THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

NINETEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1890. NUMBER 333.

THEY VOTED UNDER PRESSURE

McKinley's Measure Driven Through Under the Crack of the Lash.

FATE OF THE BILL IN THE SENATE.

It Will Receive a Thorough Remodeling—What Allison Says—Original Package Talk—The Dakota Tin Mines.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.

It is a curious illustration of our methods of legislation that at least one-third of the men who voted for the tariff bill in the house yesterday rushed immediately to the other end of the capitol and applied for hearings before the committee of finance in support of amendments they desired to make to the bill. They voted for the measure under party pressure and by dictation of the caucus. They were not permitted to offer amendments, and those that were offered were not fairly voted upon. One member dared not to vote against the committee in favor of the amendment offered by another member, although he knew it to be right, because he feared the adverse action of the committee upon some interest that was vital to his district. If, for example, every man who was in favor of removing the duty on lumber had voted that way the amendment would have been carried by an overwhelming majority, but very few dared to vote according to their convictions because they knew that they would be punished for so doing by the committee and by those who wished to maintain a high duty upon the article.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction because amendments and debates were shut off. "I am all right," said a certain member of congress this morning, "but I had a narrow escape. The only things in the bill that I cared anything about were to keep the duty on lumber and a duty off hides. I have lots of lumber and lots of tanneries in my district and if the duty on one had been lowered and a duty imposed on the other I should have been politically ruined, but I have slipped through without any injury and now I must keep things straight in the senate."

These remarks express the sentiment of about half of the representatives of the republican side. Most of the other side are dissatisfied and will try and secure amendments to the bill in the senate. Their right to do so is conceded by the republican leaders in the house, and even Mr. McKinley himself does not expect and never intended that this bill should become a law as it was reported from his committee. The senate committee on finance will reform it all together and substitute the tariff bill that was passed by the senate at the last session of congress, or something very like it.

ALLISON ON THE M'KINLEY BILL.

I asked Senator Allison this afternoon what he thought the senate committee would do with the tariff bill. He said that he could not say, as he was only one of the committee. "I have hesitated about criticising the bill as long as it was in the house, but now that it has come over to the senate I feel at liberty to say that the duties are in many cases higher than are necessary, and I shall advocate the reduction of duties on every article so far as is consistent with the proper protection of American industry against foreign rivals."

The senate committee will take the bill up at once, but it will be several weeks before it will be able to report a substitute to the senate.

PENSION CONFERENCE.

The conference committee on the pension bill had another meeting today and has substantially agreed upon the senate bill. It will hold another meeting on Tuesday next, when it is expected it will make its final report, and as has been stated in these dispatches from the beginning, will accept the senate bill as it stands.

NEXT IN ORDER.

Now that the tariff bill is out of the way it is expected the customs' administrative bill will be taken up and disposed of at once. The bill is in the hands of a conference committee consisting of Messrs. Allison, Aldrich and McPherson on the part of the senate, and Messrs. McKinley, Burrows and Carlisle on the part of the house. As Mr. Carlisle has been elected to the senate he will doubtless retire from the conference committee and some one else will be appointed in his place. The members of the house do not quite like the amendments added to the bill in the senate, but there are no differences between the members of the committee, and they will probably come to an agreement within a few days. This bill is being bitterly opposed by many of the agents of foreign manufacturers in New York, but its passage is urged by every importer who has been engaged in the war against undervaluations, and it is particularly in the interest of western merchants.

ORIGINAL PACKAGE TALK.

The silver bill had its inning in the senate today and the "original package" bill had to go over, but Senator Wilson, who has it in charge, told me that he should call it up at every opportunity and hoped to get it through before the end of the month. The butter men are alarmed at the discovery that oleomargarine can be shipped in the same manner as whisky under the original package decision, and it is feared that the manufacturers of oleomargarine will take advantage of this decision to flood the markets with patent butter in defiance of laws that exist in New York and other states prohibiting its sale. The agent of the New York Dairymen's association is here looking after the amendment to the bill to cover the butter interest and say that something must be done at once, because $350,000,000 of capital is interested and the farmers of New York produce $45,000,000 worth of butter a year on a very narrow margin of profit. He claims that two or three months of free trade in oleomargarine would ruin half the dairymen in the state.

The brewers' congress now in session in this city is doing everything it can to defeat such legislation, and will have some effect in the house of representatives, but not in the senate.

RICE ON THE LEVEE SYSTEM.

General John H. Rice of Kansas, who has for the past three years been making his headquarters at Natchez, Miss., is here and has this to say of the result of the recent overflows of the Father of Waters:

"There was nothing like ruinous disaster brought upon the levee system by reason of the overflows. There were but twenty-three crevasses and these are being filled up successfully. The states of the south along which the Mississippi runs have already expended $21,000,000 to build up the levees, while the government has expended through the Mississippi river commission only $3,000,000, and if the government appreciates the importance of her great waterway it will make a large appropriation for the work. The engineers estimate that $10,000,000 will be necessary to make the Mississippi levees permanently and absolutely safe."

THE DAKOTA TIN MINES.

In view of the fact that the senate is going to make a great many radical changes in the McKinley tariff bill it is likely that the demand of South Dakota for a duty on metallic or pig tin will succeed. Senator Moody has received 1,000 tons of tin ore and pig tin from the mines in the Black Hills, and it is astonishly rich, producing from 3 to 5 per cent of pure tin, while the ore of Belgium and other large tin producing countries yield less than 1 per cent.

Senator Moody said this afternoon to your correspondent that there was a section in the Black Hills of South Dakota thirty miles in diameter con which were located six or eight hundred mining claims and that all that section would produce the very highest quality of tin. The specimens of tin ore, pig tin and metallic tin which he has placed in the room of the senate committee on finance and in the main lower corridor of the senate attracted a great deal of attention today. Metallic tin is now on the free list, and last year there were 12,000 tons of it imported into the United States. A railroad is being built to the tin mines in South Dakota and two plants with a capacity of 1,000 tons each a day are being constructed. There is so much tin mining territory in South Dakota that no effort is made to control it.

NEBRASKA POSTMASTERS.

Pembrook, Cherry county, J. Hittle, vice J. H. Jallson, resigned; Wilson, Colfax county, T. M. Hoppell, vice T. Hyland, resigned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Wilgocki of Chadron, whose appointment as census enumerator was hung up for some time on account of charges preferred against him, has had his commission restored and he will immediately enter upon his duties.

Colonel Jack McCall of Nebraska is in the city on his way to New York on personal business.

A petition was presented in the house today by Mr. Dorsey from J. G. Barrow and other citizens of Nebraska in opposition to the bill imposing a tax upon compound lard.

A United States Marshal for Montana will be appointed within a week or ten days. There are a large number of applicants, among them Frank Dowd of Glasgow and Hon. A. C. Bodkin of Helena. The latter is referred to with considerable favor.

Assistant Secretary Chandler today in the case of Benjamin Tripp vs S. Diehl, wherein the commissioner of the land office held the former's entry for cancellation on the contest of the latter, reversed the commissioner's decision and the entry of Diehl will pass to patent. The land involved is the southwest ¼ of section 6, township 30, range 8 west, Niobrara, Neb., district.

A favorable report was today made from the senate committee upon the bill of Senator Pierce restoring the name of Captain Thos. H. Carpenter of the Seventeenth infantry, to the rolls of the army and retiring him with pay from the date of appointment and retirement.

Senator Pettegrew presented a petition from the mayor and other officers of Canton, Lincoln county, South Dakota, in favor of the Wilson amendment, to prohibit the shipment of original packages of liquor into prohibition states.

Senator Paddock presented a petition signed by 130 citizens of Verdon, Richardson county, asking for the adoption of a Sunday law.

The tariff bill which passed the house late yesterday afternoon and occupies 173 very large pages of manuscript has already been engrossed and sent to the senate.

Senator Manderson continues to improve in health but he will not venture out till next week.

It is probable that the bill opening Forts Hartsuff, Sheridan and McPherson, military reservations in Nebraska, will become a law during this congress, but it is not likely that it will be finally adopted before the end of this session. The bill has passed the senate and is now before the committee in the house.

PERRY S. HEATH.

SULLIVAN'S NEW DEAL.

He Agrees to Fight Both McAuliffe and Jackson in Virginia.

NEW YORK, May 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Colonel J. M. Bailey of the Virginia athletic club held a consultation with John L. Sullivan in the Astor house yesterday. The result of their conference was that Sullivan agrees to fight Joe McAuliffe for $10,000 in July and Jackson for $25,000 in August. Each battle will take place in Virginia under the auspices of the Virginia athletic club. The offer of the California athletic club for a meeting between Sullivan and Jackson has thus been stopped by this new organization. The president of the Virginia athletic club during his talk with Sullivan read to him the charter of the club. John L. was informed that the organization would offer the prizes before mentioned for either or both meetings, without exacting any guarantee whatever from either of the principals, but on the other hand guaranteeing perfect immunity from the law. Sullivan said he would not engage in a bare-knuckle fight under any circumstances, but would accept both propositions made by the Virginia athletic club upon conditions that if his coming trial in Mississippi resulted in imprisonment he desired to have the agreements cancelled.

"They say that I am afraid of this negro," said Sullivan, "and that after I went to see him box in Boston I said he was too long in the reach for me. It's a lie. I am not afraid of him, and if he could reach from here to the door [rising and pointing to one of the entrances to the Astor house parlors, ten feet distant] I'd tackle him, and lick him, too."

A RASCALLY PUBLISHER.

Clarence Jewett Overissues a Lot of Stock and Then Disappears.

BOSTON, Mass., May 22.—The Herald this morning says: Clarence F. Jewett, president of the Jewett Publishing company, has disappeared, and that crooked transactions in the matter of overissue of stock in the neighborhood of $75,000 have come to light. It is reported that more than twice the amount held by Jewett has been sold by him to various persons in blocks of ten or twelve shares for from $900 to $1,100. Dana Estees of Estees & Lauriat, publishers, is treasurer of the company and owns 375 shares of the company. Jewett's alleged victims assert that he signed his own name and that of Estees to the shares, which it was his custom to make out as occasion required. It seems that the suspicions of Estees & Lauriat were aroused two weeks ago by the frequent sales of stock by Jewett, and when they made inquiry Jewett left town for a "few days." He has not returned and his wife and son have sold their elegant Brookline residence.

A HEARTBROKEN WIFE.

Mrs. Florence Masterson Drops Dead in a New York Hotel.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Mrs. Florence Masterson, wife of ex-Judge Murat Masterson of Prescott, Arizona, the man whose shooting affair in Mrs. Hopkinson's flat recently brought him into notoriety, died suddenly yesterday at the Grand Union hotel in this city. When Mrs. Masterson heard of the shooting affray, she started east to have an understanding with her husband. On her arrival she wrote to Masterson requesting an interview. There was no response and she wrote again with the same result. Though her health was always good the excitement and grief drove her into a condition of nervous prostration and yesterday as she entered the elevator she placed her hand over her heart and fell to the floor dead. Mr. Masterson was immediately notified and was much affected by the news.

A Missouri Assassin Jailed.

OZARK, Mo., May 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—One of the most cold-blooded assassins that the southwest has produced has just been lodged in Ozark jail. In December last Fletcher Kirby of Carroll county, Arkansas, enticed an old school teacher named Rogers into the wild hills of Stone county, Missouri, and there murdered the old man to gain possession of $80 that he had just received for teaching. The body was found in April and Kirby's trail was soon struck, with the above result. He has confessed.

Given Twenty-Two Years.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., May 22.—J. Monroe Shellenberger, the lawyer whose forgeries and other criminal escapades recently caused such a widespread sensation, was today sentenced to imprisonment for twenty-two years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

Caprivi's Latest Scheme.

BERLIN, May 22.—It is stated that Caprivi intends to submit a measure to the reichstag imposing a tax upon all Germans who are ineligible for service in the army and upon all German citizens who reside abroad.

Fifty-Six Perished at Longue Pointe.

MONTREAL, May 22.—At the Longue Pointe inquest yesterday the nuns produced a list of fifty-six inmates who perished in the asylum fire recently.

A BITTER FIGHT.

The Trouble Between Boss and Journeymen Carpenters.

CHICAGO, May 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The carpenters' strike is developing into a bitter fight between the old bosses' association and the carpenters' council, in whith each side will use every means in its power to defeat the other. Said J. W. Woodward of the executive committee of the carpenters' and builders' association today: "A sub-committee today retained Lawyer C. M. Hardy, and we will attack the pickets and and their employers in the carpenters' council in the courts. We will adopt whatever action may be advised by our attorney. I am of the opinion that proceedings will be begun in the United States court by suing out an injunction against the strike committee and the carpenters' council to restrain it and its pickets from interfering with our men. Then, too, we may prosecute them criminally under the Merritt conspiracy law."

J. W. Cassel of the old association has become wearied of securing gangs of non-union men only to have them driven away from his jobs by the strikers' "pickets." Mr. Cassel learned the names of the members of the committee and this afternoon swore out warrants for their arrest on charges of intimidation. "The whole west side is terrorized by these marauders. Nothing can be done, and I am not going to stand it any longer," said Mr. Cassel.

The carpenters' council has sent the following notices to all cities in the union: "The carpenters' council of Chicago, the representative body of the young men, wishes to warn carpenters throughout the country against the misleading statements that are being sent out by the carpenters' and builders' association for the purpose of flooding this city with carpenters. The strike trouble is not yet settled, and there is no scarcity of carpenters.

AFTER THE TREASURERS.

Chicago Will Sue Former Ones for Interest Pocketed.

CHICAGO, May 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A decided sensation was today produced by Comptroller Onahan's report on the enormous amount of interest on the city's funds that has been illegally pocketed by Chicago's treasurers during the past ten years. It was recently decided by the city council to bring suits against these ex-treasurers as well as against the present incumbents to compel them to disgorge, and the city comptroller was instructed to make an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining the exact amount fraudulently withheld. He reports that during the two years and one month that Rudolph Brand served that official got $76,500 for his pocket money, J. M. Dunphy made $94,700 in the same time, W. M. Devine put the snug sum of $100,500 in his inside pocket in one year and ten months, C. Herman Plautz put $128,300 to his credit in the bank during his term of two years and Bernard Roesing, the present incumbent, has managed to get hold of $60,400 in nine months. These are the sums the city intends to bring suit for against the bondsmen of the city treasurers for ten years back.

A NEW LEGISLATIVE TRICK.

Unique Method Pursued by a Jersey Assemblyman to Kill a Bill.

TRENTON, N. J., May 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Assemblyman Reuben Trier of Newark is more talked about now than anybody else in the state. He has played a prank on the legislature which has led to confusion and commotion and created a general sensation. On Monday night he ran away with the engrossed copy of the Newark elevated railway bill. Since then he has not been seen here and neither has he sent the bill to the house. The house ordered him as chairman of the committee on municipal corporations to report the bill. As soon as the order was issued Trier left the chamber, saying he was going to the governor on some business. Instead of doing that he took the first train for his home in Newark. The house has been in a tumult over his disappearance ever since. Resolution after resolution was offered declaring him in contempt and directing the sergeant-at-arms to go in search of and take him into custody and bring him before the house. He cannot be found. A great deal of money is interested in the defeat of the bill.

BIG GUNS AT THE BAR.

What Litigants are Compelled to Pay for Their Services.

Everybody knows that lawyers abound in New York city. They occupy the lion's share of space in the big office buildings in the lower part of the city, and their shingles are thickly sprinkled through the uptown streets, says the New York Herald. The outnumber the doctors, the bakers and saloonkeepers, the corner grocers and the followers of any one profession, trade or business in the metropolis; and yet, despite the competition, there never was a time when fees were larger on an average, and there is still plenty of room at the top of the bar, though it is no easy matter to climb there.

There about seven thousand members of the bar whose names appear in the legal directory. Many of these attorneys make comfortable fortunes each year—they are the princes of the profession. An army of legal paupers keep on the lookout for the crumbs of litigation these great men would not care to touch, and after great struggles for business earn less, wages than a good mechanic.

Like the physicians the lawyers have been devoting themselves to specialties to a great extent during the past few years, and many of them have wholly given up general practice. In the good old days lawyers of note reached out for every client they could possibly get, and took any business that came their way. The tendency of late has been to drift more and more into special lines; some wealthy lawyers are never seen in a courthouse nowadays, others devote their whole time to active litigation. Law firms have grown rich by attending solely to real estate law, to commercial law, to admirality practice and to other branches of the profession. Perhaps the most eminent specialist in the city was Edward N. Dickinson, who towered over the crowd in a court intellectually as well as physically, and who was generally recognized for many years as the leading patent lawyer of the United States. He is said to have earned several $50,000 fees.

Famous lawyers can usually command large fees, but what the annual income of most of them is would be a very difficult matter to determine. It occasionall happens, however, that some big fee comes to public notice, but as a general thing only the lawyer and his client are in a position to give the exact amount.

I never heard of a larger fee than $250,000, and that was paid to Henry L. Clinton for his services in the contest over the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Since he received this fee Mr. Clinton has retired from active practice.

It would be idle to guess at the figures paid to the lawyers engaged in the Stewart will contest, but they must have been simply enormous with such men in court as Joseph H. Choates, ex-Attorney General Leslie W. Russell, ex-United States District Attorney Elihu Root, ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins, ex-Judge Gilbert and Stephen P. Nash. In the beginning of the contest ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling appeared for ex-Judge Henry Hilton, but he died before the proceedings were very far advanced.

BOODLE ALDERMEN INDICTED.

The Grand Jury's Action on the Charges Against Des Moines Officials.

WILLFUL MISCONDUCT IN OFFICE.

Wholesale Grocers in Session at Cedar Rapids—The Congregational Association—Eclectic Medical Society.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The grand jury has at last taken action on the charges of "boodlerism" against Des Moines aldermen and ex-aldermen, by returning indictments against eleven of them for willful misconduct in office. Following are the names of those indicted: Ex-Aldermen M. H. King, John C. Macy, Frank T. Morris, Mark Egan, Adam Baker, Michael Drady, Charles Weitz and Aldermen George W. Sheldon, Alvin G. Hammer, J. P. Smith and H. R. Reynolds. There were three sets of indictments, the first being against eight aldermen of 1888, who are charged with receiving $900 each contrary to law. The second set of indictments accuses six of the 1889 aldermen with having received unlawfully $50 each from the city treasury and the third indictment charges Drady with obtaining $312.50, the amount of the fictitious Hartford warrant, by presenting a false claim. The aggregate amount under all the indictments $12,612.50. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the parties. Smith, Macy, Reynold, Hammer, Drady, and Sheldon appeared and were admitted to bail in the sum of $500 on each count except Drady, who gave $2,000. Some of those indicted are out of the city, but it is thought none will attempt to escape. Willful misconduct in office is a misdemeanor and punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year or by a fine not exceeding $500, or both at the discretion of the court. Cheating by false pretences is a felony punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary or county jail, or both imprisonment and fine. Ex-Treasurer Shope, ex-Auditor Laird, Bookkeeper Christy and ex-Clerk Hammer escaped indictment, but will be held as witnesses for the state.

The Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 22—Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following cases were decided by the supreme court this morning:

George W. Radford, assignee, vs A. B. Thornell, judge; certiorari to the Pottawattamie district court; dismissed.

C. Kallesen, appellant, us J. D. Wilson et al; Benton district; affirmed.

Thomas Snell vs the Dubuque & Sioux City railroad company et al, appellants; Webster district; affirmed.

E. W. Skinner vs Roger B. Young, Henry Jones et al, appellees, H. J. Lenderink, administrator, intervenor, and Susie Young; Cherokee district; affirmed.

Walter I. Smith, appellant, vs Mark Heath; Audubon district; affirmed.

John R. Shepherd, appellant, vs Ursula Brindenstein, administratrix; Wapello district; affirmed.

An Electric Storm.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A violent wind and electric storm passed over this section this morning, doing some damage. In the southern part of the city a drug store was struck by lightning. Mrs. Jacob Rockey lived with her husband in the upper story. She was sitting in her kitchen when the bolt came. There was a blinding flash and a deafening roar and the cosy kitchen was transformed into a ruin. Bricks flying, some filling the air, a sulphurous odor, a stove displaced, furniture hurled in every direction, and the pretty but badly scared woman in she midst of it all, her face blackened, her gown soiled, and the chair on which she was sitting heaped up with bricks. She was bewildered and scared, but, wonderful to relate, not a hair of her head was displaced nor a single injury done to her person. The building was badly damaged. Electric wires throughout the city suffered considerably.

The Congregationalists.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At the morning session of the general association of Congregational churches the following officers were selected: Moderator, A. B. Robbins; assistant, E. A. Adams; scribe, S. J. Beach; assistant, C. H. Morse. The meeting was then formally opened with prayer by Rev. E. Adams, who took the chair in the absence of the moderator. Committees were appointed and prayers read by A. W. Archibald and A. K. Fox, and at the afternoon session the following papers were read: "Sunday School After Fifty Years," C. A. Towle; "The Congregational Factor in Reform," George F. McGowan; "Fifty Years in Education in Iowa," William M. Brooks; "Fifty Years in Congregational Work in Iowa," E. Adams; "The New Iowa," M. W. Darling; "Broad Fields Growing Broad Men," Charles Noble; "Prohibition the Ultimate in Law," A. F. Van Wagner.

Wholesale Grocers in Session.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The annual meeting of the state association of wholesale grocers convened in this city this morning. Between forty and fifty jobbers from all parts of the state are present. The anti-trust law enacted by the last general assembly was discussed section by section at a secret session. A majority expressed the belief that the law will not affect the contract price system. They also expressed themselves in favor of joint rates. The question of an organization to include all the jobbers of the state in order to make the association more effective will be considered at this meeting.

The Eclectics.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The state eclectic medical convention closed today. Very little of public importance was transacted except the election of these officers: President, D. B. Reese; vice president, S. L. Wilson; E. D. Wiley, recording secretary; J. A. McKiveen, corresponding secretary; B. T. Gadd, treasurer. J. B. Horner was recommended to take the place of Jay D. Miller as a member of the state board of health.

Decided Against the Company.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—In the complaint against the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway the decision of the railway commission is against the company, and the commissioners require that this road shall lower its rates to correspond with the interstate commerce rates that went into effect last February.

A Desperate Character Jailed.

BEDFORD, Ia., May 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A desperate character by the name of Chauncey Roberts was arrested by Thomas Parle, sheriff of Nodaway county, for a criminal assault on a ten-year-old girl in Calhoun county, this state, some time in April. Immediately after committing the crime he fled, and had not been heard of until last week, when a constable met him near Newmarket, Taylor county, and attempted to arrest him but failed. From Taylor county he went to Maryville, Mo., where the sheriff recognized him and attempted to arrest him. He immediately drew a wicked looking knife and prepared to resist capture, but assistance coming to the sheriff he was overpowered after a desperate struggle and placed in the county jail, and the sheriff of Taylor county was telegraphed immediately. The sheriff of Taylor county arrived on the first train, went to the jail for his prisoner, and attempted to handcuff him, but he resisted violently and it required the united efforts of three powerful men to put the manacles on him. He was brought to Bedford this evening and put in jail, where he looks more like some savage beast than anything human. The fiend is a giant in stature, morose and sullen in disposition, and refuses to talk. The sheriff of Calhoun county will be here tomorrow to take him in charge, and take him to the place of his crime for trial. From his actions he is evidently trying the insanity dodge, but he commenced it too late. He acted rationally until in the hands of the officers.

The A. O. U. W.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., May 22.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The grand lodge officers of the Ancient Order of United Workmen passed through this city this afternoon. The party consisted of Grand Master Hanks of Dubuque, Grand Recorder Whitaker of Waterloo and Grand Medical Examiner Blythe of Nora Springs. The telegraphic dispatches from Council Bluffs to the leading dailies announcing the fact that the grand lodge, at the session just closed in Council Bluffs, had considered the question of uniting with the so-called "supreme" faction of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in this state caused considerable comment among the local members of the order. In an interview with the above officers it was learned that the question of amalgamation was not discussed in any particular by the grand lodge. In fact, the second day of the session the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Whereas, The edition of the Globe of this city, of date of May 20, published what purported to be a report of a discussion in this grand body on yesterday afternoon on the question of amalgamation with the so-called supreme lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen of Iowa; and

Whereas, Such a report is wholly and unqualifiedly false and without foundation whatever; therefore

Resolved, That the papers of this city be requested to publish this resolution with the statement the subject of amalgamation with said supreme faction was not directly or remotely mentioned in this body, and that any proposition looking to such an end is contrary to the spirit which has animated and does yet animate the membership of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Iowa. We recognize in the so-called supreme faction no element of right or justice which would invite coalition under any other form than absolute surrender by them of their positions and claims.

This brands the dispatches from Council Bluffs as a glaring error or deliberate falsehood. The Iowa grand lodge has not less than four times been declared the only lawful Ancient Order of United Workmen organization in Iowa by our supreme court. The litigation arising from the division of the order in Iowa was terminated about a year ago, since which time the so-called "loyal" faction has only made a pretense to an existence. It has no legal one. Grand Master Hanks reports the affairs of the order in a very flattering condition and says that the time never will come when the grand lodge will amalgamate with the Grahamite faction.

A $70,000 Lumber Fire.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 22.—A fire at Chris Mueller's sawmill yesterday destroyed $70,000 worth of lumber. It was insured. This is the second fire Mueller has had within a month.

FEAR HOSTILE LEGISLATION.

English Insurance Men Discuss the Feeling in This Country.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—At the fifty-eighth annual meeting of the Liverpool and London and Globe insurance company yesterday Hon. Carr G. Lynn said there was a possibility, at least he was told so, of hostile legislation in the United States against English insurance companies. Now this was a matter which might effect the Liverpool and London and Globe very seriously. Speaking for themselves, it was not very much to be wondered at, looking at the large profits the English companies derive from American business. They had to remember the interests of the company were in the hands of officers and boards of directors possessed of a very high business capacity and intelligence, and if such a contingency did occur he was quite sure that if they could not obviate it they would do all they could to mitigate it.

Mr. Temple, the subsequent speaker, pointed out that the directors had taken powers from the company in America, if they found it desirable. Although the Americans threatened a good deal regarding what belonged to themselves, they were the most free-going people in the world in trying to take from other people that which belonged to other people also. He had himself been interested in property in America, and insured it in an American office. The payment of the premium was the easiest part of it, for when they had to collect a loss they might consider themselves very fortunate if they got a percentage.

Mr. Velly, in proposing a vote of thanks, said that if the legislation of the United States was not hostile it was simply on account of the activity, influence and zeal with which their board in New York, together with other boards in New York representing great English companies in that country, were perpetually on the watch to bring to the notice of the people of the United States the fairness to which they should consider those who played so large a part in protecting them from the risks they ran and which they ran with greater courage than we did in this country.

Trouble for Baptists.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The American Baptist publication society today elected Samuel A Crozer of Pennsylvania president. A large number of other officers were also elected. A committee report was adopted recommending that the managers appoint men to prepare a cate chism for use in Sunday schools.

At the afternoon session a sensational episode occurred involving the race question. Rev. A. Binga of Virginia presented a protest from the Virginia state association of colored Baptists condemning the publication society for an indignity offered the colored people by dropping, through race prejudice, the names of Revs. Lowe, Simmons and Brooks from the list of contributors to the Baptist Teacher. Mr. Binga firmly demanded an explanation of the dropping of his three colored brethren.

General Secretary Griffiths assumed all responsibility. He said the three ministers in question had said warm things during the bitter troubles at Indianapolis last year, which the people had aggregated and misunderstood. The three were thereby unfitted to serve as editorial writers, and the publishers, who had the right, so informed them.

At the conclusion of Dr. Griffith's remarks the protest was referred to the board of managers. It was intimated during the discussion on the matter that unless something was done to counteract the effect of the dismissal of the three colored writers, the Baptists are liable to have their hold on the colored race weakened.

Reconsidered Its Action.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 22.—The general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the south today reconsidered its action on the temperance committee report and after a vigorous debate decided that no further action should be taken and that the assembly simply affirms the deliverances of previous assemblies on temperance.

Reformed Presbyterians Meet.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 22.—The general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church convened this morning, Rev. H. H. Brownwell of Coultersville, Ill., acting moderator. Delegates are present from all parts of the country. The session was taken up by effecting an organization and other routine business. The synod will probably be in session a week or ten days.

STANLEY TALKS ABOUT AFRICA.

He Speaks at a Banquet Tendered Him in London.

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LONDON, May 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Stanley made some trenchant remarks on England and Germany in Africa last night at a banquet tendered him by the London chamber of commerce. Speaking of his travels, he remarked that in 1870 it was reported that Dr. Livingston was lost and the New York Herald sent the speaker to find him. He (Stanley) did so and returned to Zanzibar and England and reported what had been done. They said he (Stanley) was an impostor, sensationalist and forger, but time had disproved those accusations and Livingston's last journals proved that he (Stanley) had done what he had said, but because he was a mere journalist and penny-a-liner it was supposed that all penny-a-liners were sensationalists. In 1874 he went back again to Africa. Stanley then described his travels and pointed out that although so much had been done by English travelers to open the dark regions of Africa, yet this country failed to take advantage of their discoveries. In a bantering manner Stanley spoke of the great interest the Germans had manifested in the flora and fauna of Africa, whilst on the part of this country there was an indifference as to what actually was occurring. A number of his friends, however, had come together to try and do something in the regions which they had said should have been English or a portion of the British possessions some time. They had raised $500,000, but what was the consequence? Instead of being permitted to make a road which, without deviating to the right or left, should go straight to the promising land, they were compelled to squander some thousands of pounds in fighting the government. If it were merely a question of rivalry between an English and a German company he should not mind, but when the government backed up the German company it was not a fair fight, and that capital which would have made a railway right up to Victoria Nyanza would be wasted, instead of the people in two years' time being able to take tickets to Victoria Nyanza. [Laughter.] For the money expended there would be nothing to show except a bushel of treaties. He could speak very forcibly, but he was restrained. If the fairest portion of Africa were to be given up to others and only sterile lands be left, he would be one of the first to advise the British company to retire. He thought he had said enough. A word to the wise was sufficient. He hoped they would remember and ponder over what he had said.

PRINCE HATZFELDT LIBELED.

A London Newspaper Retracts the Latest Story Published.

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PARIS, May 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Last week the London Truth printed in a letter from its Paris correspondent a paragraph in which Prince Hatzfeldt was referred to as a gambler and hanger-on about circus stables, while Princess Hatzfeldt was declared to be weary of her exalted position. The present issue of Truth contains an apology for these uncomplimentary assertions. In search of further information regarding the affair, the Herald correspondent called upon Prince Hatzfeldt later in the day. "I need not go into details," said the prince, "about the absurd and malicious charges which were made against me in the previous issue of Truth, and which, by the bye, were entirely lacking in truth. Labouchere's apology is ample enough to convince anyone that the Paris correspondent who wrote the first article was either grossly misinformed or was trying to satisfy some petty spite. The writer of this article must be a person singularly ignorant of the usages of European society, for he says that should I bring Princess Hatzfeldt to Vienna, she would not, for want of birth, be admitted to any of the houses of the great and illustrious where I would be received. This, of course, is absolutely ridiculous in every way. I wonder when certain newspapers will get tired of ringing these eternal changes on the fact that I now and then pass away an hour playing cards? What gentleman doesn't? And then they pretend to be horrified because I prefer baccarat to euchre or whist. Baccarat is a Parisian game, played at the most respectable Parisian clubs. If I like it it is my own business. Some people like to sing for pennies, which is their business, and neither in one case nor the other have the newspapers any right to pry into a gentleman's private life. In the matter I refer to Labouchere, who is certainly not afraid of fighting, recognized his mistake on all the points referred to and was wise enough to avoid, by a courteous retraction, an action for libel, which I should otherwise have brought against him. There is a certain paper in New York City, which the Herald calls the gift enterprise sheet, which may just as well profit by this little incident. One word more. The motive of not a few journalistic scavengers who have attacked me in the past has been simply chagrin at having failed in their repeated attempts to extort money from me."

MAD AT THE MARINES.

An Attempt May Be Made to Ambuscade Searchers for Cottrell.

CEDAR KEYS, Fla., May 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—When the marines from the revenue cutter McLane, who, under command of Lieutenant Carden, had searched for Cottrell amid the keys, returned here a few days ago, it was supposed that the mayor had fled towards the Florida boundary line and that a United States deputy marshal would soon capture him. But as no trace of the fugitive had been obtained Captain Smythe of the revenue cutter concluded to scour the inland water for him and an armed expedition was sent out after dark last night under Lieutenant Carden. The feeling against the marines who found it necessary to invade a few private houses in their search for the mayor has been bitter, and as the expedition that went last night was to go a hundred miles inland, it is believed that the inhabitants of this unreconstructed section will attempt to ambuscade them before they get back. The section through which the marines are to pass is wild and regardless of the fetters of the law. The marines, twenty in number, are all good shots and armed to the teeth. They are picked men, well behaved, but resolute, and if there should be any attack on them some of the assailants will doubtless fail. A steam launch and cutter were taken on the expedition.

Olympia's Brilliant Prospects.

OLYMPIA, Wash., May 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Great excitement prevails here over the railroad prospects. The Union Pacific has signed a contract binding itself to build from Portland to Olympia at once, commencing work here on Monday. The Oregon improvement company has already contracted and begun work. The Northern Pacific has submitted a proposition, which has been accepted, and that road will be completed to Olympia December 1. Real estate is moving lively. Capitalists from all parts of the country are making large investments. Everything indicates a prosperity for Olympia never before known in the history of the great northwest.

CENTRAL TRAFFIC TARIFFS.

Desperate Efforts Being Made to Maintain Passenger Rates.

MANY SECRET MANIPULATIONS.

One Scalper Sells Tickets for a Short Time at $11 from Chicago to New York—Western Situation.

CHICAGO, May 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Central traffic association officials are making a desperate attempt to keep passenger rates up to tariff, but manipulations are so numerous that the open rates are liable to reduction from day to day. The general passenger agents of the association have pledged themselves to pay no commissions in Chicago, and yet it is notorious that the experienced traveler can go by almost any route at less than tariff. The most serious break in years, however, was when a scalper began selling first class unlimited tickets yesterday for $11 from Chicago to New York, the route being over the Niagara Falls short line and the West Shore. These tickets were on sale up to the conclusion of the Central Passenger association meeting this afternoon, when they were promptly taken off sale. At the meeting each passenger agent pledged himself anew not to pay commissions in Chicago, and then they went through the remarkable performance of unanimously voting the most complete confidence in each other. In view of the fact that every east-bound line has at least six men who do nothing else except watch the market for cut rates, the resolution was a bit of professional ethics worthy of engrossing on parchment in letters of gold. The $16 rate is still being made this afternoon by scalpers.

Western Passenger Situation.

CHICAGO, May 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The only change in western rates today was the action of the Burlington in meeting the $5 rate from Omaha to Chicago. The other way the rate remains at $8.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

House.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—In the house today Mr. Dunnell of Minnesota, from the committee on the census, reported a bill amending the census act so as to prescribe a penalty upon any supervisor or enumerator who shall pay any fee or other consideration in addition to the compensation of such service as enumerator. Passed.

Conferences were ordered on the army appropriation bill and the military academy appropriation bill.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill.

Mr. Henderson of Illinois, chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors, explained the provisions of the bill, saying it appropriated $20,632,000 based upon estimates aggregating $89,500,000. He believed there was no money that went out of the treasury that was so much in the interest of the people as the money expended in the improvement of rivers and harbors.

Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana spoke in favor of river and harbor bills, contending that they did more to solve the problem of cheap transportation than all the interstate commerce bills that could be passed. The fact that a great and disastrous flood recently occurred in the lower Mississippi valley was sufficient excuse, if one was needed, for calling the attention of the house to the requirements of that stream. It was time congress was waking up to the idea that something should be done to harness the waters of the Mississippi. That river was too great a national feature to be handled by a state or aggregation of states. The time had come when congress should appropriate money not only for improving the navigation of the river, but for the purpose of preventing floods. The late