches.

TERRIBLE MINE EXPLOSION.

Seventy Men Buried Alive in an English Colliery.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—An explosion occurred in the Beatilee colliery at Longton, county of Stafford, early this morning. Seventy miners were in the pit at the time of the accident, only eleven of whom are alive. The pit was completely wrecked, and the task of getting out the buried miners will be one of great difficulty. A band of volunteers is now engaged in making explorations for the recovery of the bodies. Already fifty bodies have been recovered.

The bodies recovered show the victims died of gas poisoning. The rescuers were compelled to relinquish work by the accumulation of gas.

The latest advices from the scene state that a fire is raging and other explosions are feared.

The underground manager is among the victims. The record of the men down in the mine is lost, hence it is impossible to verify the number. The latest estimate is that sixty persons were killed.

Mayor Grant Stands Firm.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Mayor Grant said today that he should continue to use every possible means to prevent the electric light companies from operating their plants until their wires were absolutely safe. All day workmen were busy replacing gas lamps and burners on the posts.

MONTANA MUST MAKE HASTE

She is Likely to Be Omitted in the Statehood Proclamation.

THAT DOCUMENT IS READY.

It is Generally Understood in Official Circles That the President Will Not Wait Much Longer on the Warring Territory.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.

The belief was general in Washington today that President Harrison was about to issue his proclamation admitting the Dakotas and Washington to statehood, and a great many inquiries were made at the state department and white house concerning the document.

It was believed that the president would leave Montana out of his proclamation on account of the territorial officers being unable to certify the election to the president as required by law.

The anticipation of the proclamation is due to the work now going on by the legislature of South Dakota at Pierre. It was believed that the governor of South Dakota and the other officers elected would not convene the legislature and begin work, setting apart tomorrow for the election of United States senators, without first receiving an indication from the president that the proclamation admitting the new states to the union would be issued.

At the white house it was stated this afternoon that the proclamation, although it has been prepared at the state department, has not been laid before the president; that the delay is due to the contention in Montana between the two political parties.

The president made no statement as to what he intended to do, but in official circles the impression prevails to-night that the proclamation will soon issue without Montana unless the result of the election there is very soon determined. The mandamus case, which is to come before the court on the 1st of November for the purpose of determining the result of the election in one or more counties in that territory, seems to be an announcement that the returns will be delayed at the white house until at least a week in November. There are good reasons why the states of North and South Dakota and Washington should be admitted into the union at once. The finances of these states are low and the legislatures will immediately be called upon to make appropriations. The law authorizing the admission of four states provides that the legislatures may meet before the states are admitted, elect United States senators and certify them to the president. The legislatures may also, although they are not so authorized specifically, go into the preliminary work of debates and legislation, but nothing can be done in the way of legislating finally until the president's proclamation has been issued. Although Governor Mellette, of South Dakota, has been inaugurated governor of that state, he has not relinquished his federal powers as governor of the two Dakotas, and he will continue to represent the government and draw his salary until the president has issued his proclamation and he has taken the oath as governor of the state of South Dakota.

ARMY NEWS.

By direction of the present First Lieutenant George R. Burnett, Ninth cavalry, will report in person to Colonel Charles Sutherland, surgeon, president of the army retiring board at Governor's Island, New York City, for examination by the board.

The superintendent of the recruiting service will cause twenty colored cavalry recruits to be assigned to the Ninth cavalry and forwarded under proper charge to such point or points in the Department of the Platte as the commanding general of the department shall designate.

The following transfers in the Fifth artillery are made:

First Lieutenant Thomas R. Adams, from light battery D, to battery I.

First Lieutenant William F. Hancock (recently appointed) from Battery I to light Battery D.

Second Lieutenant Edward F. McGlochlin, jr., Fifth artillery, (late additional third lieutenant, Third artillery) will proceed to Fort Douglas and report for duty with his battery, light Battery D.

The leave of absence granted Captain Frederick W. Thibant, Sixth infantry, October 2, is extended twenty days.

By direction of the secretary of war, Frank Reader, Company K, Seventeenth infantry, now with his company, is discharged from the service of the United States.

Second Lieutenant Edward M. McCaskey, Twenty-first infantry, on leave of absence at Lancaster, Penn., will report by letter to the superintendent of the recruiting service, New York city, on October 29, to conduct a detachment of recruits to the department of the Platte. On the completion of this duty he will join his company.

First Lieutenant Frank S. Harlow, First artillery, now serving at Fort Monroe, will proceed to West Point and report in person to the superintendent of the United States military academy for duty, relieving First Lieutenant Wallace Mott, Eighth infantry, who will proceed, at the expiration of the sick leave of absence granted him September 27, to join his company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. R. J. Ayers was to-day awarded the contract for furnishing the tower clock on the government building at Keokuk, Ia., at $1,213.

Alex W. Conlee, of Nebraska, was to-day promoted in the general land office from a $1,400 to a $1,600 position, and Miss Carrie P. Church, of Nebraska, from $600 to $900 as a copyist.

Chief Postoffice Inspector Rathbone has received information of the arrest of John J. Chambers, charged with stealing a registered package from the Beaverp, Ill., postoffice; also Lewis Nelson, at New Haven, Ill., upon the charge of obstructing the United States mails.

Chief of the Secret Service Bell, in his annual report, says the total number of arrests during the past fiscal year were 437, the great majority of which were for manufacturing, dealing in or passing counterfeit money. Italians are foremost among foreigners as counterfeiters. The representative value of counterfeit and raised notes and other imitation money captured was nearly $500,000.

James McCalla was to-day appointed postmaster at Banner, Banner county, Nebraska.

George B. Squires, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a special agent of the general land office, has been dismissed. Squires was formerly private secretary to Pension Commissioner Tanner.

Hiram R. Enock, of Illinois, special examiner in the pension office, has resigned.

PERRY S. HEATH.

Presidential Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Presidential postmasters were to-day appointed as follows: Jay L. Hamlin, at Kankakee, Ill., vice John Shaffer, removed; Emma E. Palmer, at Onargo, Ill., vice A. S. Palmer, deceased; Henry T. Rockwell, at St. Charles, Ill., vice T. J. Dougherty, removed, and Iver Foorkelson, Black River Falls, Wis., vice G. W. Lewis, removed.

Reception of the Marine Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The diplomatic reception room of the state department presented a scene of unusual brilliancy this morning when Secretary Blaine received the delegates to the International Marine congress. The members of the various delegations were presented to Secretary Blaine by their respective ministers and he cordially received each one with a warm grasp of the hand and appropriate words. After an address of welcome on the part of Secretary Blaine the delegates were presented to President Harrison.

Admiral Franklin, United States navy, was chosen president of the conference and adjournment was had until to-morrow.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The C., St. P., M. & O. Awarded Nearly 40,000 Acres Indemnity Lands.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The secretary of the interior, in a decision rendered to-day, directs the commissioner of the general land office to correct certain errors made in the adjustment of a land grant to the state of Wisconsin for the benefit of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad. By this decision of the secretary the company is awarded 7,795 acres indemnity land for swamp land heretofore erroneously transferred to it, but which, in fact, belonged to the state; also 3,622 acres on account of an error in the former statement made by the general land office, 1,260 acres on account of lands erroneously sold by the United States and 6,558 acres on account of lands erroneously certified as indemnity lands, but which were in fact granted lands. The secretary further decides that the railroad is entitled to its lands by grants under both the acts of 1856 and of 1864; that where "place" lands were taken, under the grant of 1857, as is the case at the junction of the main and branch lines, the company is entitled to an indemnity for the lands lost, by the act of 1864. This ruling will give the railroad company, it is stated, additional indemnity to the amount of 37,000 acres.

AMERICAN WOOL.

The Market Quoted as Steady and Prices Slowly Advancing.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The American Wool Reporter, in to-morrow's review of the market, will say: The market is steady, as usual, with prices slowly advancing, as for example, 29½ cents last week for Michigan X and 32 cents for the same delaines have now risen to 32 cents and 33½ cents respectively, a large order of the latter at 33 cents being refused in Boston this week. Regardless of this condition of affairs the strongest feature of the situation is the strength of the interior markets. Wools are actually cheaper at the seaboard than in the interior and holders are not disposed to give very much on prices so long as they can see no chance of replacing the wools. There is very little likelihood of values going off. The general steadiness is shown by Ohio XX, there being no sales of this at less than 34 cents and there are other wools of no better grade that will take one cent more to move them. The market should be properly quoted at 34 to 35 cents. The pulled wool market is moderately active, the bulk of the wool sold being lambs at an average price of 35 cents. Short extras are quoted at 25 to 26 cents. Clean washed combings continue firm and scarce on a 40 cents basis for No. 1 Ohio, for ¾. Kentucky and Indiana show no improvement. The Texas and territory are quiet. Some few lots of new fall Texans, etc., have reached the coast, but no sales of consequence have been made, the prices paid in Texas being 18 to 19 cents, making 50 to 52 cents clear here. The short spring wools are not wanted at 53 cents, even the extreme price being 53 cents. The movement in spring California has been large, but the wools are defective and prices the same as last report. Territories are moderate. A good fine warp wool can not be gotten up for less than 60 cents, the mediums 55 to 56 cents. Reports from abroad state that domestic wools, English, are firm. There has been an advance in mohair and alpaca. The demand for these fibers is due to a return of washing to lustre fabrics, and as it finds the United Kingdom with only 29,000,000 sheep against 35,000,000 twenty years ago, there is no reason why American wools of the Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri types may not profit somewhat by this change of fashion. Seaboard quotations are: Ohio XX, 33½@34 cents; Michigan X, 29@31 cents; Ohio, unwashed, 22@23 cents; No. 1 Ohio, combings, A, 40 cents; Michigan combings, A, 39 cents; Missouri and Illinois ¾ combings, 27@28 cents; Texas fine, 23@25 cents; California N, spring, 23@25 cents; East Oregon, 20@22 cents; Valley Oregon, 23@26 cents; Kansas, fine, 18@20 cents; Wyoming and Utah, fine, 15@20 cents; Montana, choice, 20@21 cents; California, pulled, 23@25 cents.

A BRIEF BATTLE.

After Two Rounds the Sheriff Takes a Hand.

ASHLAND, Wis., Oct. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The crowd of 1,000 people that went to the Casino last night expected to see a prize fight between Charles Kimmick, of St. Paul, and George Curtis, of Eau Claire, two middleweights. It looked like a glove contest until the second round, when Kimmick knocked his opponent stiff by a terrific blow on the jugular, and was finishing his man when Sheriff Mattson and two deputies jumped into the ring and ordered the fight stopped. Kimmick walked over to where Curtis lay against the ropes and swung his arm as if to strike, when a deputy sheriff grabbed him by the arm and placed him under arrest. Sheriff Mattson and a deputy also arrested Needham and Curtis and the two were taken to the county jail despite the vigorous protests of the crowd.

The Sports Arraigned.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—An Ashland, Wis., special says that several persons arrested at the Casino theater fight last night were arraigned in the municipal court this morning. Curtis and Kimmick, the principals, W. Kelman and Billy O'Brien, seconds, and William Cotter, proprietor of the Casino theater, were all put under $1,000 bonds to appear next Monday. All go to jail but Cotter, who furnished bail. Warrants have been made out for the arrest of James Burr and Charles Doherty, Kimmick's seconds, and Dan Howe, Mike Donovan and George Lester. Other arrests will probably be made. The chief of police is implicated in the affair and will be arrested this afternoon. He guaranteed that no arrests would be made and encouraged those interested to go on with the fight. There is intense excitement, but no resistance so far.

A SURFEIT OF BANQUETS.

The All-American Excursionists Being Killed With Kindness.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 16.—The delegates to the Pan-American congress did not rise till late this forenoon. They spent an hour of the morning inspecting the business interests of the city. After returning from various tours of the city, lunch was served at 1 o'clock, which was followed by a drive through the residence portion.

The party left for Detroit to-night. The manager of the excursion has telegraphed to the points yet to be visited requesting the reception committees to abandon that part of their programme which provides for banquets, in mercy to the exhausted delegates. He has also stated that the visitors do not care to see factories, of which they have had a surfeit.

INDIANA'S DRESSED BEEF LAW.

The Third Decision Declaring It Unconstitutional.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 16.—Judge Irwin, of the Marion county court, held to-day that the dressed beef act of the last legislature is unconstitutional and directed an entry discharging Philip Klein, against whom proceedings were brought. This is the third decision against the action of the Indiana courts.

Arrested For Embezzlement.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—Walter J. Ballard, A. Dostwick and W. L. Pierce, officers of the Northwestern Collection, Loan and Trust agency, which assigned two days ago, were arrested to-day charged with embezzlement by a firm of eastern creditors. It is expected that a number of other firms will also prosecute.

NOBLE LAYS DOWN THE LAW

Why He Rescinded Tanner's Increased Pension Order.

IT WAS UNWISE AND ILLEGAL.

The Commissioner's Action Characterized as Wholly Unwarranted, Without Precedent, and Disastrous in its Tendency.

Noble's Answer.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The statement prepared at the interior department in support of the action of Secretary Noble in rescinding Commissioner Tanner's order advancing pensions from $2 to $4 per month in certain cases was given out to-night.

It calls attention to section 4699¼ of the revised statutes, providing that except in cases of permanent specific disabilities no increase of pensions shall be allowed prior to the date of the examining surgeon's certificate, etc., and enters at length into the consideration of various degrees of disability and the reason for having allowed the $2 pension.

"If now, by order of the commissioner," says the statement, "without regard to medical examination, a man who has been receiving $2 is advanced to $4, without the man who was more disabled and has been rated at $4 being himself advanced, it is obvious that injustice is done to the higher graded man. If, however, the allowance is made after examination by a surgeon, everything has been done in due order and according to law. If the arbitrary orders of the commissioner are the basis it must result that a few are made favorites and the great mass, who have to depend upon medical examinations, are put at a great disadvantage; therefore it was decided that there is no authority in law for an order arbitrarily increasing a great mass of pensions in the face of the statute, and which order is not extended to all cases."

Quotations are then made from Tanner's recent letter to Dalzell in which Tanner says he issued the order with a view to putting those $2 men up to at least $4 or to drop them off the rolls, and in which he said he ordered them for examination before their home board. The statement says:

"The order as made was arbitrary, unqualified and required an advance without examination, to the amount specified, $4 per month. It did not propose to drop anyone, as the latter pretended, and it did not order anyone for examination, as the letter pretends it did. It was an unauthorized, unqualified and illegal order for every pensioner to be advanced to $4 who was receiving less. It was made on April 25, and it was proposed to have it take effect on March 27.

"A slight consideration of this matter will show that to give away $66,000 a month of the public money on such an order as this would be but the beginning of a system by which millions could be expended as uncontrolled by law as it was unauthorized by precedent.

"There would be no more harm in giving to Senator Manderson $4,000 or more than there would be in giving 33,000 $66,000. In either case it would be an unauthorized distribution of public moneys, and the door of the treasury might as well be open to actual invasion as to have such warrants drawn upon it to be cashed without questioning. It is also obvious that such a course as this would not benefit the soldiers ultimately, as it is intended only to benefit those who are least disabled.

"There is no expression, no disposition to prevent any deserving soldier from acquiring the pension his disability entitles him to—either by the original application or the application for increase. All that is being done is to maintain that the law is to be liberally construed, but by no means disregarded, and to allow each in his turn, without partiality, all he is entitled to."

Pension Commissioner Tanner was seen this evening regarding the above statements and made a lengthy re