THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

NINETEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1890. NUMBER 216.

BACK FROM THE HOLY LAND.

Dr. Talmage Arrives in London and Talks About His Trip.

SAILS FOR HOME ON SATURDAY.

He Pays a Visit to Minister Lincoln and Other Friends and is Invited to Hawarden.

Talmage in London.

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LONDON, Jan. 23.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Dr. Talmage, pastor at the Tabernacle at Brooklyn, N. Y., has just arrived from Paris and is luxuriously quartered at the Metropole. Mrs. Talmage is with him, but his daughter has gone to Nice to visit friends. Mr. Talmage spent last evening returning courtesies extended him by Minister Lincoln. In course of a long and interesting account of his recent journey in Palestine Mr. Talmage said to the Herald representative: "The three months I have spent in the Holy Land have been three months of tremulous excitement. Again and again I have been overcome with emotion as I visited and saw with my eyes, yes touched with my hands, the things Christ saw and touched. Leaving aside all questions of sacred associations and historical suggestiveness, Palestine's natural scenery itself is majestic beyond description. I took my dragoman one afternoon just as the sun was setting and pointing to the landscape before me, I said, 'I have stood on the summits of the Sierra Nevada mountains; I have climbed the highest Alps; I have gone through the Yosemite valley, but never before in my life have I looked upon such a sight as this.' The Holy land is a vast wilderness of mighty rocks ranging in size from mountains down to the sands of the ocean. These rocks are becoming skeletonized. A process of disintegration is going on and the lime is melting into the soil and enriching it. The day is coming when the sea of Galilee, instead of being a desolate sheet of water with a handful of people on its shores supporting a meager existence, will become the source of wealth and great commercial activity. Its bosom will be covered with fleets of merchantmen and thronged beside it will be cities with populations reaching into 500,000. Every nerve in my body has thrilled as I have reached one place after another and read the gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John on the very spots where Christ once stood. I not only recognized localities by the descriptions, but I recognized every object referred to in sacred passages. Had I gone there an infidel I would have been converted to Christianity. I could have said it is impossible that the scriptures are a concoction or an invention of imposters. Think how I felt when I reached Jordan after sleeping the previous night in the ruins of Joshua's Jerico! Think of how I felt when a man in our party came and asked me to baptise him. He wished to be immersed in the very waters where our Saviour was baptised. I found the candidate a professing Christian and an earnest man. I consented. There was a sheik who preceded our caravan and his robe was just like a baptismal robe, and I put it on. We found another white robe for the candidate; then standing on the shore of the Jordan I read from my bible the story of the baptism of Christ, 'When the spirit of God descended like a dove from heaven and a voice was heard saying, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."' My daughter wrote out some copies of a favorite hymn which we sing at home and all present—friends, pilgrims and strangers—joined in singing it there on Jordan's banks. Then we went down into the water, and under the willows, still growing in midwinter, I baptised the Christian. That was the most overwhelming moment of my life.

"We traveled all over the region. I have eaten fish caught in the sea of Galilee; have bathed in it and sailed on its waters. I wanted to realize how the apostles felt in the storm. To give you an idea of how quickly storms arise on that inland sea I will say that within five minutes after we had glided out on a tempest as smooth as glass a tempest arose and swept down so fiercely and the waves ran so high that we could only escape by landing at Capernaum. I have ascended Mount Calvary, and now I know why it is called the 'Place of skulls.' Looking at the peak from a distance it exactly resembles a human cranium with two sightless sockets under its brow. I went up to the place where the three crosses stood. I have no doubt of their precise location. There is just room enough for three men to die. I stood where the center cross certainly must have stood. Taking out my bible, I read to the friends around me the story of the crucifixion. I could not finish it. My feelings overcame me and I broke down. As I stood looking down the slope of Calvary I saw a reddish rock below me. I rolled it down hill with my own hands and had it carried on backs of camels to Joppa, where it was put on shipboard, and it is now on its way to Brooklyn. That stone is to be the corner stone in the new tabernacle I am building to replace the one recently destroyed by fire. You have heard of course that I preached on Mars Hill, where Paul once stood. On my way thither I stopped to look at a little temple dedicated to an unknown god. Paul himself must have stopped there on his way to Mars Hill, and I understood wha he meant when he said, 'For as I passed by and beheld your devotions I found an altar with this inscription: "To unknown god." Whom, therefore, ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you.'" It was the boldest thing said and the boldest thing ever done in history. I met the king and queen of Greece during my visit to Athens. I never saw a more lovable or gracious person than she. I also had a pleasant meeting with M. Tricoupis, prime minister of Greece. He was not only exceedingly courteous, but his sister entertained Mrs. Talmage, and it was through him we were presented to the royal family. While at a dinner given by him I expressed a wish to one of the guests, without the faintest hope, to have a piece of rock from Mars Hill, where Paul stood. I was told to write a note to the prime minister. I did so, and within an hour an answer came back that my desire would be gratified. Accordingly a big block of granite was cut from a rock, and it is to be hewn into a pulpit for my new tabernacle church in Brooklyn."

Dr. Talmage visits Gladstone at Hawarden castle today by special invitation. He says he looks forward to it as the event of his life. He sails by the Aurania for America Saturday.

A Brilliant Marriage.

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LONDON, Jan. 23.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—There have been many brilliant marriages at Oratory, Brompton, but few have surpassed in interest that solemnized today. The bridegroom was Lewis Henry Hugh Clifford, baron of England and count of the Holy Roman empire, of Agbrook park, Chudleigh. The bride is a member of an old Lancashire family and was Miss Mabel Towney, the oldest daughter of Mrs. Towney of 15 Upper Grosvenor street. The union of the two families is stated to be a source of great gratification to the Catholic world, and the supreme pontiff sent his special benediction to the happy pair.

A WAR SHIP IN TROUBLE.

Dartmouth Authorities Insist on Anchorage Charges.

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LONDON, Jan. 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Another international episode between the United States has just been discovered by the Herald correspondent. The American man-of-war Enterprise put in at the beautiful Dartmouth harbor a few days ago and was taken by a pilot to the usual mooring place. A day or two later, when the war ship proposed to depart, the town harbor authorities presented a small bill for anchorage privileges. The captain of the war ship Enterprise indignantly refused to pay, and sailed yesterday. The war ship returned to the same harbor with the embalmed body of ex-Minister Pendleton on board, and the bill was again presented. The captain again indignantly refused to pay, as war ships are received by courtesy in all harbors. The authorities insisted. The captain sent the bill to Minister Lincoln, who sustained the captain. The affair is creating much talk in American circles. A rich Philadelphian was so angry that he offered to pay the bill himself. The captain refused. He said the bill was improper and illegal, and should not be paid. The foreign office will promptly settle the matter at sight.

TROUBLE FEARED.

Bloodshed Expected at the Coming Salt Lake City Election.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A sensation was created in this city today by the discovery being made that the Mormons have a large number of private detectives from some eastern agency here for the purpose of working in with the gentiles with the hope of getting hold of the secret plans of the campaign to carry the city in the February election. The campaign has been a spirited one so far and feeling has run high. All manner of charges of fraud have been preferred by both sides. It is known that the liberals have obtained many of the Mormons' secret plans of colonizing the city, and by reason of this information upwards of two hundred names are either stricken from the registration list or will be refused a vote at the polls. This information has been obtained by detectives in Mormon camps and councils, and the discovery today shows that the other side has resorted to the same tactics. Judge Powers, chairman of the liberal party, says he does not fear the work of the detectives, as he has long since determined that the best show for the gentiles rested in keeping their skirts clean and then absolutely shutting out all fraudulent votes offered by the Mormons. There can be little doubt that trouble will result over this election, and hundreds of deputy marshals will be provided to maintain the peace, and if these fail the gentiles will have peace if they have to call on Fort Douglas and fight for it. The time has come for the first time in the City of the Saints when the gentiles can walk the street and openly declare their intention to meet every offer of force with force and defy their old time enemies to do their worst. Scarcely anything else is talked of than the coming election on February 10.

KILLED AT A FUNERAL.

A Father and Mother Join Their Dead Child.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—A husband and wife were killed this afternoon while at the funeral of their child. The driver of the conveyance and a neighbor riding with them were fatally injured and died in a few minutes.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Payne were the unfortunate parents.

Simon Anderson was the name of the hackman and Mrs. Peprogal the neighbor.

Just as the carriage reached the gate of Rose Hill cemetery, where the road crosses the railway, the in-bound Chicago express on the Chicago & Northwestern road dashed upon it, utterly wrecking it and throwing the unfortunates thirty-five feet away.

The nine-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Payne miraculously escaped with a slight wound.

The driver and engineer are each censured for lack of caution, but the absence of a flagman at the crossing, none being kept there, seems to have been the principal cause of the horror, as the view of both the engineer and carriage driver was almost, if not wholly, shut off by the Rose Hill railroad station and a group of saloons.

A Similar Case.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. George Comstock, an aged and wealthy couple of Walton, were returning from a funeral at Walton today when the carriage was struck by a train and both were fatally injured. The tracks are hidden by buildings and there are no gates or flagmen.

At Least Ten Hours a Day.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The closing session of the National Merchant Tailor's association was held today. The report of the strike committee which was adopted, held that a working day should consist of at least ten hours, and that each man should be paid wages enough to enable him to live decently. Differences should be settled by arbitration. James S. Burbank of Boston was elected president.

Arresting the Ring Leaders.

APALACHICOLA, Fla., Jan. 23.—The Escambia rifles arrived last night and guards are posted throughout the town. Thirty-five ring leaders of the negro strikers were arrested today, but the chief one cannot be found. One negro was shot today while fleeing from arrest. Intense excitement prevails, but it is generally believed the arrest of the ring leaders will have a quieting effect.

Steamship Arrivals.

At London—Sighted: The City of Berlin, from New York.

At New York—The Rhyneland, from Antwerp.

At Antwerp—The Chicago, from Philadelphia, and the Illinois and Hermann, from New York.

At Hamburg—The Marseilis, from New York.

A Sea Going Torpedo Launched.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 23.—The United States sea going torpedo boat No. 1 was successfully launched this morning from the ship yard of the Herreshoss manufacturing company. The boat was christened the "Cushing," by Miss Kate Herreshoss. Steam was raised in thirty two minutes and the auxiliary machinery was started and the boat saluted herself with her own whistle.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity—Fair weather.

For Nebraska and South Dakota—Fair; generally warmer; southerly winds.

For Iowa—Fair; variable winds; slightly warmer, except in extreme southeast portion colder.

INGALLS' REPLY TO BUTLER.

A Masterly Exposition of the Colored Question.

SITTING ON THE SAFETY VALVE.

The Precarious Position of the South—A Review of the Remedies Proposed—Their Inefficiency—The Only Way.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—In the senate today the credentials of W. A. Clark and Martin Maginnis as senators-elect from the state of Montana were presented. They were read and referred to the committee on privileges and elections. A number of bills were then reported and placed on the calendar.

As 2 o'clock approached the seats in the galleries rapidly filled up and when Mr. Ingalls rose to address the senate in opposition to Senator Butler's bill to encourage emigration of the colored people from the United States, the chamber was crowded to the utmost.

Mr. Ingalls said: "Mr. President, the race to which we belong is the most arrogant and rapacious, the most exclusive and indomitable in history. It is the conquering and unconquering race through which alone man has taken possession of the physical and moral world. To our race humanity is indebted for religion, for literature, for civilization. It has a genius for conquest, for politics, for jurisprudence and for administration. All other races have been its enemies and its victims. This is not the time nor is it the occasion to consider profoundly the interesting question of unity of races. It is sufficient to say that either by instinct or design the Caucassian race, at every step in its progress from barbarism to enlightenment has refused to mingle its blood or to assimilate with the two other great human families, the Mongolian and the African, and has persistently rejected adulteration."

Under the shield of the American government, he said, every faith had found its shelter, every creed a sanctuary and every wrong redress. He quoted from John Bright's speech, during the civil war, in which Mr. Bright said: "I see another and a brighter vision before my gaze. I see one vast confederation stretching from the frozen north to the glowing south, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and I see one people, one language, one law and one faith; and all over that wide continent the home of freedom and the refuge for the oppressed of every race and every clime."

Mr. Ingalls proceeded: "On the threshhold of our second century we are confronted with the most formidable and portentious problem ever submitted to a free people for solution—complex, unprecedented, involving special moral and political consideration, party supremacy, and in the estimation of many, though not in my own, the existence of our system of government. Its system will demand all the resources and statesmanship of the present and of the future to prevent a crisis that may become a catastrophe. It should be approached with candor, with solemnity, with a patriotic purpose, with fearless scrutiny, without subterfuge and without reserve. Let me state it in the language of one of the most brilliant, most impassioned and powerful of all the orators of the south, Henry W. Grady, now unfortunately no more."

Mr. Ingalls thereupon sent to the clerk's desk and had read an extract from Mr. Grady's oration before the Boston chamber of commerce and then went on to say:

"The problem is still further complicated by the fact that they are gregarious. They instinctively separate themselves into their own communities, with their own habits, their own customs, their own methods of life. The line of cleavage between the whites and blacks is becoming constantly more distinct and perceptible. Politically they are affiliated with the vices in the late civil war. Socially and by locality and residence they are associated with the vanquished. Fred Douglas, the most illustrious living representative of the negro race, once said to me that he thought, as prejudice and social and political antagonism disappeared, the races would blend, coalesce and become homogenous. I do not agree with him. Such a solution, in my judgment, would perpetuate the vices of both races and the virtues of neither."

After praising the colored people for their fidelity to the south during the war he said: "It seems incredible that their gratitude should not have defended and shielded them from the hideous and indescribable wrongs and crimes of which they have been for a quarter of a century the guiltless and unresisting victims."

Mr. Ingalls went on to speak of the determination of the south to eliminate the negro as a factor from its political and social history, and quoted evidence on that point from democratic newspapers and democratic politicians. He particularly instanced the recent Jackson, Miss., election and quoted a statement that the election at Jackson was the most outrageous ever seen; the town had been taken possession of by "toughs with rifles." "It was said that Senator George's son was one of the rifle men." Resuming, Mr. Ingalls said: "The pretexts for this condition of things all rest on the fear of negro supremacy. To this nullification of the constitution the people of the north have apparently consented. The south is standing on a volcano. The south is sitting on the safety valve. Already the mutterings of discontent by hostile organizations are heard. The use of the torch and the dagger is advised. I deplore it, but as God is my judge, I say to other people on the face of the earth have ever submitted to the wrongs and injustice which have been for twenty-five years put upon the colored men of the south without revolution and blood."

Mr. Ingalls went on to warn the south of the natural consequences of its course toward the colored people. "Despotism makes nihilists." Ingalls then spoke of an outrage committed in Aberdeen, Miss., on the day of Jefferson Davis' funeral, when a German tiener, a citizen of Indiana, accidentally in the course of his work let fall from a house roof a cable which had been stretched across the street by the citizens bearing the effigy of the secretary of war, with the inscription, "Red Proctor, the traitor." For this accident the tiener had been brutally whipped by one MacDonald with a whalebone coach whip of the largest size, receiving at least 200 lashes and being nearly blinded and terribly lacerated. MacDonald was fined $30. The citizens immediately subscribed twice the amount, discharged the fine, paid for the broken whip, bought a railroad ticket for the victim and sent him out of town. "If," continued Mr. Ingalls, "an outrage like that had been inflicted on an American citizen in England, France, Spain, anywhere on the face of the earth and there had not been instantaneous reparation a million men in this country would have sprung to arms to avenge the outrage and wrong. But the outrage was inflicted in Mississippi and the perpetrators go 'unwhipped of justice.' This race antagonism applied only to the colored man in the south when he desired to vote the republican ticket. If the colored men there were all democrats, the race question would be over."

Four solutions of the problem have been suggested—emigration, extermination, absorption and disfranchisement, but there was still a fifth solution which had never been tried, and that solution was justice. I appeal to the south to try the experiment of justice. Stack your guns. Open your ballot boxes. Register your voters, white or black, and if after the experiment has been fairly and honestly tried, it appears that the African is incapable of civilization, if it appears that the complexion burnt upon him by the sun is incompatible with freedom, I will pledge myself to consult with you about some measure of solving the race problem. But until then nothing can be done. The citizenship of the negro must be absolutely recognized. His right to vote must be admitted and the ballots he casts must be honestly counted. These are essential preliminaries, the conditions precedent to any consideration of the questions of the race supremacy or race equality in the United States, north or south. These who freed the slaves ask nothing more; they will be content with nothing less. The experiment must be fairly tried. This is the starting point and this is the goal. The longer it is deferred the greater will be the exasperation and the more doubtful the final result."

At the conclusion of Mr. Ingalls' address the senate adjourned till Monday.

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—In the house today a resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of war for information as to the present condition of the government works at the Rock Island arsenal and asking for an opinion as to the desirability of utilizing the works for a gun factory.

The report of the committee on elections in the contested election case of Smith vs Jackson, from the Fourth district of West Virginia, was submitted and recommitted. It declares the contestant elected and entitled to a certificate. The minority was granted leave to file a minority report. The house then went into committee of the whole on the customs administration bill. After several minor amendments were adopted, Mr. Bayne, acting under instructions from the committee on ways and means, offered an amendment to section 15, providing that during the pending of any controversy or litigation about duties, merchandise shall remain in the government warehouse and under the control of the secretary of the treasury. Pending action the committee rose and the house adjourned.

A LIVELY MEETING.

The Chicago Men Very Suspicious of New York's Actions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The house committee on the world's fair today discussed the subject and referred to the sub-committee already appointed two propositions, one presented by Mr. Frank of Missouri providing for a commemorative celebration of the landing of Columbus in 1892 and a fair the following year, and another by Springer of Illinois proposing that the house proceed to select the site for the fair by ballot next Monday. The sub-committee, which consisted of Chairman Chandler and Messrs. Flower and Hitt, was increased by the addition of Messrs. Wilson of West Virginia and Frank of Missouri.

The session was a very lively one. The Chicago men declared they would not support any plan that would rule out Washington by dealing with the financial question before fixing the site. This brought out Mr. Frank's resolution mentioned above. This proposition embodied all that was objectionable to the Chicago representatives. They said it showed that St. Louis could not take care of the fair and that these delays boded the entire failure of all efforts to hold the fair. Springer charged that the New York people were instrumental in delaying action. He said they were waiting upon the legislature at Albany to pass a bill for $10,000,000 for the improvement of New York's parks and the erecting therein of buildings which were to be tendered rent free to the government for the use of the fair. With this club New York's adherents were to go into the house and try to crush their competitors by asserting that with the state aid and a $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 guarantee fund, they wanted no government aid for the fair.

Mr. Flower did not see the impropriety of waiting to hear from the Albany legislature and Mr. Frank spoke of the vast preparations necessary, which could not be completed before 1893.

Finally Mr. Springer introduced a resolution that Monday next be set apart in the house for a debate on the most appropriate place for the location of the fair and that on Tuesday the house should proceed to ballot for the site. When the place is decided upon the select committee should be instructed to report at the earliest time practicable a bill locating the fair, etc., such bill to be considered from day to day until disposed of, to the exclusion of other business except such as may be entertained by unanimous consent.

Mr. Springer endeavored to secure immediate action on the resolution, but it was referred to the sub-committee with Mr. Frank's proposition, and adjournment was taken until Saturday.

FATE OF THE ERIN.

The Agents Have No Additional Information.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The agents of the National Steamship line stated today that they have no additional information regarding the steamship Erin, which is feared to have foundered with all on board. The agents, however, still maintain that there is hope that the Erin may have made some port in a disabled condition. A crew of sixty-seven were shipped in Liverpool and their names are not known here, but Captain Tyson was the commander and John Grant the first officer. Besides the crew there were twenty cattlemen on board, five of whom were working their passage back to Liverpool and were unknown to the agents. The other fifteen were Americans.

Wind and Rain in England.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—There has been a great storm of wind and rain in the south of England and enormously high tides as a consequence. The Severn has overflowed its banks. Gloucester vale is submerged with great loss to property. The Lymington, Llally, Portsmouth and South Wales railways are temporarily stopped. The damage due to the storm is found to be enormous as reported in detail.

A Fearful Voyage.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The steamer Rhylander, from Antwerp, experienced some of the roughest weather ever known on the Atlantic. On January 12 one of the most terrific storms ever experienced came on. Towering waves swept the decks with such fury that six life boats on the upper deck were stove in. At the same time a wave boarded the ship astern, crushing in the turtle back over the steering machinery and rendering all steering impossible. The steamer was saved only through the heroic exertions of Captain Werver and his officers. The damage was temporarily repaired so as to render steering possible.

The weather moderated some up to January 18, when a gale even more terrific than the former came, lasting to the following morning. During the rest of the voyage heavy gales and a high southerly sea with intensely cold weather prevailed.

Tossed on the Sea.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 23.—The British steamer Earl King, from London, reports that on January 4 and 5 she encountered hurricanes with mountainous seas. She had the decks flooded, also the cabin to a depth of four feet. The cabin skylight was carried away and both the port lifeboats were badly stove. The railing on the bridge, also the main deck railing was partly carried away and considerable other damage done. The chief officer and several seamen were injured.

Bismarck Beaten on One Point.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The reichstag today rejected the expulsion clause of the socialist bill, and decided by a vote of 166 to 133 to make the measure permanent.

Sugar Cane Burned.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—Twenty-two million nine hundred and fifty barrels of sugar cane on estates near Cienfuegos have been destroyed by fire.

THE CIRCULATION PROBLEM.

A Bullion Basis and the Two Per Cent Bond Proposed.

BOTH PLANS MAY BE ADOPTED.

In That Case the Banks Can Have Their Choice—Idaho's Statehood—Ingalls More Than Meets Expectations.

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

There will undoubtedly be some kind of legislation at the hands of congress during this session intended to relieve the distress of the national bank system. Both the house committee on banking and currency and the senate committee on finance are determined that the various clauses of the general proposition to afford relief for the banks shall be separate and distinct measures, so that the success of one may not be contingent upon the success of another.

The house committee on banking and currency today by a unanimous vote instructed its chairman, Mr. Dorsey, to report with favorable recommendation the bill giving national banks the full par value of circulation upon the bonds deposited. There is no objection to this proposition in the senate committee on finance, which will have jurisdiction of it, and there is little if any doubt that it will be passed by both branches of congress at an early date. This will give an increase of the general circulating medium of about $14,000,000.

At the next meeting of the house committee on banking and currency the general proposition of maintaining our national banking system will be discussed. There are some men in both houses of congress who tell us that it is not necessary to perpetuate the national banking system and that it may as well be abolished or permitted to die a natural death by refusal to provide another basis for circulation. If the committee determines that the system shall be perpetuated—and there is very little if any doubt that it will so do—it will then take up the various propositions for a new basis of circulation. It may report a bill providing for the deposit of bullion and at the same time propose a reduction of circulation to 5 or 10 per cent of the capital stock instead of 25 per cent as at present. If this is done it will be done by a separate measure. It may then be proposed by another bill to refund at least a portion of the national debt with a 2 per cent bond to run fifty or one hundred years, this bond to be intended as a special basis for national bank circulation. If the bullion proposition and the 2 per cent bond suggestion should both prevail national banks will have the option on the two basis. In any event there is little if any doubt that banks will be given the par value of circulation on bonds deposited and the per cent of circulation required will be reduced to 5 or 10 per cent of the capital stock. This much is issued whether a new basis is provided or not.

It is said that the entire senate committee on finance is opposed to Secretary Windom's proposition for the issuance of certificates upon silver bullion—practically free coinage of silver. There has been no sentiment expressed by the house committee as yet.

INGALLS' GREAT SPEECH.

Senator Ingalls was physically unequal to the task which devolved upon him in his reply to Senator Butler on the negro emigration proposition, but he was mentally equal to any occasion and fully maintained his reputation as the greatest orator and most original thinker before the American people. The senator has been quite indisposed for three or four days with the prevailing malady, and his friends feared at the last moment that he would not be well enough to undertake his speech, but with that true grit and courage which characterizes the man, he would not disappoint the thousands who crowded the corridors and galleries to hear him. As might have been expected, it was a wonderful speech. There was great range taken in his premises and the most penetrating analysis of the propositions laid down. Senator Ingalls showed beyond question that if the negro was offensive to the southern man it was because the latter first offended and had neither patience nor justice for his black brother. The proposition of Senator Hampton of South Carolina to extinguish the color race by assimilation, or the popular southern mode of extinguishing those persons not desired, received such attention as to elicite enthusiastic plaudits from the galleries and those on the floor. Every southern senator in the city, as well as those from the north, were in their seats and gave the closest attention. It is safe to anticipate that no man will attempt to answer the argument of the senator from Kansas, for it is unanswerable. The logic produced was that from the standpoint of Christian duty; it was a moral obligation entailed upon one man for the consideration of another.

If the southerner be a democrat or a republican, a non-partisan or an alien, but acknowledges that he means what is right, he must accept the statements of facts made by Senator Ingalls as conclusive. If he would combat the premises of the argument he is by self-confession opposed to all that is right. There will be found in the speech much argument which has never been touched by our modern orators and the whole presentation deserves the most careful study of all readers. Senator Ingalls has proven himself matchless in debate. He can always be brought forward with safety by his party whenever the most searching study of a proposition is demanded and its presentation made in any specific form necessary to meet a remote or unique case. There were very few colored men in the galleries to listen to the speech, on account of the great clamor of persons in official and other high places for seats, but the colored people throughout the world will pursue this matchless argument with as deep an interest as those of the Caucasian race who are responsible for the career of the generation of blacks in this country by virtue of having the reins of government in hand as well as the system of public and private education.

Mrs. Harrison and her guests, Mrs. Morton and General Alger of Michigan, were present. At the conclusion of the speech Senator Ingalls was heartily congratulated by all the republican senators present, a host of republicans from the house and by Vice-President Morton. The only democratic senator who had a word of commendation was Mr. Payne of Ohio.

IDAHO'S STATEHOOD.

A sub-committee of the house committee on territories will give a final hearing tomorrow to Judge Jere Wilson and others representing the Mormon interests as they are affected in the Idaho statehood bill. The constitution adopted by the convention at Boise City last September contains a clause which disfranchises all persons who have taken the obligation bestowed in the Mormon endowment house. The Mormon church, through its representatives in Salt Lake City, will fight this proposition to the bitter end, and are not only doing so before congress, but in the supreme court of the United States. Joseph A. Cannon, the head of the church, is here with the fumes of the penitentiary clinging to him. He will also probably make a speech before the sub-committee. There is no doubt, however, that the sub-committee and the full committee of the house will report in favor of the bill for Idaho's statehood without any exception the Mormon clause in the constitution. The senate committee on territories has a favorable report on this bill ready and will submit it to the senate as soon as the supreme court decides the constitutionality of the question raised by the anti-Mormon clause of the constitution for the state of Idaho. If the supreme court should decide that the clause is unconstitutional another convention will be called in Idaho, and after striking out the clause already adopted will treat the subject in some other language intended to come within the scope of the constitution of the United States and at the same time meet the end in view when the constitution was adopted last September. The Mormon church is just now making its final and great struggle for a continuance of life.

THE ARMY.

Blacksmith James Garfield, troop F, Ninth cavalry, now with his troop at Fort Robinson, is transferred as a private to company B, Twenty-fourth infantry, and will be sent to the station of that company, San Carlos, Ariz.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain Charles S. Black, assistant surgeon, on January 1, 1890, department of the Platte, is further extended to include April 30, 1890.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is predicted that Commissioner Morgan's appointment will be confirmed this week.

Secretary Windom has written a letter to Senator Frye in regard to the Alaskan seal fisheries. The secretary quotes the opinions of previous secretaries in opposition to the principles of the bill now before the senate which provides for direct control by the treasury department and the abolition of the leasing system and adds: "The present system commends itself to my judgment as the wisest and best for the government to adopt for the future."

The senate has passed the bill to place General Stoneman on the retired list as a colonel of infantry.

The committee on commerce today decided to report several bills making appropriations for the carrying on of large river and harbor improvements without waiting to incorporate them in the regular river and harbor bill. St. Mary's river and the Hay Lake canal project, known also as the "Soo" canal, received favorable consideration, and Senator Frye will report a bill appropriating $5,000,000 for this work.

General Comstock and Major Ernst of the engineer corps were given a hearing today in the senate on the bill for a deep water harbor at Galveston, Tex.

At the meeting of the house committee on labor today the bill adjusting the pay of laborers and mechanics and others under the eight-hour law was referred to a sub-committee. The committee has received data from the executive department showing that it will require about $1,000,000 to adjust the accounts as proposed.

J. Schaade was today appointed postmaster at Critt, Custer county, vice Samuel High, resigned.

Hon. John M. Thurston of Omaha arrived this morning and will remain till Saturday evening when he goes to Boston on law business.

W. B. Taylor of Omaha is here.

PERRY S. HEATH.

THE RAILROAD WILL FIGHT.

The Elmwood Elevator Case Decision to Be Put to the Test.

ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The board of transportation of Nebraska having decided that the Missouri Pacific must give the Farmers' alliance a site for an elevator and storehouse at Elmwood, on the Crete branch, without cost or expense to the alliance, has instituted mandamus proceedings in the Nebraska courts to enforce such orders. B. P. Waggener, the general attorney of the Missouri Pacific, has received the papers in the case and is preparing his answer. He will take the ground that the order of the board is contrary to the constitution of the United States, as it takes property without compensation and without due process of law. Should the company be defeated in the state courts, Mr. Waggener says he will carry the case to the supreme court of the United States.

This is another step in the test case mentioned in these dispatches some days ago. The progress of the case will be watched with interest throughout the country, as it was instituted for the purpose of making similar demands elsewhere should the farmers succeed at Elmwood.

Favors Extension.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—C. P. Huntington, vice president of the Central Pacific railroad, today appeared before the house committee on Pacific railroads and favored the extension of the time allowed for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Central Pacific railroad company and a reduction of the interest to be paid the government as proposed in the Van Dover bill.

The bill he favored he said was known as the omnibus bill. It differed from the Outhwaite Union Pacific bill in that the period of settlement covered 123 years instead of fifty years and the rate of interest to be paid was 1½ per cent against 3 per cent for the Union Pacific.

With a reasonable allowance of time the Central Pacific would pay its debt. It would pay during the next ten years more than double what it now pays under the Thurman act.

The Kansas-Nebraska Rates.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Trans-Missouri Freight association adjourned sine die this afternoon without having been able to accomplish anything with the Kansas-Nebraska cattle rate problem. The meeting voted to turn the matter over to the various western lines for their own adjustment. As Kansas City and St. Joseph have the wide margin of 13 cents on cattle to Chicago, it is likely that western rates to Omaha and other Missouri river points will be cut heavily to make the rates even.

Not Imaginary.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 23.—The Hon. Clinton I. Clark of Ottawa, an ex-member of the Canadian parliament, was in the city today. In an interview concerning the scheme to ship all American cattle through Canada over a Canadian road, to the exclusion of American roads, he said there was nothing imaginary in the matter and it was the greatest undertaking Canada had known for a long time. The road is to be known as the Northern Canada & Atlantic railway and steamship company. He understood the capital in it represented $45,000,000. The eastern terminus would be St. Charles bay, Labrador, and the calculation was to save two days' time in the transportation of cattle across the ocean.

Short in His Accounts.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 23.—An Elpaso, Tex., special says: F. W. Burkes, ex-cashier of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, left town two days ago, and his accounts show a shortage of several thousand dollars. His wife is heart broken over his sudden disappearance and the disclosures made.

Followed Suit.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—The Missouri Pacific has followed the Chicago & Alton and the Wabash and has made a live stock rate of 7½ cents from the Missouri river and intermediate points to St. Louis and East St. Louis.

With an Office in Omaha.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 23.—Chief Clerk Thomas Jackson of the Nickel Plate general freight department has been appointed general agent of that company with an office at Omaha, Neb.

KILLED BY A COWARD.

Nelly Ryan of Denver Shot Dead in the Street.

DENVER, Jan. 23.—Nelly Ryan, a handsome young waitress, was shot and killed on the street this afternoon by Bob Scott.

He paid the girl unwelcome attentions and finally insulted her, when she secured his discharge from the restaurant. He swore to be avenged and this afternoon carried out his threat. With a drawn revolver he made his way through the crowd and ran down the street and up to a late hour tonight had not been captured. Lynching is probable.

Denounced by the Germans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The publication of the Samoan treaty in Berlin has led to its denunciation by the German press of both parties. Dispatches received here say the radical and conservative papers alike call it a German retreat.

STARED DEATH IN THE FACE

And Met It with a Revolver in His Mouth.

SUICIDE OF "E. J. COOK."

He Registers from Chicago, but Travels Through Kansas, and Thus Far His Identity Has Not Been Established.

The Revolver in Two Hands.

Last night about 9:45 o'clock one of the porters of the Millard hotel, under orders, climbed through the transom of one of the rooms, reached the key of the lock inside, turned it, and opened the door.

In rushed Mr. Swobe and several members of the clerical force.

On the bed, partially recumbent, with the lower limbs reaching the floor, lay the dead body of a man. It was without coat or vest, but the nether limbs were clothed in a heavy pair of pantaloons. Beneath the head was a pool of blood, and staring the victim in the face was the deadly weapon by which the deed had been accomplished. It was a Smith & Wesson revolver. It looked with the innocence of a bean pipe into the dead man's mouth, the while its handle was tightly grasped by both hands of the suicide and the index finger of each hand twined around the trigger.

The face was bloodless and the eyes of dark brown were rigid as if looking into that future which they were unable to penetrate. The limbs had also succumbed to the rigor mortis, showing that death had resulted some hours previous to the discovery of the remains.

Coroner Harrigan was summoned. He released the gun from the grasp of the suicide, made an examination of the wounds, and found that a bullet from the deadly weapon had passed through the mouth of the deceased, and emerged through the back of the neck near the junction of the brain and the spinal column, producing death almost instantly.

The suicide proved to be a man about twenty-four years of age. He was emaciated as if from some chronic disease, but possessed both the elements of intelligence and refinement.

The body was removed to Heafey & Heafey's, where an inquest will be held this morning.

Wednesday morning the young suicide reached the hotel and it was thought had come on the early Missouri Pacific train. He registered as "E. J. Cook of Chicago." The handwriting might have been that of a professional gentleman and yet it might also be that of a commercial traveler. Mr. Cook, without being desired, paid his board one day in advance, stating that he desired to remain until after the expiration of that time. He was shown to his room, the porter carrying a small, now, imitation morocco hand satchel, such as a merchant might take with him on a short journey.

Later in the day Mr. Cook made his appearance at the hotel office and asked for several blank envelopes, meaning presumably envelopes without the imprint of the hotel.

The clerk informed him that he had no such envelopes, but that he might obtain some possibly at Foster's drug store.

He went in the direction of the drug store, but was not seen after until he was found dead as described above.

Yesterday morning, however, a chambermaid rapped at his door, and was told to let him alone; he wanted to sleep.

He was not disturbed. Last night, however, the hotel people decided that the room had remained closed too long and entered it as above stated, discovering the dead man.

Whether Mr. Cook was a lunatic or a man whom some troubles impelled to his dreadful deed cannot be told.

He had only one change of clothing in his satchel, and that was new but had been worn once. He had $23.11 in cash, a couple of keys, a Hampton Springfield watch, No. 967,662, a new black silk four-in-hand tie marked J. W. Kasnel, Topeka, a collar wearing the imprint of Wolf Brothers, Kansas City, together with new cuffs, finger, tooth, clothes and blacking brushes and a box of blacking. Who he is, nobody knows, though the hotel people have telegraphed in every direction to have some person identify him.

THE EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Attendance Already Equals that of Any Previous Session.

KEARNEY, Neb., Jan. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Owing to a late arrival of a number of prominent members of the Nebraska Editorial association, the eighteenth annual session did not convene until this evening. The attendance is already as large as any previous meeting. The weather has been favorable, admitting general attendance from all parts of the state. Kearney citizens have pledged abundant means for their entertainment.

This afternoon's programme was combined with this evening's. The annual address was delivered by President H. M. Bushnell of the Lincoln Call. He strongly recommended exhibits of job printing, display "ads," and the general make up of newspapers at the association meetings. Secretary F. E. Simmons of the Seward Reporter read a lengthy report, showing the association on a good financial basis. G. P. Marion of Beatrice made the report of the delegates to the national convention. The annual oration was delivered by Hon. J. D. Calhoun. Will Hall Poor read a poem entit