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THE HUNGARIAN WASHINGTON

Louis Kossuth on Wilhelm's Rescripts and the Political Outlook.

PESSIMISTIC PROGNOSTICATION.

Society's Malady Defies Cure—Monarchs Have Not Solved it, Socialism a Delusion and Republicanism Hardly a Success.

Not a Rose-Colored View.

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TURIN, Italy, Feb. 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Here where the wild Alps are flung against the sky about the cradle of Italian liberty I found Louis Kossuth today. For more than twenty years the great patriot has maintained a steadfast silence. He has watched the drift of political events, sounded the currents and marked the rocks against which monarchies and republics are drifting, and yet he has not spoken. It is now almost a whole generation since Victor Emanuel and Cavour invited the unsuccessful Washington of Hungary to live in Italy. From that time on he has lived alone, speaking with no one but the three or four persons necessary to his comfort, but reading and writing prodigiously. He is eighty-eight years old, but his mind is as clear and vigorous as ever. The world at large does not seem to be aware of the fact that within a few days Kossuth became a man without a country. A law was passed in Hungary declaring that all persons living abroad for ten years and failing formally to assert their citizenship before some Austrian official would be thereby denationalized. Kossuth has never recognized the Austrian emperor's authority and would not do any act that might compromise his position. Last month the law made him a political outcast. There is a tremendous burst of patriotism overflowing Hungary in consequence. Already eighty-three cities have conferred honorary citizenship upon him and fresh tributes arrive every day. The people he led are weaving wreaths for his brow that will never fade, while the world honors his stainless patriotism. An effort will be made to repeal the law that makes Kossuth a stranger in his own land on the eve of the year when Hungary will celebrate the thousand years of her existence as the bulwark of Europe against barbarism. When I called at Kossuth's house, 22 via do Mille, I found the venerable chieftain seated at a large desk in his working room. Papers and books were strewn about in all directions and carefully marked drawers in the wall spoke of a life of industry even in his old age. Kossuth earns his own living, scorning all assistance. He has a strong face, broad forehead, earnest blue eyes, mouth made to command, snowy locks curling from beneath a black silk cap and a heavy beard almost touching the deep, full chest. There is in his gentle countenance a suggestion of some old sorrow. We started to talk about the rescripts of the German emperor calling for an international conference to settle the great social question raised by organized labor. Gradually we drifted from one topic to another. Kossuth would not consent to be quoted. All I can do is to give the impression left on my mind by my two hours' talk with this remarkable man:

"The German emperor's words are only words. No doubt they are sincere, for it is a hereditary principle of the Hohenzollern princes to interest themselves in the poor. They have always aimed to base their power upon the masses and not upon the few. A congress of nations does not amount to much, and congresses and kings are not to be trusted. Kings take little real interest in the welfare of the common people except when it happens to coincide with their own plans. As for the present sovereigns of Europe, their personal interests are so antagonistic that it would be impossible for them to agree on the labor question even if it were solvable. Monarchies, to exist in the present time, must extend themselves, and no king can afford to set any limits to his actions such as an international compact regulating labor. Two propositions are advanced by the emperor. One is that normal hours of labor shall be fixed. The other is that the working man shall participate in the arbitration of labor questions. Already this idea is in partial operation, both in England and America, but the scheme regulating the hours of work is no more practicable than the idea of a common system of popular education, for in all countries the difference of temperament, physique and character added to the difference of surroundings, create a barrier that can not be crossed.

"The international project formed by Blaine in the United States is quite another matter. If he succeeds in bringing about the union of all the Americas on the certain lines of political economy, it will have an incalculable effect upon the future of Europe. It is clear that the social industrial question surmounts all others. Society is sick of a malady that defies cure. The progress of civilization has given the great mass of the people desires which were once confined to a few and the rich workingman today regards as necessaries what his predecessors considered luxuries. So-called state socialism will not cure the sickness. An equal division of property will be followed in time by an unequal possession of property. The weak will always go down before the strong. Monarchy will not cure the malady. Monarchy is going down all over the world and republicanism is coming up. The anarchical principle is not extending itself, while the principle of republicanism is rapidly gaining ground, as the recent change of the government in Brazil shows. It is certain that the one system is ceasing to extend itself and that the opposing system keeps on gaining ground, and the first is bound to be displaced. But republicanism will not cure the malady, for is there not in America the nearest possible approach to a real republic, with an enfranchised democracy, free education and popular institutions. Still, America has the social malady, too. There seems to be no remedy. Meanwhile the earth will continue to revolve and some day the present population may be swept from its surface and a new race capable of a new civilization may appear. A cataclysm is the only hope of a solution. This appeal for an international system of labor regulations is simply a reassertion of the old doctrine that the government must meddle in everything, help everything and control everything. That idea is discredited by history and by the personal condition of the working people. It will not do. There must be more scope for man. The individual must have room to develop.

"As for the effect of the emperor's rescripts upon the future empire, they will not count for much. There must be two Germanies. Prince Bismarck affects to despise the statesmanship of the late Napoleon III, who believed in two Germanies, but it is a matter of fact that when Bismarck was practically master of Europe and it was suggested that all the German states should be united into one government, he replied that there would never be less than two Germanies. His hands may be strong enough to hold the sections of the empire together now, but when he dies they will fall asunder. The interests of the north are to be entirely separate from the interests of the rest of Germany. Much of the poverty in Europe is due to the expense involved in standing armies. They will not disappear till monarchs with their personal ambition disappear. Europe is on the verge of a vast conflict. It is inevitable. Nothing can avert it. The only cause for surprise is that war has not already begun. France and Germany could step aside and settle their differences peaceably without disturbing the balance of Europe, but not so the oriental question between Russia and Austria. Russia knows that Constantinople could be taken by a coup de force, but it would be a barren victory. She could not maintain such a position without first getting possession of Bulgaria as a background. Austria cannot afford to be surrounded by Pan-Slavism and crushed. Had Hungary succeeded in gaining her independence Poland would have been liberated and they would have been followed by a Danube alliance of small states united only for common defense and offence but each preserving its independence. The movement of Russia towards the sea which threatens the peace of the world dates from the downfall and division of Poland. That threw Europe open to the czar. When the struggle opens Hungarians will fight against Russia to a man. They have still preserved their nationality and know that if Russia succeeds all hope of independence is lost. If Russia is defeated Hungary still has a chance of freedom by revolution, or in the event of the crown tumbling from the head of Franz Joseph. Hungary was crushed only because she got no outside help. Washington at Valley Forge acknowledged that he was hors de combat, and then France went to his aid. Where would Wellington have been had he not been supported by Teutonic arms? Italy is safe. She has a great and happy future and her people deserve it, they have been true so long and through so many bitter trials for the principle of Italian unification. When the thread of conspiracy fell out of one man's hands on the scaffold there was always another to take it up. The vatican casts but a small shadow. Had the college of cardinals been adroit enough to have selected a member of the reigning House of Savoy—the late duke of Costa, brother of King Humbert, for instance—to St. Peter's chair, they might have changed the situation, but the papal sovereignty is a thing of the past, and no one understands that better than the present pope.

"England is wanting in power. She is living today on capital accumulated in the past and rapidly using it up. Canada and Australia are sure to be seperated from the mother country and not a drop of blood will be shed. There will always remain ties of language and and similarity of institutions that will encourage inter-commerce and be mutually profitable. These colonies are not a great source of strength from a material standpoint. India is a great treasure house. Had Lord Beaconsfield lived and carried out his plan of using Indian troops in Europe England would be today a mighty force.

"Ireland is drifting away from England every year. The people are becoming more closely knit in sympathy with the United States. Modern invention has partly annihilated the distance between the two countries and now it does not take much longer to go to San Francisco than to Queenstown. There are men now alive who will see the day when Ireland will become a state in the American union."

When I bade goodbye to the grand old man he stood in the middle of a cheerless outside reception room with bowed head saying that he was almost ashamed to live so long, and so I left him in his hermitage—Kossuth, the incorruptible, who, if he could have chosen his own place in nature, would have been the dew, trampled on by man and beast unnoticed, unappreciated, but still silently fructifying the earth.

THE NAMES ARE ASSUMED.

Putzhkjoffgi and Scarovtchiki Effectually Conceal Their Identity.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Peter Putzhkjoffgi, the Russian who was injured yesterday by falling from a scaffold at the electric light works, and who, under the supposition that he was about to die from his injuries, divulged certain matters in which he was implicated concerning the attempted assassination of the czar two years ago, was taken to the room of a friend and comrade and nobody but the doctor has been permitted to see him since. The friend is named Pat Scarovtchiki, and he and the injured man are apparently from the higher class of Russians and living in this country under assumed names. All attempts to interview either of them have proved futile, as the injured man, since he found his injuries are not fatal, has become most reticent. He and his companion came here last fall, and for some time they did nothing, but when the electric work was commenced Peter applied for work, claiming to be an expert electrician, which has proved to be true. When told last night that his chances for recovery were doubtful he started a confession, which was at the time undistinguishable from his weakness, but the understanding was that he was to continue today, and he was given an opiate to put him to sleep. He has been muzzled by his friend, and the names of the high Russian officials who were implicated in the plot against the czar's life cannot be obtained, but it is known that several are now residing in Siberia, from what was divulged last night.

Pierre's Pontoon Bridge.

PIERRE, S.D., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Contracts were let for lumber to build the new pontoon bridge across the Missouri river at this city and it is hoped to have the bridge all completed in sections to put in when the ice goes out in about three weeks. It will cross from the steamboat landing to the new town of Stanley opposite. The amount of lumber required for a bridge will be in the neighborhood of one million feet.

A New Opera House for Pierre.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Contracts were closed last night for the erection of a $150,000 opera house here. Work on the same will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit and it will be rushed to completion before the spring season opens. It will be of brick and dressed brownstone, and it is claimed that it will be the finest in either of the Dakotas when completed.

Dashed Through a Bridge.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 25.—The Nashville and Chicago fast mail train north bound went through a bridge at Kelso creek, near Vincennes, early this morning. The engine and baggage car fell into the creek. The engineer and firemen are missing and are supposed to be under the engine. None of the passengers received serious injury.

THE PLATTSMOUTH REUNION

A Gathering of Survivors of the First and Second Nebraska.

LARGE CROWDS IN ATTENDANCE.

Many Veterans From Other States Present—The Roll Call—Other News About the State.

Nebraska Veterans.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The reunion of the soldiers of the First and Second Nebraska regiments opened today. The day was cold and stormy and very discouraging, but a large crowd came on every train. This afternoon the Burlington flyer brought about fifty veterans from the western part of the state, and the colors of the regiments, in charge of Lieutenant Gillespie. Singular to say, although it is a reunion of Nebraska soldiers, a large number of soldiers from other states are in attendance. This evening they held a campfire and related many reminiscences. Speeches were made by Lieutenant J. Q. Goss of Bellevue, Major Thomas Majors of Peru, Major J. W. Pearman of Nebraska City, Governor Thayer and Sergeant F. Morris of Griswold, Ia., all officers in the two regiments. There was a recitation by Miss Grace McMakin of Atchison and a speech by General John McNeil of St. Louis.

The two regiments served creditably in the following battles: At Fort Henry, Fort Donaldson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Siege of Memphis, Cape Gerardeau, Pilot Knob and Duvalls' Bluff. They were mustered into service at Omaha on June 11, 1861, and served three years as infantry and in 1863 were mounted and sent to Fort Kearney, where they guarded the mail coaches and the Union Pacific surveyors. They returned to Omaha in 1866, and were mustered out July 2 of the same year.

The following veterans of the Nebraska regiment have reported for duty:

General John M. Thayer, P. R. Child and E. G. Child, Company A, First Nebraska, Arapahoe, Neb.; E. M. Lowe, D, First O'Neil; Ben Hempel, A, First, Plattsmouth; L. Shipley, B, Second, Florence; I. Wiles, H, Second, Plattsmouth; William A. Scoop, H, Second, Logan, Kan.; D. C. Edson, E, First, Murray; S. C. McMallon, A, First, Atchison, Kan.; S. A. Davis, H, Second, Plattsmouth; F. M. Study, F, First, Partlette, Ia.; J. P. Burdick, E, Second, Eagle; John Seimner, H, Seventh, Eagle; L. Kuebler, D, First, Palermo, Kan.; L. D. Lemon, D, First, Elk Creek; A. B. Todd, B, Second, Plattsmouth; J. W. Johnson, A, First, Plattsmouth; F. J. Streight, B, Second, Plattsmouth; B. C. McMaken, H, Second, Plattsmouth; John Carr, H, First; N. A. Roukas, W. A. Tiffany, G, First, Plattsmouth; Fred Harris, H, First, Griswold, Ia.; J. W. Thomas, C, Second, Plattsmouth; Joe Hill, F, First, Clarinda, Ia.; M. C. Johnson, F, First, Clarinda, Ia.; D. B. Goodman, F, First, Clarinda, Ia.; James D. Curns, F, First, Sidney; M. W. Morgan, E, Second, Sidney, Ia.; N. D. Kelly, F, First, Sidney, Ia.; E. Sage, H, Second, Plattsmouth; George Hunt, D, Second, Weeping Water; Dave Campbell, C, Second, Auburn; S. C. Pitm[illegible] Second, [illegible] county; William Kemp, C, Second, Auburn; C. C. Randall, A, First, Lincoln; R. G. Gordon, H, Second, Wabash, Ia.; J. W. Barr, A, First, Memphis, Neb.; A. W. Throckmorton, C, First, David City; A. Bowen, surgeon, Second, Nebraska City; James E. Aught, A, First, Ashland; H. C. Harshburger, A, First, Woodbine, Ia.; J. Q. Goss, Second, Bellevue; W. T. Hogeboones, B, Second, La Platte; W. T. Clark, H, First, Des Moines, Ia.; Frank Caldwell, H, Second, La Platte, Ia.; J. J. Prem, A, First, Villisca, Ia.; S. W. Smith, A, First, Port Towhsend, Wash.; John S. Crane, C, Second, Omaha; William Miller, art. dept., Omaha; Thomas W. Richey, A, Fifth cavalry, Omaha; J. M. Whittier, D, Second, Florence; E. A. Racker, C, First, Audubon, Ia.; J. McCool, F, First, Kokomo, Ind.; A. S. Karmes, A, First, Plattsmouth; G. V. Hall, F, Second, Lincoln; J. W. Bess, C, Second, Greencab, Kan., G. W. Davenport, G, Second, Pawnee City; Milton Davenport, E, First, Pawnee City; M. O. Barratt, F, Second, Dewitt; William M. Hall, F, First, Firth, Neb.; H. G. Sappa, Second, Nora, Neb.; William Powell, C, Eighteenth, Syracuse; John Gillespie, First sergeant, Eighteenth, Lincoln; D. W. Queen, F, Second, Lincoln; John Edwards, M, Second, Pawnee City; James Iler, F, Second, Crete; James Brites, F, First, Pawnee City; J. W. Pearman, major, Second, Nebraska City; E. Joseph Shipley, E, First, West Point; Nealy Lewis, E, First, West Point; S. B. Calman, G, First, Lyons; John Dyer, G, First, Omaha; James Allen, C, Second, Pender; Nathan Carter, R, Second, Blair; W. E. Swihart, C, First, Kennard; S. Downs, H, Second, Herman; C. E. Eisley, A, Second; Norfolk; E. D. Donavan, A, First, Plattsmouth; R. C. Miller, F, First, Norwich, Neb.; John Campbell, E, First, Missoula; Thomas Majors, major, Peru; F. Prouty, C, First, Peru; F. B. Reed, I, First, Peru; M. J. Conrad, C, Second, Peru; John Wyne, C, Second, Peru; O. P. Wells, C, Second, Peru; David Myers, C, First, Meridan, Kan.; H. P. Kellogg, F, First, Rockport, Mo.; Nathan Brown, A, First, Hamburg, Ia.; A. N. Yost, A, Second, Norfolk; J. K. Tippis, F, First, Norfolk; J. E. Dorsey, A, Second, North Bend; Lewis Loftin, I, First, Crab Orchard; David Gall, G, Second, Reserve, Kan.; Alfred Stephens, H, Second, Plattsmouth; Charles Widderbarcher, B, First, Leavenworth, Kan.; H. S. Herrman, A, First, Horton, Kan.; James Mitchell, A, First, Plattsmouth; John McNeil, general, St. Louis; John Beardsly, K, First, Weeping Water; J. M. Birchopp, G, First, Elmwood.

Captured Two Crooks.

FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Saturday night Officer Herr captured two crooks as they were in the act of holding up a farmer who was drunk and had his pockets full of money. They were held for examination, which took place this afternoon. One of them, who gave his name as James Moran, proves to be James Lamb, who is wanted at Escanaba, Mich., and for whom a reward of $500 is offered. The local officers received a telegram from the sheriff at Escanaba this afternoon stating that he would come on the first train, and requesting that Lamb be held, which will be done.

Goes to California.

KEARNEY, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Today Ben Hill, right fielder for the Kearney champions last year, signed with the California Athletic club. He starts for the coast tomorrow. As a fielder he has no equal in the state. At the bat he is a smasher and sure. The Kearney nine has not been organized this year.

Remembered Washington.

MINDEN, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Washington's birthday anniversary was duly celebrated by the Minden schools. In the evening Rev. George M. Martin, an old army chaplain, gave a very interesting lecture, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Hastings Happenings.

HASTINGS, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Invitations have been received in this city to the military dress ball and reception at Juniata, Neb., in honor of Adjutant General A. V. Cole, given by Company F, First regiment Nebraska National guards, February 27. A delegation from this city are making preparations to attend.

A military drill company is being organized in this city by Chris Hoeppner and Ed Tuacker.

A determined effort is being made to divide the First ward, making five wards in the city. The First ward has been casting about half the entire vote of the city.

Two carloads of material for the new soap factory, soon to be established in Hastings by Alexander Brothers of Monmouth, Ill., have arrived. These gentlemen mean business, and will commence operations as soon as practicable.

Thompson & Brown, editors of the Tribune, will start an anti-amendment daily April 15, to continue through the campaign.

It is reported that the Elks are preparing to establish elegant quarters on the third floor of the opera house block.

The friends of W. H. Lanning have prevailed upon him to accept the nomination of mayor on the people's ticket. Mr. Lanning was head of city affairs in 1883 and made a good executive officer.

Fire at Firth.

FIRTH, Neb., Feb. 25.—A disastrous fire occurred in this city yesterday. The drug store of J. H. Davis, H. J. Febring's grocery store, the Firth bank building and Fleckinger's harness shop were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $18,000, and insured for $6,000.

Corn Galore.

DORCHESTER, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special to THE BEE.]—There are 240,000 bushels of corn now in the crib in this place and still there are thousands of bushels being hauled in every day. One farmer, George Armstrong, hauled in at one load, with one team, ninety bushels of ear corn.

A Murderous Assault.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Joseph Muck made a murderous assault on George Carber with a knife, for which he was bound over to the district court in $500.

FEARFUL STORMS.

Houses Blown Away and Bridges Wrecked.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25.—Specials report that a terrible hurricane swept over a part of northern Texas this morning. The Masonic hall in Gainesville was torn to pieces, the court house unroofed, the Santa Fe depot wrecked and some twenty buildings blown down. Nobody was killed but several persons were more or less injured.

CARSON, Nev., Feb. 25.—A terrible storm raged at Lake Tahoe yesterday. Small craft were smashed to pieces, wharves severely shaken and houses damaged. The snow is shifting along the road here, covering the station houses and burying the logging camps.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 25.—Considerable damage has been done to railroad property all over Indiana by heavy rains. In this city and vicinity many bridges have been washed away and cellars flooded. A Sentinel special from Brazil says the Evansville & Terre Haute bridge over the Eel river is badly weakened. Franklin is practically cut off from railroad communication.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.—The storm of Monday night worked great distruction with the telegraph service. Until 11 o'clock tonight all connection with the southern states was cut off, but at that time the Western Union succeeded in getting a wire to Chattanooga. It is impossible to ascertain anything about the damage done to either the wires, houses or people or even to find out the area covered by the storm.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 25.—Last night's storm did considerable damage in this section of the state, but not in the immediate vicinity of Nashville. The Cumberland river and all the other streams are rising rapidly. Several houses were unroofed in neighboring towns, but no fatalities are reported.

ARIZONA'S DAM DISASTER.

Between Fifty and Sixty Lives Thought to be Lost.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., Feb. 25.—A messenger bringing further details of the Walnut Grove dam disaster arrived this morning. Sheriff O'Neil, who went to the scene of the disaster, writes as follows:

The scene of desolation along the Hassayampa river, below the sites of the dams, is complete. For miles the waters turned free by the breaking of the dams have filled the bed of the creek with bodies and with enormous boulders, trees and every other kind of debris. The following is a partial list of the drowned:

Hannah McCarthy, Joe Reynolds, miner; George Ebbets, laborer; Alexander McMillan, coachman for Van Buren; E. G. Wheeler, laborer; one Mexican, name unknown; G. L. Cook, laborer; N. L. Cook, laborer; N. L. White, laborer; John Silsbee, Charles King, blacksmith; Patrick Shay, laborer; Patrick Barry, laborer; Charles Bracken, laborer; William Flanagan, laborer; Frederick Palmer, laborer; Casper Froester, laborer; John Broune, engineer; Alex Broune, engineer; S. Burlogie, laborer; L. D. Haynes, laborer and child; George Rundell, laborer, and eight Chinamen. Besides these mentioned some twelve or fifteen miners who were placer mining between the upper and lower dam with a number of ranchers along the stream, are missing, and when the casualties are ascertained the entire loss will probably be between fifty and sixty lives. A number of bodies have been recovered, many of which were found twenty and thirty miles from the place where the flood overtook them. All the remains are more or less mutilated, while in some cases only fragments have been recovered, as the force of the flood was terrific. Many bodies have doubtlessly been buried in the sand, others torn to pieces and others carried far south. The impetus of the stream of water when turned loose can hardly be appreciated without going over the ground covered by it. Those who saw it say it came down almost in a perpendicular wall, ninety to one hundred feet high, and apparently crushed down instead of sweeping away everything before it. An immense body of water one and a half miles square and sixty feet deep was emptied in an hour. Immense boulders weighing tons were thrown around, enormous trees broken in two or torn into shreds, iron bars broken and twisted out of shape, and ordinary flat irons picked up and carried five miles and then imbedded in the walls of the canyon eighty feet above the present level of the stream.

A large safe containing $7,000 was swept away and no trace has been found of it.

The flood struck the lower dam at 1:30 a. m., and five minutes later the headquarters, five miles below, was swept away. Several persons were at both points watching, but notwithstanding this the number of drowned at the first point was over thirty, and those who escaped did so only with what they had on their backs, many only their night clothes. The survivors are in great destitution, having neither provisions nor clothing. Many are using coarse grain sacks in lieu of clothing.

Friday evening a courier was sent from the upper to the lower dam to warn the residents that the former structure was in danger of breaking, but owing to the storm the messenger lost his life in trying to cross the Hassayampa within view of the survivors of the camp he had tried to save.

Charles Thompson, a courier who arrived this afternoon from below Wickenburg, reports that nine bodies have been discovered at Wickenburg and three above in addition to those already discovered. The old historic Brill ranch, with all the other ranches along the river, have been entirely swept away.

A Triple Tragedy.

MONTGOMERY, Miss., Feb. 25.—At the home of Frank Washa, four miles from Montgomery, Thomas Yindra shot and instantly killed Miss Lizzie Washa. He then fatally shot Frank Weanor and ended the tragedy by blowing out his own brains. Jealousy was the cause.

NOT AN OPPORTUNE TIME.

McKinley on the Proposed Suppression of Gerrymandering.

THE SENATORS ARE BLUFFING.

Executive Session Leaks Not Liable to be Discovered—A Substitute for the Windom Silver Measure.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE,
513 FOURTEENTH STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.

The Morning Post contains an interview with Major McKinley with regard to the gerrymandering scheme in Ohio which makes his district democratic and will leave him out of congress. He says: "The story that I purchased a farm in Columbiana county so as to escape the gerrymanders is without the least foundation. That farm has been in our family for thirty years, so you will see that it was not acquired for congressional purposes. No, I will not be a candidate for congress from Columbiana county."

"What is your opinion of the bills to prevent gerrymandering?"

"You refer to the Hofer and Wickham bills? I have not seen either of the measures, but so far as I am concerned I would not pass a bill to prevent a change in the Ohio congressional districts at this time. While there may be good reasons for a law to prevent this constant changing of districts, it would hardly be fair to urge it at this particular time. The Ohio democrats have elected a majority of the legislature, and so far as I am concerned they will be allowed to enjoy the fruits of their victory. This is common political play. However, the history of gerrymandering shows that it generally injures the party that indulges in it."

"What is your idea of a law on this subject?"

"Well, there ought to be some general law; but now is hardly the proper time to express it. I don't know as it would be proper to provide that the congressional districts should be fixed after each census and then stand until after the next census, as even that kind of a law might work an injustice. It might do to provide that the districts could be changed by a two-thirds vote of the legislatures, and this would give the people a chance to correct any wrong that might be perpetrated by either of the parties."

"You have been mentioned, major, as the next republican nominee for governor of Ohio."

"I am not a candidate for anything at the present time. The next Ohio gubernatorial election is almost two years off and I would be very foolish, indeed, to allow myself any concern on that account."

Major McKinley said today that he expected the committee on ways and means would be able to report the tariff bill to the house in about two weeks, and that they should try to shorten the debate as much as possible so as to have an early adjournment.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE WINDOM BILL.

The senate committee on finance today reported a substitute for the Windom bill which provides for the issue of certificates upon silver and gold bullion deposited with the treasurer of the United States, the silver being limited to $4,500,000 monthly and the gold unlimited. The agreement of the committee on this subject is the most surprising thing of the session. If any one had suggested that men of such divided views as Mr. Beck and Mr. Hawley, Mr. Jones of Nevada and Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Sherman would ever stand upon a common silver platform the remark would have been passed over as an absurdity; but here they are all agreeing to the same scheme, and what suits the most extravagant advocate of silver generally is supported by the most conservative gold bug from New England. Mr. Sherman will offer some amendments to the bill when it comes up in the senate, one of which will be for the purpose of reducing the limit on silver from $4,500,000 to $4,000,000 and another will be to strike out that section which provides for the issue of certificates upon gold bullion.

SECRET SESSION INVESTIGATION.

A vigorous effort is being made by a portion of the senate to ascertain how information concerning executive or secret sessions get into print and a secret investigation is being made by the special committee appointed for the purpose, with Senator Dolph of Oregon as chairman. There have been similar efforts made before and they have all failed. There is some talk of summoning before the committee certain newspaper representatives who have for years extracted this information from various sources and sent to the country broadcast, but that will hardly be done. Certainly it would result in securing no practical information and the talk about an authorized investigation and the summoning of witnesses is simply done to frighten some senators who are suspected of giving out the information. When the special committee makes its report Senators Teller, Platt and other courageous and fair-minded statesmen say they will demand that nominations be considered in open session of the senate, and the prospects are that star chamber work and the assassination of men's reputations behind closed doors will cease. The men who know the most about the executive or secret session work can see no good to any one or anything in continuing the star chamber work, as just enough proceedings get into print to injure the men and measures under consideration and to misrepresent the senators who participate in the secret session debates. The senators who have taken a stand for open sessions for the consideration of nominations are in every instance the most courageous and fair minded members of the upper branch of congress. It is not proposed to discuss diplomatic relations or treaties in open session, but no one is able to see where justice is protected by the discussion of nominations behind closed doors.

A COLORED SHARP.

A few days ago a woman passing under the name of Caroline Clements went about Washington among the colored people and represented to them that there would be an immense entertainment given at the white house by President and Mrs. Harrison on the night of St. Patrick's day. She represented to the colored women that waitresses and servants were being employed; that their salaries would be liberal and the duties pleasing and elevating. She employed a large number of colored women and demanded from each some "faith money," or an advance in cash as an earnest of a desire to appear at the white house on St. Patrick's night ready for duty. It is believed that she collected quite a sum of money in this way before one colored woman who had advanced several dollars, becoming suspicious, went to the white house, where she learned that her employer was a fraud. The solicitor is now in the station house, being unable to give a $200 bond to appear for trial. The police officers say that Mrs. Harrison will be summoned as a witness in the case.

CHICAGO NEEDN'T FEAR.

An effort will be made by Washington and a few friends of New York to set aside the decision of the house yesterday locating the world's fair in Chicago, by having the senate disagree, and substitute one of the other cities named. There is very little doubt, however, that this movement will fail. The friends of the three unsuccessful cities are, as a body, satisfied to permit Chicago to walk away unmolested with her honors, and will extend to her all possible encouragement to make the exposition a success. It is stated that there are nearly sixty senators who own real estate in Washington, and this encourages the people in this city to believe that the upper branch of congress may reverse the decision of the house and make a fight for the fair to be held at the national capital. Your correspondent talked [illegible] several senators today who own residences and other real estate [illegible] and they express a willingness to permit the house, the members of which are elected by the vote of the people and who are personally responsible for their actions to their constituents, to decide this question, and there is very little reason to believe that Chicago can be displaced by any other city. Some economists are demanding that the $1,500,000 for the exhibit named in the bill shall be decreased, while a few want it stricken out. The great bulk of the sentiment, however, is in favor of retaining the appropriation as at first proposed. The bill containing the $1,500,000 appropriation and Chicago as the site is expected to come up in the house very soon and be passed in that form. It will then go to the senate where speedy action is anticipated. There will be considerable contention over the question of the date when the fair shall be held. Very many statesmen believe that two years is not sufficient time to get ready for the fair and that it should not be held until 1893.

GENERAL BROOKE IN WASHINGTON.

General Brooke, commander of the department of the Platte, was before the senate committee on military affairs yesterday regarding the granting of right of way to certain railroads through the military reservation of new Fort Omaha. He accompanied Senator Manderson to the war department today and had a conference with Secretary Proctor on the same subject. Tomorrow the general will leave for Philadelphia and New York, where he will remain for three or four days. Lieutenant Roe, aide-de-camp to General Camp, will join the general at Harrisburg and proceed with him to Chicago. Meanwhile the lieutenant will remain in Washington visiting his father, Admiral Roe of the United States navy. The general and the lieutenant will be with General Crook for a day and then go to Omaha, arriving there on the 3d or 4th proximo.

PIERRE'S BRIDGE.

The house committee on commerce, in submitting a favorable report upon the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at the city of Pierre, the capital of South Dakota, says: "The bill provides for the construction of a pontoon bridge for wagons, foot passengers and railway trains. The banks and shifting character of the Missouri river at this point make it very difficult and expensive to construct a pier bridge, and inasmuch as there are towns on the opposite banks of the river at this point and great need for the construction of the bridge the privilege ought to be given at once. This bill has been submitted to the chief engineer of the army, who reports under date of February 28, 1890, that there is no objection to the passage of the bill. Your committee recommends the passage of the bill with the following amendment to be added to section 6: 'Provided that congress reserves the right to alter, amend or repeal this act.'"

LAND DECISIONS.

Assistant Secretary Chandler today affirmed the decision of the commissioner of the general land office in holding for cancellation the timber culture entry of Joseph Klipatrick for the southeast ¼ of section 2, township 22 north, range 2 west, Sixth principal meridian, Neligh district. The entry was contested by Oswell Hyde.

He also affirmed the commissioner's decision dismissing the contest of John Brickey against the timber culture entry of Perry N. Dwight for the northwest ¼ of township 106 north, range 63 west, Fifth principal meridian, Mitchell, S. D., land district.

In the case of C. R. McDonald, wherein the commissioner rejected commutation proof in the homestead entry for the northeast ¼ of section 23, township 114 north, range 59 west, Huron, S. D., land district, on the ground that the residence and cultivation shown were not satisfactory, the assistant reversed his decision and directed him to accept proof.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A delegation representing the railway mail clerks of the country are here urging congress to pass a bill definitely defining the salary of postal clerks instead of leaving it to the discretion of the postmaster general. The statute fixes five grades with a maximum salary for each, but the postmaster general in the absence of definite instructions by law is often hampered by inadequate appropriations and, the burden of negligence or over economy on the part of congress invariably falls upon the postal clerks, who are paid less for the work they do than any other class of government employes.

A bill has been introduced in the house by Mr. Dubois of Idaho, authorizing the city of Ogden, Utah, to assume a bonded indebtedness, including all existing liabilities, equal to 8 per cent of the value of the taxable property within the corporation, such value to be ascertained by the last assessment for municipal taxes. The money derived by this indebtedness is to be expended in public improvements.

Representative Gifford of South Dakota in the house today presented memorials of the legislature for a national soldiers' home to be established at Hot Springs, S. D.; opening to settlement under the homestead laws a part of Fort Randall military reservation, and for the ratification of the agreement between the Wahpeton and Sisseton Indians.

W. H. Hurd was today appointed postmaster at Climbing Hill, Woodbury county, Iowa, vice C. Bayne removed, and W. S. Wilson at Okoboji, Dickinson county, vice E. Mills, resigned.

Dr. W. C. Camp of Creighton has been appointed a member of the medical examining board for the pension office at that place, vice Dr. Perry, declined.

Senator Stanford today introduced a bill appropriating $250,000 for a public building at Ogden, Utah.

Curtis C. Turner of Omaha is here.

Senator Paddock was today notified by the superintendent of the railway mail service of the appointment of G. G. Whitmore of Lincoln to a position as postal clerk on the line between Omaha and Ogden.

The acting commissioner of Indian affairs has notified Senator Paddock that the Indian office is ready and willing to assist in the securing of the assignment of the land of the Poncas from their reservation in north Nebraska and that all assistance necessary will be given in settling the Indians upon their lands.

Senator Reagan today introduced a bill to provide for a general system of reservoirs for irrigating the arid lands of the west.

It is stated at the general land office that Receiver Glover (dem.) very much desires to hold his office till the expiration of his commission.

PERRY S. HEATH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

A Rumor That it is to Be Removed From Fort Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 25.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The chief topic in local army circles is the rumor to the effect that the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri are to be removed from Fort Leavenworth. This is a topic which overshadows in the importance of the proposed action and its immediate effect upon the city, the proposed amnesty to deserters and the pardon of prisoners confined in the United States military prison for desertion.

This action is said to be contemplated by the national war authorities owing to differences existing between General Wesley Merritt, department commander, and General Alex McD. McCook, post commander.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity: Fair weather.

Nebraska—Fair, preceded by light snow in extreme southeast portion; variable winds; warmer Thursday morning.

South Dakota—Fair, variable winds, becoming southerly; warmer Thursday morning.

Iowa—Light snow followed by fair weather; colder northerly winds.

A Smash Up.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb., 25.—Though the error of a train dispatcher two Lake Erie & Western freight trains collided at Hilton this morning. One brakeman was killed and another injured. Forty cars were wrecked.

Will Meet With Wilhelm.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—England and Belgium have accepted the invitation of Germany to take part in the labor conference.

THE INAUGURATION OF BOIES

Democrats Already Assembling for the Great Event.

A GORGEOUS DISPLAY EXPECTED.

All the Pent-Up Enthusiasm of Thirty-four Years to Find Vent in One Joyous Outburst of Jeffersonian Complicity.

The Mossbacks Aroused.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The city is beginning to fill up with strangers who are coming to attend the inauguration of Governor Boies. Some old mossback democrats who haven't been out of their township in twenty-five years are coming to town. They are dressed in the old fashioned styles, and are genuine old bourbons. Nothing but the inauguration of the first democratic governor in Iowa in thirty-four years would have brought them out. The order of the parade was announced by the adjutant general today. It is twice as long and will have several times as much display as has ever been made for the inauguration of a republican governor. The post of honor is assigned to the Cook county democracy from Chicago, 250 strong. The mayor of Chicago will ride in a carriage with the mayor of Des Moines. All the other notables will be in carriages, and innumerable democratic clubs will march behind the Dix company of the national guard.

State Business Men's Association.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The State Business Men's association met here today for its first annual session. This is a new organization of unique character, being devoted to the protection of business interests from the wealthy merchant down to the washerwoman. There are local branches in this state scattered over sixty-two counties. Its more specific purposes are to secure protection against unjust laws affecting business men, and to obtain such legislation as will help them; also to maintain a system of credits so as to show the actual credit standing of consumers of goods in every city where a local branch is found. It is intended to give the same kind of credit protection to retailers that the commercial agencies now give to wholesalers. In the opening session today President H. C. Young delivered the main address. The association was organized at Marshalltown February 4, 1889, and it has grown rapidly. There are no high salaried officers and no trusts. The exemption law, said the speaker, needs attention, and the manufacturing interests need to be looked after. The association offers protection to all business men and women. Following this address the secretary, A. S. Burnell, made a lengthy report, in which he gave a list of officers of the association, and reported its incorporation, and the publication of a weekly paper as the official organ of the organization, the Interstate Tracer, at Marshalltown. The latest local association was at West Side. Seventy-seven societies have been formed in Iowa and Missouri, and are all in a flourishing condition. As to finances, the secretary reported that the association is out of debt and has no debtors or creditors. The collection department has been most successful, reaching all over the United States, and the debtor is not any more secure in one state than another. The total collections in 1889, amounted to $22,625.25. The association, while in session here, will formulate some bills for legislation which they hope to have adopted. The main object is to secure greater business protection to dealers and others doing business on a small scale.

The Murray Murderer Arrested.

CRESTON, Ia., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Bob Nevins attempted to assault a young girl at Murray, a small station east of here, last night. A Chicago, Burlington & Quincy section hand named Franks interfered, when Nevins drew a revolver and shot him dead and escaped. He was captured a mile east of town an hour later and lodged in the Clark county jail. Strong talk of lynching was indulged in prior to his capture.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION.

Chicago Discussing the Fair Site Problem.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—On the question of a site for the world's fair in Chicago the Evening Journal says: "Next to the securing of the fair for Chicago the most important matter is where shall it be located. A very plausible and promising plan has been suggested. This is to divide the fair into four sections, one to be located on the lake front, one in Jackson park, one in Garfield park and another in Lincoln park. Coupon tickets admitting the purchaser to all departments at one price of admission could be sold and easy means of rapid transit communication secured which would make the round a pleasurable one. This plan would do away with local jealousies, insure space enough to make the exhibitions thoroughly complete and relieve the neighborhoods from the enormous crowds and pressure which would certainly detract from the comfort and convenience of both exhibitors and sightseers."

Dudley Must Toe the Mark.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Judge Patterson of the supreme court today denied the application of Colonel Dudley to vacate the order for his examination before trial in the suit brought by him against the Press publishing company to recover $50,000 for alleged libel in the publication of the "blocks of five" letter. Dudley's counsel claimed that he had been in the state since the order was granted, but the judge held that Dudley has avoided the service of the order and cannot expect consideration from the court when he refuses to submit himself to its jurisdiction.

Refused the Injunctions.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Assistant Attorney Black yesterday applied in the district court for an injunction against eleven druggists of this city alleging technical irregularities in the filling out of the permit books issued to the druggists. The test case, that of the state is E. C. Fritsche, came up for trial and Judge Crosier drove two teams of oxen through the whole thing refusing the injunctions and finding for the plaintiff. The war of the prohibitionists against the reputable druggists of the city has awakened great interest.

She Wanted Vengeance.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Patrick Mulhearn, on trial for the murder of Michael Breen, had a narrow escape today. The dead man's mother was in court acting very nervously, and while moving about a large revolver fell from her dress pocket. A policeman seized it before she could recover it. Mrs. Breen became hysterical and declared she would kill her boy's murderer if it was the last act of her life. She was taken away by friends.

The Fire Record.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Feb. 25.—Early this morning the county court house burned together with most of the county records. The building was valued at $50,000; partly insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Cashier Vanzandt Indicted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The grand jury today found two indictments against Cashier Vanzandt of the Lenox Hill bank, in connection with the bank wrecking. Vanzandt has been arrested.