BOOMERANG TO DEMOCRATS.

The Grangers Take Their Love for Larrabee Too Seriously.

FLOOD OF ANTI-MONOPOLY BILLS

Corporation Cappers Dazed at the Turn of Affairs-A Bill to Amend the Law Relating to the Collection of Notes.

The lows Legislature.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 8 .- | Special to THE BEE]-The democratic members of the legislature are heartily wishing they had never countenanced or given encouragement to the Larrabee boom for United States senator. The grangers in the back townships honestly thought the democrats were in earnest in their attempt to elect Larrabse and defeat Allison, and in drawing up their petitions they were especially emphatic in pledging themselves to hold each member personally responsible for his vote on this question and in the declaration that they never would support any member who failed to carry out their wishes in respect to the senatorship.

The petitions were primarily intended to disorganize the republicans and induce some of the radicals to bolt the caucus, but they have proved a veritable boomerang and reacted upon the democrats in a manner that makes them very weary.

The democratic senatorial caucus was anything but serene and lovely, several members, owing to their "peculiar situation," publicly declining to take part.

The railroad element led by Senator Bolter, the well known corporation lawyer of Harrison, were in favor of complimenting S. L. Bestow of Chariton, the defeated candidate for lieutenant governor, with the empty honor of a nomination, while the conservatives favored Judge Whiting of Monona and the radicals advocated the nom-ination of Larrabee. The result gave Bes-tow 34, Whiting 5 and Larrabee 7. The Larrabee supporters were: Senators Mattoon of Payette, Larrabee's home county; Wolfe of Clinton and Bayless of Clayton, and Rep-rescutatives Russell of Adams, Gates of Floyd, Graeser of Ida and Estes of Fre-

The rural democrats in Adams, Floyd and Ida had worked themselves up to such a pitch of enthusiasm for Larrabee that their representatives were literally forced to bolt their caucus nominee and record their votes for Larrabee in the convention, much to the disgust of the old line bourbons, who contended that these potitions were only in-tended to affect the votes of the republican

members.

The lower house has been literally swept off its feet by the number and character of the holy. anti-monopoly bills introduced in that body. The corporation coppers seem to be com-pletely dazed at the turn of affairs and have phetely dazed at the turn of annurs and have apparently lost their grip on legislation. Possibly they are relying on having a safe and conservative occupant of the governor's chair who will put a veto on all bills of this character. On the railroad question bills have been introduced empowering the board of commissioners to make joint rates on connecting lines; to reduce passenger fare to 2 cents per mile; to make all mileage books good until used; to probibit railways from charging the cost of uniforms, punches and supplies to their employes; to abolish the car steve; to prevent the blacklisting of employes, and to prohibit voting aid to rail-

Insurance matters are also being looked after by the vigilant legislators. Bills are pending—nine in number—to enact a valued policy law, also to abolish boards of compact and all agreements relating either to basis

Insurance companies are also included by Implication in a sweeping trust bill increduced in the senate by Hanchett and Harsh which embraces the main features of the Mis souri law against "trusts," and provides for the revocation of the cuarters of all corporations which enter ioto any combination "ir restraint of trade."

of valuation or rates a

The system of taxation is also getting a Taylor of Davis has introduced in the sen

ate a bill providing that railroad property shall hereafter be assessed by local assessors instead of by the state board, and bills are pending to tax "money and money credits" he same as other property, to tax mortgages as real estate and to list for purposes of taxation the "capital stock" of banks.

The school book question is not being neg-

lected by any means. More than a dozer bills are on the files providing for state uni-formity of text books to be published by the lowest bidder. A powerful lobby is being organized to defeat this movement. Their efforts are being concentrated in the senate as the lower house is entirely beyond their control. Among the other bills of an anti-monopoly

character demanded by the farmers' alliance and which are now pending, is a bill repealing the "innocent purchasor clause" in the law relating to notes, so that promissory notes obtained by fraud can not be collected by third parties. The grangers in the house take kindly to this bill, but the lawyers in the senate profess to fear it will "upset all mercial transactions," and the fate of the measure is uncertain.

Charged the Wood with Dynamite. Mason City, Ia., March 9 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-A diabolical crime has just been unearthed at Sheffield, near here. Parties unknown charged three sticks of stove wood with dynamite and put them in A. Dayley's wood pile, intending to destroy his life and that of his family. Fortunately Dayley noticed that one of the sticks of wood had been tampered with, and upon investi-gation discovered the facts, as above stated. The charges were large enough to have done great damage had they exploded, as was the evident intention of the perpetrator of the diabolic scheme.

A Desparate Juvenile.

Dallas Tex., March 9.-Dallas can boast of the youngest criminal in the United States. Carl White. Carl is eight years old and his parents are very respectable people. This afternoon the boy was standing at the corner of Harwood and Main streets when another boy, Leopold Bollman, not more than ten years old, the son of a Hebrew merchant, passed along, a big Newfoundland dog fol-lowing him. The dog growled at Cari and young Bollman called to the brate: "Sic him, Tige." The eight-year-old kid drew his knife and flew at Bollman, stabbing him four times, once in the neck and three times n the back, inflicting frightful gashes. At first it was thought that the wounded boy would die, but the surgeons are now hopeful that he would puil through. The parents of White surrendered him to the police this evening, but he will not be locked up.

French Elections.

Paris, March 0 .- Elections were held in a number of districts today for members of the chamber of deputies. In the First district of Toulons, Leygue, radical and socialist, was elected. In the Second district another ballot will be necessary. Loreau, who was unseated for Gien, is re-elected, receiving 7,633, against 7,224 for Portalis.

Hanged Herself with a Handkerchief. Normistown, Pa., March 0.-[Special Telegram to The Bre. | -Annie Chomo, who was indicted with John Kenderesch for the murder of her husband, John Chomo, at Pottstown last November, committed suicide in her cell today by hanging nerself with a silk handkerchief. The keeper's attention

was attracted by the cries of her three-months-old child.

Kendrosch's trial commenced on Thurs-

day and he was acquitted yesterday. After his acquittal the woman became very melan-choly and before being taken from the court room cried out, "me hang, me hang." Shortly before she committed the deed she had her babe in her arms singing to it.

AN INDIAN BATTLE.

Seneca and Pawnee School Boys at Lawrence, Kan., Declare War. LAWRENCE, Kan., March 9 -Late last evening Henry Frederick, a Sioux Indian boy, and Sam Wilson, a Pawnee, both pupils at Haskell institute, the government Indian school located near here, quarreted

over a trifing matter, Wilson striking Fred-

crick with an iron poker. Frank Lofland, a crippled Seneca boy, stepped between them to stop the fight when Wilson also struck him. Lofland then went the boys' building and secured a large Smith & Wessen revolver. While coming down stairs he saw Wilson waiting for him with a poker. When Loffand reached the hall Wilson struck at him with the poker. The noise attracted the attention of the matron of the boys' building, Mrs. Lutkins, who stepped in between the principals. She partly succeeded in stopping the fight, but, notwithstanding her presence, Lofland pointed the revolver at Wilson, saying: "Look out, boys, I am going to shoot," He fired two shots at Wilson, both bullets missing their mark and embedding themselves in the wall opposite.

Mrs. Lutkins then grabbed Lofland, and had partly succeeded in getting him out of the building when he fired another shot at Wilson, which also missed its mark. She finally succeeded in taking him away from the building. The boys of the two tribes, Senecas and Pawnees, armed themselves with pistols, knives, clubs and stones, and began a regular battle. The employes of the school finally succeeded in stopping the the school finally succeeded in stopping the quarrel, but not before several shots were fired. The Senecas greatly cutnumber the Pawnees, and had it not been for the sheriff being sent for and taking Wilson to the county jail he would probably have been killed. Wilson is a hard character, and this is not the first trouble he has had in the school Not long ago he slapped one of the teachers in the face. He objected strongly to being placed in jail, and it took three men to place him behind the bars. Superintendto place him behind the bars. Superintendent Meserve is at present in the Indian Territory, and Chief Clerk Henry Koster is in charge of the school. An extra guard has been placed at the school. The feeling among the Senecas and Pawnees is still very bitter. The possession of firearms is forbidden by the rules.

ROYAL PARSIMONY.

Her Majesty of Great Britain Dicker-

ing with Artists. LONDON, March 9 .- Her majesty is in trouble with the artists. There is a difference as to the price agreed upon with the painter Auzelia, who is painting the royal portrait for the Prussian regiment of which she is honorary colonel, and imputations of chronic parsimony have been made in several art publications. The German warriors, however, will not be deprived of the opportunity of gathering inspiration and valor from the sight of their doughty commander's features, as the affair, it is understood, has been settled. A more serious cause for royal wrath has arisen from the solicitude felt, not only by English painters, but artists throughout the world, for the safety of the works of art at Hampton court. The old palace there is used as an asylum for decayed members of the aristocracy whose pauperism is mitirated by certain attentions due to their former state. A short while ago a fire was discovered in the venerable pile in time to save it from the fate of the Belgian palace of Lackey. A similar of the Belgian palace of Lackey. A similar accident is likely to occur at any time while it remains tenanted by a swarm of helpless old ladies, a number of whom are of unsound mind and for whose convenience fires have to be kept up in the living rooms the year the danger some years ago, and new Alma Tadema and other artists of note have joined in demanding that the art treasures there be secured against such a possible calamity. Her majosty is indignant at the suggestion that the paince, perfectly defenseless against fire, shall be vacated by its reduced gentry, and possibly in her secret imind thinks them entitled to more consideration than all the maintings in existence, but there is little loudt that a calamity like that which is nov feared must be prevented, no matter at what disregard of royal and aristocratic feelings.

A SENSATIONAL KIDNAPPING.

Child Torn From Its Mother's Arms While on a Train.

San Antonio, Tex., March 9.-Passengers on the south-bound International and Great Northern train report a sensational kidnapping, which occurred at San Marcos, fifty miles from here. Just before the train pulled out it was boarded by a handsomely dressed woman, apparently twenty-five years of age, and delicate in appearance. who had with her a little girl three years old. She had scarcely become seated before two men, carrying six-shooters, entered the coach, looked around, discovered the woman, and, rushing at her, tore the child from her arms and jumped from steps as the train started. The mother dropped her parcels and pocketbook and, rushing to the door, sprang off in pur suit. The conductor was informed of the occurrence when his train bad run a few nundred yards, and backed to the depot The lady was found pacing the platform in an utterly distressed condition and crying pitcously for her child. She refused to re turn to the train, could give no orders con cerning the disposition of her baggage and was, in fact, crazed by her grief. The me had horses hitched near, and immediately rode off toward the mountains. It is under stood that one of them was the husband of the woman; that she had been separated from him, and that the court had awarded her the custody of the child. Up to lates advices no pursuit had been organized.

BERLIN, March 9 .- To mark the annivers ary of the death of his father Emperor William I, the emperor today sent to von Boetti cher, minister of the interior, the decoration of the order of the Black Eagle. Accou panying the decoration was a letter written by the emperor, in which he associates the honor with the memory of the late emperor, to whom he refers as the power of the social reform movement, which he says he has re-solved to pursue with all persistence. In his efforts to carry out the desired reform the emperor says he has found you Boetti-

A Significant Favor.

marck. Assaulted by Negro's. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 9.-Mrs. Grimes, the wife of a poor farmer living near Copenhagen, was found by her husband with her clothes burned from her body. She stated that she had been assaulted by two negroes, who then wrapped her in a quilt and set in on fire. She gave birth to a dead child and has since died in horrible agony. Two negroes were caught but proved an alibi and were released. It is thought porsible that the weman, in a fit of lunacy, injured herself, as she lived unhappily and in a poverty-stricken condition with her husband.

cher his main sup orter. The incident is much remarked in connection with the rumors that von Boetticher will succeed Bis-

Charge a Pastor With Embezzlement St. Joseph, Mo., March 9 .- The elders of the Methodist conference of this district are in a state of excitement owing to the course of the Rev. J. F. Dobbs, until recently pastor of St. Paul's mission in this city. The Rev. Dobbs has been active in church work in this city for the last ten years, and has built, by his efforts, two churches in

Joseph. The minister is charged with emexiement of funds belonging to the church, faise representations concerning the finan-cial affairs of the church, and conduct unbe-coming a Christian. A month ago the Rev. Dobbs adnounced that he had renounced the Methodist creed and secreded to the Con-gregational fold, and was recently installed as pastor of a small congregation of that faith at Cameron. It now transpires that his withdrawal from the Methodist conference followed a compulsory resignation from his Methodist charge. The accused was interviewed today, but refused to make any statement beyond a claim that money used by him was due him from the church, and he appropriated the missionary fund to his

THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

Financial Transactions of the Country for the Past Week.

Boston, March 9.—|Special Telegram to
THE BEE.|—The following table, compiled from dispatches from the managers of the

clearing houses in the cities named, shows the gross exchanges for last week, with the rates per cent of increase or decrease as against the similar amounts for the corresponding week in 1889.

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	crease	ecrease
New York	\$106,403,861	5.4	1
Philadelpnia	92,047,356 76,900,155	5.8	
Chicago	73,073,000		
St. Louis	22,229,623	15.8	
Baltimore	15,095,776	33,1	
Pittsburg San Francisco	14,900,410	26.1	
San Francisco	14,900,410 14,448,742		9.7
New Orleans	10,631,916	120000	22.7
Cincinnati	12,838,350	12.6	-
Louisville	8,763,109	14.7	
Kansas City Milwaukee	8,804,204 4,968,030	11.8	3.1
Providence	4,877,800	0.9	0.4
Detroit	5,552,266	30,3	
Denver	5,768,748	41.0	lii -
Omaha'	4.679.511	17.5	
Denver	4.789,774	44.0	Sec. 1
St. Paul Minneapolis.	3,361,693		15.6
Minneapolis	4,654,204 3,443,216	14.0	
Dallas,	3,443,216	150.6	100
Memphis	2,940,741	4.9	
Indianapolis	2,354,367	7.6	
Indianapolis Columbus Hartford	2,921,960	20.5	
Hartford	2,346,629	33.2	
Duluth	3,068,829 1,492,849	46.8 12.5	
Duluth Galveston Richmond	1,779,411	21.4	
Richmond	1,772,411 2,188,491	175.2	
Peoria	1,631,271	10.3	
St Joseph	1,797,973	5.2	
St Joseph	1,797,973 1,601,121	99.7	
Springheid	1,242,338	19.4	
New Haven Portland, Me	1,344,427	13.2	
Portland, Me	1,172,139	12.8	
Worcester Wilmington	1,088,483	12.6	
Wilmington	1,172,139 1,088,433 825,416 732,793	10.8	13 6
Norfolk	741 779	3.0	10 0
Wichita	915 741	76.4	
Sioux City Syracuse	741,772 915,741 727,903	10.4	1.3
Lowell	1652,871	1.5	1
Grand Rapids	721,583	22.5	W.,
Los Angeles	726,2.2		18.1
Los Angeles Des Moines	6 3,597	8,06	Yillin
New Bedford	385,687	9,2	
Lincoln, Neb	574,293 544,715	4.8	
Lexington, Ky	644,715	4.2	10 0
Торека,	373,270	104 -	10.9
Tacoma	749,386	104.7	0.3
Montreal	7,784,022 7,826,932		0.0
*Buffalo	1.903.378		
*Seattle. *Haiirax, N. S	1,202,378 1,198,010		
*Birmingnam	929,727		5
*Portland, Ore	769,835		
*Chattanooga	531,100		
Total	\$1,145,139,120	8.3	
Outside New York.	\$433,735,259	12.2	14

*Not included in totals. No clearing house at this time last!year.

DENOUNCED THEIR FATHER. A Sensational Incident in Connection

with a Habeas Corpus Case. St. Louis, Mo., March 9 .- A very pathetic scene, and one that came near precipitating a small sized riot, occurred at the court house yesterday in connection with the habeas corpus case of John J. Gray to recover possession of his two children, Mary and Sarah, aged twelve and ten respectively, alleged to be restrained of their liberty by their maternal grandmother, Mrs. Sarah McClothlin, at her residence, No. 2317 Carr street. It appeared that the children had been left with their grandmother upon the death of their mother several years ago, who had reared and educated them. They became so attached to her that when their father wanted to transfer them to his sister, Jessie F. Gray to transfer them to his sister, Jessie F. Gray, they refused to go, and their grandmother is supposed to have encouraged them in their refusal. The father, with P. W. Fauntleroy, then applied to the circuit court for a writ of haboas corpus for their custody. Mr. S. S. Bass was engaged by Mrs. McClothlin to look after her interests.

When the case was called before Judge

When the case was called before Judge Valliant yesterday Mr. Bass stated that Mrs. McClothlin had said that she had no legal defense to make, and that the only thing that the court could do would be to turn the children over to the father. He asked that the court request of Gray that he allow the grandmother some latitude about visiting the children and dea! with the children and their grandmother as ieniently as possible. The judge then directed that the children be turned over to the father. The two children, remarkably bright little girls were then informed that the court had de cided that they must go with their father. It was then perceived that they had no af-fection for him, for they both declared they

would not go with him.
"I will die before I will go to him," said the elder, who, with her younger sister, clung to her grandmother. "He has not been kind to us; he has done nothing for us; my mother worked and cared for us in her life ame, and since her death grandma has cared for us. He never even bought us a stitch of

clothing." The cries and sobs of the two children has by this time attracted quite a crowd in the court room, all of whom sympathized with the children, as it was apparent that from some cause they had lost all affection for their father.

"I know what he wants," said one of the girls, "he wants to send us to Aunt Jessie, his sister. She never was kind to us. She never did anything for us. She only wants us to make us work for her. He is going to

The children refused peremptorally to ge with their father-in fact, they refused to recognize or speak to him, but clung to their grandmother. As it was evident they would not go with their father voluntarily, the services of two deputy sheriffs—Rodan and Mahlin—were brought into requisition. After the exhaustion of all their persuasive powers the deputies were compelled to resort to force. One took the eldest and the other the youngest child and carried them from the court room, the children resisting with all their power and crying for assist

"Grand mother, grandmother," cried each one of them as if their hearts were break

The grandmother, a venerable and respectable looking old lady, stood by, but could offer no assistance, although the tears rolled down her cheeks. Jesse Gray, a sister of the father of the children, in whose custody it is said the children will be placed, custody it is said the children will be placed, who had been present, disappeared at this juncture. The deputy sheriffs literally dragged the children from the court room to the sidewalk on Chestnut street, where there was a carriage in waiting, the little ones struggling and fighting all the way. The crowd at this time had increased, and threatened violence to Gray, who only established. threatened violence to Gray, who only es caped by getting upon the box of the car rage amid hisses and boots of disapproba tion. The little ones were hustled into the carriage by the two deputies, one of the lit-tle girls kicking the glass out of the door. the girls kicking the glass out of the door. The deputies also occupied places in the carriages. The vehicle was driven to Weaver's hotel on Pine street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, and there the father and Jessie Gray, his sister, took possession of them and took them into the building. It is said that Jessie Gray left the city last evening with them for Adsirville III. The children. that Jessie Gray left the city last evening with them for Adairville, Ill. The children who are beautiful little girls, bear the impress of good raising and possess more than ordinary intelligence for children of their age. Their father is a roadman in the employ of the Lindeli rallway company.

STATUS OF THE TARIFF BILL

Sugar, Steel Rall and Wool Men Quarreling.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

It Promises to Makes Thing Lively in Congress-Visit of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMARA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTA STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.

Tomorrow is the 10th of March, the third date set by the committee on ways and means for reporting a tariff bill to the house, but the republican majority seem to be as far apart now as they were on the 1st of February or the 25th of February, when like promises were made The bill was partially completed four week' ago with the exception of three items on which the republicans split-sugar, wool and steel rads. During the last three weeks it has been found useless for the committee to meet, and the members have not been called together during that time, They gather in knots of two or three or four at the apartments of Mr. McKinley or elsewhere and talk over their differences, but nobody will yield and the disposition of the members of the house who want some sort of tariff revision is to call a caucus and instruct the committee what to report. The fight seems to be between the west and the east. Take steel rails, for example. The western men, Gear of Iowa, La Follitte of Wisconsin and Burrows of Michigan, want the duty cut down to \$10 a ton, while Baine of Pennsylvania, McKinley of Ohio and Payne of New York are unwilling to reduce it below \$13, although it is probable that they will agree to \$12.50, which will be a reduction of about 30 per cent. The same is the case with wool. The carpet manufactures with a substantial valuation is the case with wool. turers want a substantial reduction in the duties on coarse wool from South Amer-ics, and demand it upon the ground that such varieties are not produced in the United States and there is therefore no protection: but the wool growers, headed by Columbus Delano of Ohio, agree that if carpet wools are admitted free or at a reduced rate of duty the manufacturers of clothing will use them to adulterate fine wool and the Merino sheep will suffer. The western men also want some concessions on blankets and wearing apparels, which the wool growers will not concede, but sugar is the most difficult item in the whole list, upon which there are as many views as there are members of the committee. Burrows, Lafelette and Gear want the duty removed. Other members ask a cut of 75, or 60, or 50, or 40, or 30 per cent, while some do not want the present cent, while some do not want the present duty disturbed because of the very large appropriations that are being made and proposed at this session, and which are liable to leave the treasury without a surplus. The proposition to pay a bounty on domestic sugar has been abandoned as impracticable. It is most likely that the committee will agree to a cut of 40 or 50 per cent without a bounty, but there is no immediate prospect of getting the bill to the house and the chances of tariff legislation are growing less. In fact, many influthe house and the chances of tarin legisla-tion are growing less. In fact, many influ-ential republicans are raskid enough to say that they do not care whicher a bill is passed or not, because if the pension legislation that has been marked out for the session is successful it will become necessary to impose taxes instead of removing them. On the other hand, most of the leaders insist that the republican party is pledged to a re-duction of taxation and a revision of the tariff and can not go before the country without making a record on this subject. THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

There is going to be some lively times in congress over the immigration question. The senate committee on immigration, headed by Mr. Chandler, will make an investigation of the operation of the immigration laws, and i may be joined by the house committee, of which Mr. Owen of Indiana is chairman. The democrats are contending that the ob-ject of the investigation is to make partisan capital out of the late management of Castle Garden by showing that it has been conducted in the interest of the democrati party through the New York board of immi-gration. The real object of the inquiry is to secure information which will enable the two committees in congress to arrive at a prope conclusion as to the best methous of separating the undesirable from the desir able immigrants. The proposition to inst tute consular investigations requiring immigrants before embarking for this country to prove good character and proper intentions in the presence of United States consuis is not acceptable and could not be adopted be-cause it is found upon research to be impracicable. The lack of familiarity of Unite States consuls with foreign languages and the sacrifices which would have to be undergone by indigent persons in traveling to posts of consuls and making the necessary proofs are the bars against this proposition It has been suggested that the duty of deter-mining who shall be admitted as immigrants shall be imposed upon the federal officers either at the ports of embarkation or entry and this meets with favor. A number of persons interested in the subject are to be heard by the senate and house committees beginning this week. The prospects ar that legislation will be considerably delayed by the investigations and hearings. The subject of immigration is one of the most vitally important of the many important questions now before congress. feeling that something must be done to bar out the anarchists, nihilists, communists, organ grinders, paupers and other undesira-ble characters. At the same time, it is not desired to place any hindrance in the way of those who want to become good citizens and who are doing and have done so much to in prove our country and society. REFERRED TO SECRETARY NOBLE.

The Paddock bill to relieve the purchasers of lands on the Otoe and Missouria reservation by rebating to settlers the difference be-tween the appraised valuation and the price paid has been referred by the committee on public lands to the secretary of the interior Yesterday the senator had an interview wit the secretary and urged a favorable report on the ground that the settlers are unable to meet their payments on the sales made at meet their payments of the sales made at the absurdly nigh prices of the auction. It is believed that if the consent of the Indians can be secured to the reduction the interior department will not object, as under existing circumstances long delays and expensive litigation would result, while prompt payment would be certainly made with the change asked. There is reason to believe that the Indians for their rown interest will consent to the proposition. own interest will consent to the proposition INTERSTATE COMMITTEE.

Senator Paddock, in a long interview with the interstate commerce commission yester-day relative to the conditions exisiting in Nebraska and the west due to high long-haul rates, presented very carnestry the cases of the farmers unable to market their crops and urged a full and complets investigation. He asked Commissioners Morrison and Veasey, who will make the investigation, to visit Omaha, Lincoln and Hastings and not to coufine their inquiries to any one city. It is suggested that it will be well for the boards of trade to show the commissioners some attention when they arrive.

ROBERT G. BLAINE. Mr. Robert G. Blaine, whose dangerous illness with pneumonia caused apprehensions that he would die at about the time his nephew, Walker Blaine died, is now convalescent. For some time past Mr. Blaine has been the curator of the department of agr culture, but Secretary Rusk has promoted him to a more important and at the same more pleasant position as superintendent of quarantine stations in connection with the bureau of animal industry under the department of agriculture. There are as yet only three of those stations, namely, Lattleton, near Boston; Garfield, N. J., and Baltimore. It is expected several additional stations will | not more than fifteen or twenty members, shortly be established, one of which will be | and I have often seen scores of pension bills on or near our northern border. Mr. Blaine, who is a brother to Secretary Blaine, will make his first tour of inspection in about a

PRIVATE LEGISLATION.

"There will be no wholesale private legis-lation in th's congress," said Representative Rowell of Illinois, one of the the brightest and oldest republican members and chair-man of the committee on elections, discussing today the work which is to be done within the next four or five months. "Private legislation has become more burdensome, and I might add vicious, than all things else in congress. Private bills overshadow all other measures, because they can summon greater energy and more support than measures of a general character.

"I am is favor of the creation of a large private bil committee, which shall have ab-solute elementary control of all measures which name the beneficiaries of the set. Private pension cases, war claims, private land propositions, Indian depredation claims, and every other kind of proposition to legislate in favor of individuals named may be under the control of this committee. The committee should be composed of as many as fifty members. It should have a large committee room, sufficient to enable the committee to have full meetings, with clerks and stenographers, and give accommodations to attorneys and claimants who wish to be heard for or against measures under consideration. This committee should conduct all debates upon private bills, and its report to the house should be final and conclusive. There should be none of these debates in the house. They ought to be conducted in this committee. By making the committee large, composed of the strongest men in the house, and governed by the best man obtainable for chairman, better justice would be done those who have claims before congress than could possibly be received under the present system, where measures are given such cur sory consideration, and where just proposi tions are quite as likely to receive adverse as favorable consideration. Measures reported from this big committee should simply go to the house to receive formal action and be come a matter of record. I think this would be far better than the proposition to send all private measures to a court of claims because the same process would be had with propositions coming from the claims as is had at present, and the same abuses would

THE COMING CENSUS.

Great interest is taken here in the eleventh census. It is probable that the country as a whole does not appreciate the importance of this work. During the past decade the greatest advances have been made toward progress in the history of this country. The population and wealth have never increased so rapidly. There have been many new in-dustries started, much foreign capital in-vested, and our interests have begun to assume world-wide proportions.

Something of a true comprehension of the

general conditions of the country may be expected when the returns are all in and the superintendent makes his computations and prepares his syllabus. We will not only know how many people we have, what they own, and have a good idea of what the future promises, by comparison, but we will know what we owe, what we produce, and what progress we are making, compared with what we have done.

An important disclosure as to the political

and educational conditions of the country may be expected when the census has been We can then begin to figure as to re sults at the presidential election in 1892, as we are to have a reapportionment of the conressional districts at the hands of this congress, and consequently a reapportionment of the electoral votes, which will make the most important influences possible in de-termining the tide of political success na

Talk of the result nationally is quite speculative till the reapportionment is made. The question is, what sections of country will show the greatest gains in population? Southern men here are confident that they will gain most, while the men from the west and northwest believe they will continue to show the greatest gains in the way of population. Of course, the section showing the greatest gains in population will get the largest increase in con gressmen and consequently the largest gains in the electoral college, as the first forms the basis for the latter.

Superintendent Porter, who has made a study of this problem, says the west and northwest will receive the largest accessions in the way of congressmen and electoral votes, as they have had the greatest portion of the immigration since the taking of the tenth census. In any event the south is much smaller in scope of territory than the west and northwest, and it is reasonable to expect that the republicans will be most benefited as a party. There is no doubt about the determination of the majority of this congress to the final action on the reapportionment before the 4th of March, 1891. It is politics as well as justice to do so, and if the republicans fail or neglect to do so it nay be the political as well as the busines regret of their lives.

THE ANTI-GERRYMANDER BILL. It is amusing to hear the democrats in both houses of congress howl about the proposi tion to pass a bill prouiding that the m bers of the Fifty-second congress shall elected from the districts as they are now arranged—a measure intended to anticipate the work of the Eleventh census and prevent the vicious gerrymandering of democrati

Democrats here contend that it would be unjust to the legislatures to interpose any interference with state's rights. They say it would be rank partisanship. The seces-sionists fought out the state's rights section of this proposition over a quarter of a century ago and the country sat down upon it. So far as the partisan politics is con-cerned can it be said that the aim of the legislatures throughout the country in gerry-mandering is anything else than politics! What are states gerrymandered for! and is it any more fair a state to gerrymander congressional tricts than it is for congress to prevent it Both legislative bodies are moved from the same motive. Is it possible for a legislature to have higher or purer political motives than congress or to go about politics from higher rights or to secure better results looked at in any light! If it is fair, for political reasons, for a legislature to begin a gerrymander, what objections can there be congress proceeding upon the same plat United States gives congress absolute con-trol of the election of congressmen and also the determination of the boundaries of congressional districts. Otherwise how could it be possible for congress to determine the question of its own membership! Otherwise state courts or county or district re turning boards, county or district canvas sers, would say who was and who was not elected to congress.

The anti-gerrymander bill should pass. It will affect the elections this fall and will leave the determination of boundaries of congressional districts to the result of the census, which must bring about a reappor-tionment. The congressmen elected this fall will sit in the first congress under the reapportionment, in any event, and their election should be governed by it. A BLESSING IN DISC'ISE.

It is fortunate for the country that the recongress is very small. Quite all of the abuses which have prevailed in the enact ment of laws at the hands of congress for many years have, on account of the narrow majority, been cast aside, and it is not likely that these reforms would have been acplished had the majority been large and the control of the house easy.

A great majority of the bills passed by congress during the last ten or fifteen years

have been voted upon by a small majority. It has been the custom to pass private bills upon days specially fixed for that purpose, Friday has been private bill day for many years in congress, and Friday nights have been set aside for pension measures. The consideration of any character of private measures is dull work, and only a small per cent of the members have been in the habit of attending the Friday night sessions. During the past three or four congresses one could sit in the house galleries on Friday or Friday night and see scores of bills passed without a single aye or nay vote. And furthermore, a majority of the Friday night sessions were attended by

passed on Friday night with less than fiftee members under the dome of the caritol. Certainly many measures through under circumstances like se without any real merit. This was one which caused President Cieveland a personal examination of the base private bills, which resulted in so many toes. It was not the fault of the measures, merits; it was the fault of members, not

being present and giving proper consicto the cases in hand. There will be vebills passed by the lower house of the first congress without a quorum presen there will not be many measures ad with a full quorum of republicans prese SPEAKER REED'S PRECAUTION.
In the senate restaurant the other day attention was directed to the fact that

Speaker Reed has taken extraordinary pre-cautions to keep in the city a majority of the house from the republican side, and to sum-mon the republican members in the hall of the house at a moment's notice. While taking luncheon I noticed two or three house pages running through the various rooms of the senate restaurant, out into the cor ridors, opening committee room doors, and keeping up for several minutes a frantic cry of "ayes and mays in the house," "vote in the house," "roll call in the house," "tellers in the house," and so on. Members engaged at their luncheon or lounging or participating in their congressional duties in connec

tion with the senate, were instantly upon their feet and nurrying to the house. It has been customary to send pages throughout the house end of the capitol and summon members whenever there was an aye or may vote, but it was Speaker Reed who instituted the present method of sum-moning members from all parts of the capitol, and even sending pages to restaurants and hotels in the neighborhood whenever an aye and nay vote is called, and it is apparent that there is an absence of a majority of republican members.

The republicans intend controlling the

Fifty-first congress, and have adopted a code of rules which will give them absolute controi; but they do not propose to do business on a minority basis, such as was demanded by the democrats when this congress was first organized. THE ARMY.

Sergeant Frank Allen, troop E, Seventh cavalry, now with his troop at Fort Sill, I T., is transferred as a private to troop B, Eighth cavalry and will be sent to the sta-tion of that troop, Fort Mead, S. D.

Commissary Sergeant Pfahler will proceed without delay to Fort Mead, S. D., reporting upon his arrival to the commanding officer to relieve Commissary Sergeant John Lutz. Thomas DeHare, company L Sixteenth infantry, now with his company at Fort Douglas, Utah, Ter., is transferred to light battery D, Fifth artillery, stationed at the same nost.

MLouis Haas, company E, Thirteeth in-fantry, now with his company at Little Rock barracks, is transferred to company F, Seventeenth infantry, and will be sent to the station of that company, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

By direction of the president the unex-

ecuted portions of the sentences imposed by a general court martial in the following cases are remitted: James McKenna, light battery D. Fifth artillery, July 26, 1889, de-partment of the Platte, and C. W. Mc-Laughin, light battery D. Fifth artillery, July 18, 1889, department of the Platte. MISCELLANEOUS.

The reception just evening of Miss Cynthia Sleveland of South Dakota to representatives of the press attracted a large number of callers to the Strathmire Arms. Miss Cleveland was assisted in receiving by Miss Morgan, Mrs. Pickler, Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Belva Lockwood, while a large number of the members of the Woman's Press club were doing active duty in entertaining the callers. Miss Cleveland were a reception gown of white faille with a petticoat of white brocaded velvet. Mrs. Pickler word black lace with telac trimmings. Representative Pickler of South Dakota stood at the door and made the introductions. Postmaster General Wanamaker and wife,

accompanied by Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Russell Harrison and Mrs. McKee, will leave the city this week for a trip to Florida. They expect to be absent about two weeks.

Miss Susan E. Dye of Iowa, who last week resigned her position in the pension office, is the daughter of General Dye, formerly major of police and chief of division in the office. He is now in Corea as instructo of the Corean army. Senator and Mrs. Moody of South Dakota

have set up housekeeping at 102 B street, northeast. Mrs. Moody's health has been so delicate during the winter that she has been unable to pay all the official visits or return calls except to a very limited extent and as he soon expects to return to Dakota for the summer announces that she regrets her in ability to perform all her social duties, for she has greatly enjoyed those she has found strength to accomplish.

Mrs. Connell gave a very pretty luncheon last week in honor of friends from the west. Senator and Mrs. Manderson will give a reception to Nebraskans on next Wednesda evening. Perry S. Heath.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAMME. Senator Dolph's Committe Will Re sume.

WASHINGTON, March 9 -Senator Dolph' committee tomorrow resumes its investigation under oath of the members of the senate respecting their connection with the "leaks" and to report its discoveries. This may precipitate another discussion similar to that of last week. So much time was taken up with that discussion that Blair's education bill was not disposed of, and it still heads the calendar as unfinished business. A general feeling exists in favor of closing the debate this week and to take a vote on the bill if possible.

Stanford will offer a resolution tomorro instructing the finance committee to investi gate and report upon the expediency and de sirability of the government loaning money upon real estate mortgages at a nomina rate of interest, 1 or 2 per cent per annum, retaining the right to call in a certain proportion of the loans when the occasion de mands.
In the morning hours the Oklahoma town

site bill may be considered and further pro-gress made in the execution of the order to dispose of the public building and bridge

bills on the calendar.

The work of the house this week will probably be devoted principally to adding new stars to the national flag. The Oklahoma bill will be taken up Tuesday and passed upon finally as far as the house is concerned. Then, according to the notice already given, the territories committee will present for consideration the bill to admit Idaho bill, if any time remains.

HELP NEEDED.

Clara Barton Investigates the Da kota Destitution Stories.

Washington, March 9.-Clara Barton president of the American National Associ ation of the Red Cross, has been investigating the statements concerning the suffering and destitution existing among the pioneer settlers of North and South Dakota, with a view to aiding those in need of help. She ascertained that that there is urgent neces-sity for immediate action, and now appeals to the public for cash subscriptions enough to meet every emergency. information that there are at least 5,000 people dependent, and many more, who, though they have provisions for themselves, need feed for their stock.

H. T. Helgeson, state commissioner of agriculture, Grand Forks, will distribute all funds sent to his address.

The Wilkesbarre Mines. WILKESBARRS, Pa., March 9 .- [Special

Telegram to THE BEE.] - For the first time since the fire began, smoke ceased assuing from the south Wilkesbarre shaft this after noon. Over a thousand gallons of water a minute have been poured into the mine for several days and it has now reached the fire. By Tuesday next it is thought the flames will be extinguished and further search will be made for the eight men who were in the mine when the fire broke out.

BLOODY BATTLE IN A BARN.

A Terrific Fight Between Two Chicago Light Weights.

TWENTY-EIGHT ROUNDS FOUGHT.

Brennan, the Victor, Surprises Everys one, and Will Go East to Try for the 126-Pound Belt.

A Savage Mill.

CHICAGO, March 9.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—A terrific battle was fought early this morning in a barn on the Piper estate, near Worth, Cook county, Ill., between a couple of Chicago lightweights-Joe Roule and Billy Brennan. A couple of hundred sports from Chicago were present. Among them were two baseball magnates, two famous actors, several board of trade nabobs, and a New York dry goods prince.

The men fought with skin-tight gloves for a stake of \$250 a side and a purse of \$300. Malachi Hogan acted as referee. Brennau was seconded by Bill Richards, the famous trainer and holder of the world's threefourths mile record, and Jack McInerny, the board of trade pet. Roulo was attended by

Tom Chandler, the here of many battles.

Betting showed in favor of Roulo. The first round was a general size up and walk around until a few seconds of "time," when Brennan sent out a couple of feelers, landing but lightly each time. The second, third and fourth rounds saw some very lively work. Roulo avoided Bronnan's rushes cleverly, but let his opponent do all the work, never attempting to counter until the sixth round

menced to flow.

In the seventh Roule commenced a series of savage rushes. The former got away, however, pretty successfully and occasionally took a rush himself. He was much

which was the one in which blood com-

punishment, but kept coming up gamely, full of fight and confident. The betting along until the fifteenth round ruled at evens, although the only chance the backers of Roule had to win was the slim possibility of a chance blow, which they con-sidered their man, who has the reputation of a mighty hitter, might at any time land. Brennan was too foxy, though, and a clever ducker. He soon commenced to feel him-self a winner and seemed less anxious. He got in two or three sietge-hammer blows in every round and occasionally a vicious upper

cut, fetching blood every time.

The referee, who had his hands pretty full, might easily have passed for a butcher, being literally covered with gore. Brennan bled but little, but Roulo furnished enough of the fluid to dye them both. He frequently clinched to avoid punishment. After the fifteenth round his face was almost raw, his eyes nearly closed and his nose twice its natural size, yet he kept coming, and occa-

sionally quite strong, too. Once he came to the floor, but call of time saved him. Brencan used his right but little. Had he brought it into play more frequently a de-cision would have been reached sconer. He was content to take his time however, evidently taking pleasure in punishing his adversary as severely as possible. In the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth rounds many spectators turned away from the ring. Chandler, however, insisted on sending Roulo up until the twenty-eighth

round, when those who had previously ap-pealed to his humanity gained their point, and up went the sponge Brentan surprised everyone. He is clever, shifty, a hard hitter, and will probably, after another trial, be sent east for the 126 pound

championship. ILLINOIS FARMERS RESOLVE.

A Tariff for Revenue Adjusted so as to Foster the Home Market. CHICAGO, March 9 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE, |- The demand from the republican farmers of Illinois is certainly for a modification of the tariff. Sixteen republican clubs of Bond county met in annual convention yesterday and after reaffirming their faith in the republican party adopted

the following resolution:

Resolved. That we believe that the farmers should join together in a common organization to promote their own welfare and to protect their own interests; that so long as this organization shall be without political basis and conducted upon the principle of even handed justice to all it will be a power for much good and should receive the support of every good citizen, and believing the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association such an organization, we extend to it our hearty sympathy and support; that we believe the tariff for necessary revenue should be so levied as to discriminate in favor of American labor and to preserve and promote a home market for American farmers; that the experience of the last few years and the constant surplus of the agricultural products of the world have fully demonstrated that the business of exporting the raw products of agriculture as a permanent reliance has neither the sanction of sound natural economy nor the slightest consistency with agricultural progress and convinces us that the increasing of our home consumption through a national protective policy affords the only

star of hope for American agriculture. HAMMOND'S THREAT.

Certain Geatlemen Must Put Up or He Will Peach.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 9 .- Charles R. Hammond, the man who knows more than anybody else about the famous London scandals, is being cut off in his supply of blood money, and he objects. He said today that unless certain people prominent in London kept faith with him and cabled money to him by Tuesday he would say something then that would place them in a very bad light, The words of Hammond are as follows:

Weglen knew what is to their interest they would communicate immediately by cable to a person known to them and whose residence is Seattle.
"Hugh Weglen is a son of a man who occu-

"The time for denials from one side or the other is past, and if Lord Euston and Hugh

pies an exceptional position in the financial world of the British capital."

It will be observed from these remarks that Hammond wants money, and also that whatever he may have said heretofore about his not being the man who kept the notori-ous house on Cieveland street was untrue. He has torn off his mask and now promises to reveal many other names of mon high in station who were customers at his house of

Coming from Canada.

crime.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., March 9.- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The Sioux reservation is attracting the attention of thousands of people in Canada as well as in the United States. Information was received here this evening that an immense colony of farmers in Ontario, Canada, are making preparations to leave for the reservation, where they intend securing claims in the White river valley, west of this city.

The Weather Forecast. For Omaha and vicinity-Light rain folowed by fair weather.

Nebraska and South Dakota-Snow or rain, warmer Monday evening, winds shifting to northwesterly and colder on Tuesday. Iowa—Snow or rain, southerly winds, warmer.

A Gladstonian to Resign. London, March 9 .- John Sinclair has decided to resign his seat in parliament for

Ayr district. He is an advanced liberal and a strong supporter of Gladstone's Irish pol-