THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

NINETEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1890. NUMBER 345.

ANOTHER IOWA HURRICANE.

The Institution for the Feeble Minded at Glenwood Suffers Severely.

TWO INMATES CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Six of the Patients Badly Hurt—Four of the Injured Will Die—Lightning Explodes a Powder Mill in Ohio.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., June 3.—A special from Glenwood, fifteen miles southeast of here, tells of the disaster wrought in that city by a great storm early this morning.

The special says: Shortly after midnight a heavy black cloud advanced upon the city from the west and the low rumble that preceded it was suggestive of danger. The blackness of the night was frequently dispelled by vivid flashes of lightning. The threatening object moved with great rapidity and about 1 o'clock it reached this place. The rain fell in torrents and was lashed about by a strong wind. The hissing of the lightning was followed by a deafening clap of thunder. In a few hours the storm spent its fury and the dark curtain was gradually lifted from the scene. A search was instituted to ascertain the ravages wrought by the unwelcome visitor. Among the first to report was the state institution for the feeble minded, within which lay the mangled remains of two of the inmates, and in the adjoining compartment lay six more, who were injured.

The storm struck the institution at right angles and the large smokestack that towered above the engine room tottered and fell with a crash. The roof of the building was too weak to support the weight, and the smoke conductor tore its way through and in its descent claimed for its victims Willie Cline of Clark county and Wesley Emery of Monroe county, they being instantly killed and their little bodies crushed almost to a pulp.

Six others were more or less injured by the falling of the chimney.

The west end of the engine house of the institution was blown in. The following is the result of the storm's ravages as far as the institute for the feeble minded is concerned:

THE KILLED.

WILLIE CLINE of Clark county.
WESLEY EMERY of Monroe county.

The father of young Emery resides in Omaha.

INJURED.

JOHN S. WALLOW of Dubuque, bruised about the body and slightly cut.

SAM ASKINS of Council Bluffs, bruised about the body.

WILDIE PRATHER of Wayne county, badly bruised and cut. He may die.

FRED WRIGHT of Fort Dodge, body bruised.

ED STREET of Lee county, bruised about the head and body. He is seriously injured.

HENRY SNYDER of Benton county, bruised about the head and body and arm crushed.

Four of the injured inmates will die.

The new building in the course of erection withstood the storm.

The damage to the institution will aggregate about $6,000.

Several other buildings were wrecked. The canning factory had one side blown in and the Glenwood mills are badly damaged. The storm was the worst that has ever visited this section.

Awful Powder Explosion.

MANSFIELD, O., June 3.—This afternoon during a heavy storm lightning struck Tracy & Avery's powder house, located one mile east of the city. The house contained over 5,000 pounds of powder, which exploded, causing a tremendous report. Hundreds of windows in the city were broken, china and glassware knocked from the shelves and people thrown from their feet. Many of the buildings in the vicinity were badly wrecked. Two frame dwelling houses on the opposite side of the street from the magazine were leveled to the ground. One of the houses was vacant; the other was occupied by Henry Roost, his wife and two children. The husband was absent at the time of the explosion. The six-month-old baby was instantly killed. The mother and other child are thought to be fatally injured.

Nothing remains of the powder house. Bricks are scattered in all directions, some being found a quarter of a mile distant.

Nebraska and Iowa Patents.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Patents were granted today as follows: George Brown, Ottumwa, Ia., device for shifting valve eccentrics; Thomas J. Brown, near St. Paul, Neb., assignor to T. R. Wallace, header attachment; Alfred E. Brumwell, Huron, S. D., potato planter; Hudson S. Clark, Sigourney, Ia., stump extractor; George W. Cushing, Omaha, Neb., stock car; Robert W. Hagel, Douglas, Neb., listing cultivator; Charles D. Haldeman, assignor of two-thirds to C. V. Keith, Des Moines, Ia., and E. M. Haldeman, Humeston, Ia., horse-tail tie; George B. Bart, Viola, Ia., cultivating plow; Henry T. Henderson, Keokuk, Ia. roll paper holder and cutter; Gottlieb H. Huttenlocher, Des Moines, Ia., key fastener; Edward C. Johnson, Macon, Ga., and T. M. Johnson, Keokuk, Ia., governor for steam pumps; Everett A. Johnson, Brady Island, Neb., corn planter; Robert M. Johnson, Sigourney, Ia., stop clock; William C. Milroy and J. H. Hoak, Shickley, Neb., lister cultivator; Clark Robinson, assignor of two-thirds to W. S. Fuller, J. M. Yeoman, J. W. Cravens and F. Patch, Hartley, Ia., measuring vessel; John Bovane, Keokuk, Ia., roll paper holder and cutter; Rector M. Thompson, Crawford, Neb., grading and ditching machine.

The Wool Market.

BOSTON, Mass., June 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The demand for wool has been steady with the sales fairly large. Good Michigan X sells at 30½@31c, and Ohio at 31@32c; XX Ohio is firm at 33@34c; combing and delaine selections are in small stock and command full prices. No. 1 combing sells at 39@40c. Ohio fine delaine at 36@37c and Michigan fine delaine at 35@36c. Spring California wools met with a fair demand at 17@20c. Spring Texas has been selling mostly at 30c. New territory wools are meeting with a good trade, with the sales on a scoured basis at 60@62c for fine and 58@59c for fine medium. In pulled wools there has been a good trade with sales of choice paper at 39@40c, of fair to good super at 30@35c and of extra at 25@30c. Foreign wools firm. Australian sells freely.

Slavin Will Fight McAuliffe.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There are prospects of an international prize fight being arranged between Frank P. Slavin of Australia and Joe McAuliffe. The following cable was received by Richard K. Fox in regard to the proposed match: "Slavin at Sportsman office and agreed to fight McAuliffe in Pelican club for £800 and the championship and would allow McAuliffe £100 for expenses." Billy Madden said that he would accept the challenge and cabled to London that McAuliffe would fight for an £800 purse, and as soon as they received £100 for expenses they will leave for England and make the match.

A Confectioner Drowned.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., June 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Horace L. Kendall, a young man aged twenty-three, engaged in the confectionery business in this city, went out boat riding this afternoon at Ott's ice pond and was found drowned at 5 o'clock. It is supposed he fell backward into the water.

STRUCK BY A CYCLONE.

Bradshaw, Neb., Nearly Destroyed and Five Persons Reported Killed.

YORK, Neb., June 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It is reported here that about 10 o'clock tonight the town of Bradshaw, which has a population of about three hundred, was struck by a cyclone and nearly destroyed. Five persons are reported killed outright. The wires are down and no particulars are obtainable.

SHE NEVER MOVED A MUSCLE.

A Woman Acquitted of a Poisoning Charge at Vineland, N. J.

VINELAND, N. J., June 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. Cremer Jackson Lockwood, charged with attempting to poison her aged husband, was given a hearing this morning. Mrs. Lockwood was the most composed person in the room and never displayed the least emotion or irritability. She is on the shady side of forty, is fine looking and was elegantly attired. Her husband occupied a seat near by his sons, Arthur and Maurice, and son-in-law, Elliott Cogswell. They all swore that he came to them and asked them to have his wife arrested as he was afraid she would kill him. Lockwood's daughter swore that when her father found the powder in his teacup he brought it to her and told her to have an analysis made. Doctors Bidwell and Adams, who made the analysis, swore that the powder contained enough morphine to kill a person. Marshal Creech swore that after arresting Mrs. Lockwood he searched her room and found a revolver and a dagger under the pillow of her bed; also a quantity of arsenic in the pocket of her dress. It was also offered in evidence that Mrs. Lockwood threatened to shoot her husband the day before. She is alleged to have put some morphine in his teacup, and it is claimed that recently her husband prevented her from shooting his fifteen-year-old son. There is considerable feeling here favorable to Mrs. Lockwood. Many claim that she is the victim of a conspiracy on the part of her husband's children, who want to get her out of the way. Mrs. Lockwood was recalled in the afternoon for the purpose of giving additional testimony against his wife, but he declined to say anything prejudicial to Mrs. Lockwood, and created a sensation and dumbfounded the lawyer for the prosecution by saying it was his children who advised him to make the charge against his wife, instead of his asking the children to make it. The lawyer then virtually threw up the case, stating that Lockwood had been induced by some pressure to change his statements made previous to Mrs. Lockwood's arrest. The justice then discharged Mrs. Lockwood, when her husband ran up to embrace her, but she waived him aside, and told him that she had had enough of him and his family, and positively refused to return home with him. Lockwood then became enraged at one of Mrs. Lockwood's friends, and was about to assault her, when an officer ejected him from the court room. Mrs. Lockwood, it is said, will return to Virginia.

THEY SEE THE LIQUOR COME.

But No One in Yankton Seems to Know Where It Goes.

YANKTON, S. D., June 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—To the casual observer prohibition seems to be enforced in this city. No strong drinks are sold over the various bars of the various saloons that are kept open for the sale of papers, lemonades and other swills, and if there any joints of boot-legging no one seems to know anything about them, but beer kegs and cases may be seen piled up in the express offices and the delivery wagons are daily seen—several times a day—delivering the kegs and cases in various parts of the city, and shrewd business men say that from $50 to $100 a day is sent to Sioux City for these articles of interstate commerce.

Heretofore the consumption was from our own breweries and the money paid for it was kept at home, but now the money goes to Sioux City and thence to Omaha, St. Louis or Milwaukee never to return, while our two breweries stand closed and silent. As yet there are no unbroken package houses running in the city, but the casks and bottles that come in filled and go out empty, attest that the usual amount of drinking is going on. The scales are falling from their eyes and many good citizens openly declare they would not vote for prohibition again.

The "reformers," so-called, having squeezed the prohibition goose for all there was in it, are now astride the woman suffrage hobby, and the same same idyosincrasies that howled for the one last year, are howling for the other this year, and many homes are rendered cheerless and desolate because of the absence of those who should cheer and brighten them, but who instead, are putting in their time in the "reform" field. Verily the world is "reformed" too much. A Miss Howell of New York and Susan B. Anthony from all over, both under pay, are now lecturing in this city, and both of them are expected to make a general canvass of the state.

If woman suffrage succeeds the next raid will be made on tobacco, and after that, no doubt, the universal substitution of graham bread for hot rolls.

That prohibition has had a damaging effect on business and values here, none will deny; but it is in the constitution. The most bibulous politicians are cowards on the subject and afraid to grapple with the dragon, even Senator Woody having voted for the fool bill that has just passed the senate, and it will be many years before the people of South Dakota can rid themselves of the stupendous frauds. Many good citizens of Dakota are anxiously watching for the result in Nebraska this fall, and if the people of that state have the moral courage to throttle the cranks and avoid the rock on which the people of neighboring states have so signally split, many sober, industrious Dakotans will domicile on the south side of the Missouri river before the close of another year.

BISMARCK INTRIGUING.

A Newspaper Charges the Ex-Chancellor with Opposing the Emperor.

NEW YORK, June 3.—A dispatch from Paris quotes the Nineteenth Century as saying in its Sunday edition: There are proofs that Prince Bismarck is intriguing a little with the German courts as well as abroad to raise difficulties of all sorts in the way of the emperor. There is some talk at Berlin of the removal of several high officials who have been in communication with the ex-chancellor and who are said to be associated with his opposition to the imperial decisions.

Considering the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The sub-committee of the republicans of the senate finance committee today continued its consideration of the tariff bill. Items in the Wood schedule were examined and passed and the sugar schedule was laid over for the present, it being deemed best to await the return of Senators Morrill and Sherman before taking up a subject of such importance.

The sub-committee also passed over without any action the tobacco, mines and agricultural schedules, which with sugar occupy twenty pages of the printed bill.

Coming Railway Changes.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The directors of the "Soo" railway company will meet in this city on Monday next and accept the resignation of President Lowry. F. N. Firrey will be elected to succeed him. It is said that President Vanhorne of the Canadian Pacific will be at the same time chosen a director. Other changes will be made which have not yet been divulged.

The Engineer Was Responsible.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 3.—The coroner's jury has returned a verdict in the bridge railway disaster at Oakland setting forth that the passengers came to their death through the negligence of Engineer Dunard and finding him guilty of manslaughter.

MORE IMPORTERS PROTEST.

New York Men Want the McKinley Measure Modified.

SEVERAL GOOD REASONS GIVEN.

The Action of the Republican Caucus on the Pension Bill Considered a Set-Back for the Conference Committee.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.

The hearing of the New York importers on the tariff bill, which was to have taken place today, was postponed until tomorrow because of the absence of Mr. Morrill and Mr. Sherman, but the importers are on their way here tonight, 200 strong, and have taken all the spare rooms at the Arlington and Riggs house. They have selected a spokesman for each of the interests represented, and protests will be made against an increase of duties in the pending tariff bill.

1. Upon articles which cannot be produced in this country.

2. Upon articles which cannot be grown or manufactured in this country without great and continued assistance from the government.

3. Upon articles which are exported in much greater quantities than imported.

4. Upon raw materials needed in our manufactures.

Also against the giving by the government of large bounties. Estimates will be submitted by experts in dress goods, men's goods and cloakings, silks and velvets, linens, collars and cuffs, laces and embroideries, hoisery, upholstery, braids and braid yarns, buttons, corsets, wool, china and glassware, eye glasses and spectacles, grocers' supplies, cigars, photographers' supplies, dentine cement, bricks, hops, foreign fruit and window glass, showing how unfairly these interests were treated in the bill. The importers will also ask that in order to allay apprehension and restore confidence that the committee shall decide and announce at once that a rebate would be granted on all goods in stock and in bond at the time of the passage of the bill. Under the present situation merchants will not purchase goods that will be affected by the tariff and will make no contracts for future delivery until they know what the duty will be. The unsettled condition of affairs is distressing and is embarrassing every line of trade and manufacture, and some manufacturers are suffering large losses.

The committee on finance, in its consideration of the tariff bill has jumped the sugar schedule as it has all others upon which there is any decided controversy and will leave them until the undisputed portion of the measure has been reviewed.

A DECIDED SET-BACK.

The action of the republican caucus last night on the pension bill was a decided set-back for the conference committee, and as a result its meeting this morning was short and sweet, and it afterward reported that its negotiations had failed. The committee had formally decided upon the terms of the compromise measure, which was to be formulated and accepted by both sides at the session this morning. There was no intention on the part of Mr. Morrill, the chairman of the house commitee, to refer the question to the decision of the caucus, but he intended to sign the conference report and then try to get it through the house, but certain gentlemen who are in favor of more radical legislation than Mr. Morrill considers judicious at this session of congress decided to force the committee back into the position which had originally been taken by the house, and so they secured a decree of the caucus requiring the conferees on the part of the house bill to stick to the measure that passed that body and forbade them to make any concessions to the senate. This defers final action on the bill indefinitely, for the senate will not agree to a service bill at this session and would rather have no legislation at all. As Mr. Davis, the chairman of the committee said today, every proposition contained in the house bill had been brought before the senate and had been voted down, and there were not half a dozen members in the senate in favor of the service bill. "There is a general disposition," said Mr. Davis, "a unanimous desire, you might say, to take care of all the disabled soldiers who cannot earn their own living, and to leave the service pension for future consideration. It is a fixed conviction with nearly every senator that a soldier who has become disabled from any cause whatever, whether in the service or since, to such a degree as to disable him from earning his support ought to be pensioned, provided he has no other income than that derived from his own labor. Bills of this kind have repeatedly passed the senate but they have not been the subject of favorable consideration in the house except once in the Forty-ninth congress when such a bill was passed and vetoed by President Cleveland. The senate committee and the senators unanimously agree that the needs of disabled and dependent soldiers should be provided for in the most liberal manner possible at once, but that the service pension bill can be postponed. A service pension to the survivors of the revolutionary war was not granted until sixty-three years after the war, to the survivors of the war of 1812 until fifty years after, and to the survivors of the Mexican war until forty years after, and the committee did not believe that there should be a service pension for the survivors of the war of the rebellion until at least thirty-five years had expired." Mr. Davis, says too, that there is no time at this session to give a service pension bill proper attention. "It is a measure which will require the most careful consideration to the end that justice may be done both to the soldier and the country. This consideration will necessarily involve the time when such relief should be extended, the amount thereof, ways and means by which the expenditure is to be borne, and above all, whether it can be granted with a due regard to the rights of those pensionable by reason of disability incurred since the expiration of their term of service. Much embarrassment has resulted and must result from an attempt to combine measures of this character."

The senate committee believes, too that the service feature of the house bill will not give satisfaction to the soldiers because it is preferential and invidious. It places the man who served ninety days on the same footing with him who served four years. It compels the youth who enlisted at eighteen and who was discharged a veteran at twenty-three, who thereby lost his chance of education and who is now forty-eight years old, to wait twelve years before his claim for recognition will be entertained. It is well known that the enlistments during the first two years of the war were largely from among the youth of the country; that thereafter, under the imperative necessity of disaster and of the exertion of the full military force of the nation, the older men went, generally as volunteers, sometimes as substitutes and many under compulsion as drafted men, into the service. Those men served for much shorter periods than their comrades, who were veterans when they joined them. It is the opinion of the committee that whenever it is deemed wise to inaugurate a system of service pension it should be done for the benefit of all living soldiers who are honorably discharged, and it is urged with great force that the pension should be graded in proportion to length of service.

On the other hand, the house committee argues that while it is true that service pensions were not granted to the survivors of former wars until a long period of time had elapsed, yet the fact remains that the very principle upon which a service pension at the age of sixty-two years is based is that at that age the soldier is presumed to be past the age of labor and unable longer to engage in the active duties of life and on that account needs the aid of the government that he fought to defend and maintain. If this theory be accepted for the true basis of a service pension, then the question of the length of time which has elapsed after the close of the war does not materially enter in the consideration of the question. A law should be put on the statute books as soon after the close of the war as any of the soldiers have required age.

If it is urged that a longer time should be permitted to pass so that the number of the survivors may be the less and the cost to the government thereby lessened the committee would reply that such a proposition is utterly unworthy of consideration by the representatives of a great government. It is very probable that the house will have to give way to the senate in this matter, and that the senate bill will finally be agreed to without a fight.

PADDOCK'S ADULTERATION BILL.

By a vote of six to three Senator Paddock's committee today instructed him to make a favorable report upon his bill "To prevent poisonous adulteration" and for other purposes. It provides that the secretary of agriculture shall organize in his department a food division and make rules and provisions for its government; that the introduction into any state or territory or foreign country of any article of food or drugs adulterated in such a manner as to be deliterious to health shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment; that this division in the agricultural department shall make examinations of specimens of food and drugs which may be collected from time to time and publish in bulletins the result of such analysis, but the names of manufacturers or venders of such food or drugs analyzed shall in no case be published in such bulletins until after conviction in the courts of violation of this act. And if such examination shall disclose a violation of this law the district attorney is directed to prosecute the manufacturer or vender. The term drug shall include all articles used for food or drink by man, whether simple, mixed or compound. In the case of drugs the definition is made when sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacapœia. If it differs within the knowledge of the seller from the standard of strength, quality or purity according to the tests laid down therein, or if any substance or substances has or have been knowingly mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strengthen so that such product when offered for sale shall be calculated and shall tend to deceive the purchaser, the manufacturer or vender shall be liable to punishment. This undoubtedly includes adulteration of beer and other malt liquors.

NEW NEBRASKA POSTMASTERS.

Cushing, Howard county, Lizzie Glass, vice R. G. Grubbs, resigned; Huxley, Custer county, A. Hendricks, vice J. C. Hendricks, resigned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Commissioner Raum today notified Mr Dorsey of the appointment of Dr. William H. H Hagey as a member of the board of pension examining surgeons at Norfolk, Neb., vice Dr. Daniels. Dr. Hagey's commission was issued today. Mr. Dorsey has recommended the appointment of Dr. O. V. Harris on the board at Chadron when a vacancy occurs.

Sol Davidson, business manager of the Nebraska Tribune, Omaha, stopped here for a few hours on his way to New York. He called upon Senators Paddock and Manderson at the capitol.

South Dakotans are flooding congress with petitions in favor of the Wilson amendment to the interstate commerce law prohibiting the shipment of liquors into prohibition states.

A postoffice has been established at Leslie, Lincoln county, and Mrs. Eddie Palmer has been appointed postmaster

PERRY S. HEATH.

THE LOST FOUND.

Brothers Reunited After a Separation of Fifty Years.

ATCHISON, Kan., June 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Fifty years ago, when he was a young man, A. J. North of this city lost track of his oldest brother, Caleb North, who was a roving school teacher. A week or so ago Mr. North learned as a result of his inquiries that have been kept up for many years, that his brother was in Boise City, Idaho, and very poor. He at once sent for him and the old gentleman is expected to arrive in Atchison tomorrow. He is now sixty-four years old. He had a family, but his wife is dead and his children are scattered. Caleb North will spend the remainder of his life in Atchison at the home of his brother, who is not only generous but well-to-do.

Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota Pensions.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Pensions granted to Nebraskans: Original invalid—Geo. F. Cole, Brewster; Amos Suiff, Elmwood; Frisby N. Richardson, Red Cloud; Lafayette Ritchie, Lincoln; Wm. Wasson, Beatrice.

Iowa: Original invalid—Leander Terrill, Frederick; Henry P. Minton, Kalo; E. Thomas Ervin, Hastings; J. F. Frazier, Missouri Valley; James T. Wolff, Keokuk; Waldo J. Medearis, Fort Dodge; John McLean, Elma; Lewis H. Bradshaw, Des Moines; Morrison Collins, Lineville; Wm. H. Nelings, Monona; Thomas Elder, Lewisburg. Original widows, etc.—Martha A., widow of Alex Myers, Shell Rock; Eliza, widow of James Barrow, Norwood.

South Dakota: Re-issue and increase—Robert T. Sedam, St. Lawrence.

A Picnic With the Usual Results.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A Sunday school picnic at McAdory springs thirty miles west of here ended in a fight. One man was killed outright and several were badly wounded. A crowd of young men who attended the picnic had a keg of beer hid in the woods and all of them became intoxicated. A free fight was the result and George Roebuck's head was split open with a hatchet. It is not known who struck the fatal blow. Al Simpson and David Hendricks received wounds which may prove fatal. The fight broke up the picnic and women and children ran screaming into the woods. Several children were lost for several hours.

The Gun Boat Bennington.

CHESTER, Pa., June 3.—The United States gun boat Bennington was launched at Roche's ship yard at noon in the presence of a large company. She is the twin companion of the Concord. Her length is 230 feet, extreme breadth 36 feet, displacement 1700 tons. Her armament consists of six six-inch breech loading rifles, a secondary battery of eight rapid firing guns and revolving cannon, rail and tripod mounts; also eight torpedo guns and a complete outfit.

The Amalgamated Association.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 3.—The annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers opened in this city this morning with 260 delegates present from all parts of the country. The session was taken up almost entirely with organization and nothing of interest transpired. The convention will be in session about two weeks.

Two Congressional Nominations.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 3.—Hon. Thomas M. Bayne, congressman from the Twenty-third district, refused a renomination today and Colonel William Stone, United States district attorney, was nominated. It the Twenty-second district Hon. John Dalzell was nominated.

Mixed Result in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 3.—Returns from the state are very meagre. The election of Hermann (rep.) for congress is assured. The governor is in doubt, with the chances in favor of Pennoyer (dem.) The republicans elect the remainder of the state ticket and a majority of both houses of the legislature.

Bond Offerings.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Bonds offered: $2,000 at $1.02½.

THEY THINK HE WILL ACCEPT.

Goddard the Probable Chairman of the Western Passenger Association.

AN APPOINTMENT CAUSES SURPRISE.

Midgley, Chairman of the Freight Association, Makes His Report—He Does Some Unmerciful Scoring—Railway Notes.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A committee was appointed today by the general passenger agents to select a chairman for the western states passenger association. The membership of the committee is as follows: Assistant General Manager Tucker of the St. Paul, General Manager Chappell of the Alton, Vice President Newman of the Northwestern, Vice President Harris of the Burlington, General Manager St. John of the Rock Island, and General Manager Hayes of the Wabash. Four of the six members have already expressed a wish that ex-Vice President Goddard of the Achison accept the office, and it is altogether likely he will be the unanimous choice of the committee if he will accept. Mr. Goddard himself will say nothing on the subject. This has led the committee to hope he would accept. When the committee formally announces its choice it is understood the general passenger agents will acquiesce unanimously. The committee also undertakes the duty of securing new signatures to the agreement, and if possible of inducing every line, great and small, in the old western states and present trans-Missouri territory, to join. The re-organization meeting will be called as soon as the committee is ready to report.

One of the greatest surprises of the year in railroad circles was the appointment today of A. J. Earling as general manager of the St. Paul road. Mr. Earling has made a wide reputation as general superintendent, a position he has held on the St. Paul for years. The appointment does not change the duties of any of the present officers, as Mr. Earling will be as heretofore entirely in the operating department. His position exactly corresponds to that of General Manager Whitman, of the Northwestern.

Assistant General Superintendent W. G. Collins has been promoted to the office of general superintendent.

Chairman Midgley, chairman of the southwestern division of the Freight association, today made his report. It consists mostly of statistics of traffic. The most interesting feature is a statement showing that the lines in his association had not reported nearly $1,000,000 of traffic, which the rules of the association demand shall be reported to the cent. It is supposed by the charitable that this discrepancy is due to carelessness, but the white winged competitors of the derelict roads claim all the unreported traffic represents that which was manipulated.

The total traffic of the lines in Mr. Midgley's association, those running between Chicago and Kansas City and St. Louis and Kansas City, was, for 1889, 3,215,769 tons as against 1,554,210 tons in 1888. The revenue therefrom was $11,291,665 in 1889 against $5,558,147 in 1888. The average earnings per ton, excluding lumber, was $4.50 west-bound and $3.28 east-bound, an increase of 46 cents west-bound and 8 cents east-bound. Forty thousand three hundred and ninety-four cars of live stock were shipped at an average rate of $25 a car, a decrease of $31 a car over 1888. Of the west bound tonnage 68 per cent went via Kansas City; 20 per cent via St. Joseph; 2 per cent each via Atchison and Leavenworth, and 7 per cent via other junction points. The east bound percentages were practically the same. In 1889 coal traffic filled the largest number of cars, 5,455. Beer came next with 3,045, while oil was a poor third, with sugar fourth. Midgley scores his lines unmercifully for manipulating and reducing rates and again insists that the era of stable rates can only come with pooling either the business or earnings.

At the Chicago and Western Indiana and belt line annual meetings today V. T. Mallott, receiver of the Chicago & Atlantic, was elected president. W. J. Breyfoyle was elected a director in place of J. B. Carson. The other officers remain the same.

Promoted from the Ranks.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 3.—President Miller of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, this morning announced the appointment of A. J. Earling as general manager and W. J. Collins as general superintendent. The appointment takes effect July 1. Both appointees are old employes.

The Pennsylvania Makes a Showing.

PITTSBURG, June 3.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania company was held in this city today. The annual report of the board of directors for 1889 was submitted and approved. It showed a profit for the year, after paying all expenses, interest on bonded debts, rentals, etc., of $728,000, against a loss for the previous year of $75,000. There will be a board meeting in Philadelphia tomorrow, when the election of officers will take place.

Census Takers Resign.

NEW YORK, June 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The first day of census taking was a success. A rough estimate of the number of names taken places it at 50,000. The scene at the office of Supervisor Murray was an animated one this morning. Some of them came to resign. Among them was Abraham Alexander, who had the twentieth and thirtieth election districts of the eighth assembly district. Alexander said that he could not stand the work. He found that running up and down stairs in the tenement houses was more exercise than he cared for. Alexander produced a physician's certificate to prove that he was sick and was allowed to resign. About fifteen resignations have been received by Supervisor Murray since yesterday morning. The supervisor was busy filling these vacancies this morning.

Paddock's Substitute.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Senator Paddock today reported favorably from the committee on agriculture a substitute for all the pure food bills which have been introduced in the senate. The bill provides that there shall be organized in the department of agriculture a food division, whose chief shall receive $4,000 per annum, and be charged with the duty of procuring and having analyzed samples of the food or drugs sold in any state or territory other than where manufactured. The introduction into any state or territory from another state or territory of any adulterated food or drug is prohibited under a penalty of fine and imprisonment. Persons are required under penalty to submit for analysis samples of food, drink or drugs, and an official analysis may be made of such articles whenever the same is demanded by any responsible person.

Rebuked the Police.

CHICAGO, June 3.—John Kaiser, the New York anarchist whom the police arrested on the suspicion of knowing something about the placing of the bomb near the Haymarket monument, was released by Judge Tulley this morning on a writ of habeas corpus. The judge rebuked the police for holding Kaiser without a warrant and for not allowing his friends to see him.

The Wild Parsnip Victims.

KINGSTON, Ont., June 3.—Four members of the family poisoned by eating wild parsnips near Lake George, are now dead, and it is learned that the other three will die.

The Congo Tariff.

BRUSSELS, June 3.—All the delegates to the anti-slavery conference, with the exception of those of the United States, have formally adhered to the Congo tariff as defined by the convention.

MILLER VS ELLIOTT.

Majority Report in the Seventh South Carolina Contest.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The majority report in the case of Miller vs Elliott from the Seventh South Carolina district was submitted to the house committee today. The entire South Carolina registration and election laws are declared unconstitutional. The basis for this declaration is that the state law imposes a number of restrictions upon the exercise of the right of suffrage which are in conflict with the state constitution. The report also states that a number of negroes have been compelled by poverty, while waiting the maturing of their cotton crops, to negotiate their registration certificates to traders, who immediately sent them to political headquarters, with the result that the negroes are permanently disfranchised.

The report cites that in certain precincts the ballot boxes were separated in the case of each office and that the voters were deceived by the intentional shifting of the boxes, so that the judges of election were able to throw out all of the ballots cast in the wrong boxes. "There was also," says the report, "evidence of ballot box stuffing." Summing up it is found that taking the position most favorable to the sitting members Contestant Miller had a majority of 757, while if the law is strictly followed, his majority will reach 1,448.

Wilson of Missouri will prepare the minority report.

TOO SINFUL TO LIVE.

A Young Girl Suicides Because of Her Imagined Wickedness.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Maud E. Fisher, a religious girl eighteen years old, committed suicide yesterday in New Britain, Conn., by drowning herself in the reservoir because she thought she was too wicked to live. The girl was a member of the Episcopal church. She was known as a most zealous Christian and was blameless in her life, but was constantly complaining that she was unable to live up to the exalted saintly ideal which she had set up for herself. She kept a little diary in which she recorded daily the story of her struggles, her victories and her defeats. In her diary she wrote the words: "Tonight I shall go down street and shall also go to church, then shall go away forever to the reservoir."

This programme was observed to the letter. At 6 o'clock she walked to the center of town, where she met two of her nearest friends, who walked back with her. They parted within sight of Maud's home.

"Good bye, girls," she said; "I am going to the reservoir and you will not see me again."

The young ladies were startled and after kissing Maud followed her at a distance, but soon lost sight of her. They could not see whether she entered her father's house or not. Finally they went to the Fisher home and related what Maud had said.

"Is she home yet?" they asked.

"No," said her mother, "but she will be presently."

At this moment Maud was sitting on the rocks on the brink of the reservoir. Maud took off her hat and placed it with her shawl on the ground. Then she took off one shoe. As she untied the other she saw a carriage coming up the hill. Instantly she rose and plunged into the pool. Two young men drove up as she sank the last time, saw the clothing on the bank, realized what had occurred, and drove hastily back to town, where they told the story. The body was recovered within an hour.

BLOCKED A BOLD SCHEME.

Plans of Corrupt Politicians Spoiled by Governor Thayer's Action.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It is generally understood here that Governor Thayer had other and very important reasons for revoking the call for an extra session than those stated in the counter proclamation. It has been whispered here that the governor might soon make public some very sensational facts in connection with the men who sought to use him to promote their selfish and wicked ends.

Your correspondent met the governor today and asked him if he had anything to say on the subject.

"It is true I had other reasons than the one mentioned in my proclamation for revoking the call for an extra session. I found the vast preponderance of public sentiment throughout the state against it," said the governor. "I have been astonished at receiving petitions from alliance lodges asking me not to call a special session of the legislature. I did not desire to force it upon the people. I have no policy to carry out in opposition to theirs. I yield to the will of the people."

"It is claimed, governor, that you are withholding some very sensational facts in reference to the part taken by certain politicians in attempting to bring about an extra session?"

"This may or may not be true. I will say, however, that I had other and stronger reasons than have yet been made public for the revocation. I am not yet ready to make them public, but may in the future. I know positively that I have, by rescinding the call, smashed some villainous schemes of corrupt politicians."

A Successful Suit for Damages.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The St. Paul city railway tonight sent Miss Emma L. Thurson of Milwaukee a check for $8,500. On the afternoon of January 27, 1888, a cable train ran away on Selby avenue hills, one person being killed and twenty injured. Among the latter was Miss Thurson. She was thrown against the stove and held there by the other passengers until burned in such a horrible manner that her life was for a long time despaired of. For two months she lay ill at the hotel Ryan and her lawyers brought suit for $26,000. She was given a verdict of $8,500 and the case appealed to the supreme court. Today the railway company withdrew the appeal and paid the full amount of the verdict.

A Heavy Failure in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The heaviest failure in Minnesota, outside of the twin cities, in many years occurred today at New Prague, Scott county, where Michael Summer, a merchant and operator of a large mill, made an assignment to Julius H. Ackerman of Shakopee. The liabilities are $110,000 and the assets are estimated at $100,000. The inability to dispose of the flour on hand is given as the cause of the assignment. The debts, which are large, are mostly to Minneapolis and Chicago business men.

Training Stables Burned.

FRANKLIN, Pa., June 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The training stable on Miller & Sibley's stock farm, adjoining this city, was completely destroyed by fire shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon. All the animals, comprising twenty head of trotting horses, valued at $250,000, were gotten out unharmed through the superior discipline and heroic efforts of the employes. One employe was seriously but not dangerously trampled on. The origin of the fire is unknown. The total loss is about $7,500.

A Praiseworthy Ordinance Passed.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The eight hour ordinance has unanimously passed the council, and hereafter all city employes will have to work but eight hours a day. The ordinance was introduced by Mr. Pace, but there has been considerable filibustering in regard to it, and an effort was made to pocket and thereby squelch it. The Knights of Labor met last Sunday and passed resolutions favoring it and appointed a committee to look after it. This has had the effect of bringing it not only to a vote but to a unanimous passage.

MEETING OF IOWA MASONS.

A Large Attendance at the Opening of the Grand Lodge.

THE SCOTTISH RITE QUESTION.

Grand Master Gamble Delivers His Annual Address—The Des Moines River Land Suits on Trial—Hawkeye News.

OTTUMWA, Ia., June 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The opening day of the grand lodge was largely attended. The chief interest centers in the Scottish rite controversy. Grand Master Gamble in his annual address reviewed at length the troubles in the lodges and courts growing out of the attempt to crush Cernauism. He declared that the Cernau and York rite masonry cannot peacefully and harmoniously occupy the same territory and each maintain their independence. The time has arrived for definite, specific and effectual legislation, to the end that this annoying element of discord may be effectually and briefly eliminated from our midst.

The committee on jurisprudence reported amendments to the law so as to give Cernau Masons until August 1 to take demits from a blue lodge or else renounce consistories, otherwise to be subject to trial and expulsion by the grand lodge. This was made a special order for Wednesday morning, when a heated discussion is expected.

The grand secretary criticised the report of Representative Robbins and the action of the Illinois grand lodge, which rebuked Iowa for mixing in the controversy. The grand secretary's reflections on Robbins, who has represented Iowa for years, and is very prominent, called forth a protest and the matter was referred to a committee to report tomorrow.

Most of the talk in and out of the lodge is the Scottish Rite controversy. The grand officers are evidently bound to crush Cerneauism, but sentiment is strengthening that the grand lodge has nothing whatever to do with the controversy, and the Cerneauites are very hopeful.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following decisions were rendered by the supreme court today:

William Winter vs the Central Iowa railroad company, appellant; Cerro Gordo district; affirmed.

R. R. Grotte vs John R. Schmidt, appellant; Carroll district; affirmed.

W. S. Mayre, assignee of Cocke & Morgan, appellant vs Council Bluffs savings bank; Pottawattamie district; affirmed.

Carleton S. Miller, appellant vs Joseph Beardsley; Fremont district; reversed.

W. W. Wilkins vs Frank B. Severance et al, appellants; Sioux district; reversed.

Mary J. Remer vs city council of the city of Burlington, acting as a board of equalization, appellants; Des Moines district; affirmed.

Albert B. Turner vs A. J. Hardin et al, appellants; Lee district; affirmed.

M. W. Matthews, appellant, vs the city of Cedar Rapids and L. W. Mansfield; Linn district; reversed

State vs Claus Voss, Henry Kahler, Thers Boe, George Taina and Edward Conery, proceeding by certiorari originally commenced the supreme court; judgment for plaintiff.

William H. Dent, appellant, vs W. E. Powell et al. Woodbury district, reversed.

State vs Orbit Thorp, appellant; Appanoose district; affirmed.

The Aultman Taylor Company vs F. H. Trainer, appellant; Ida district; reversed.

William Miller vs T. M. Terkeldson and others, appellants; Jasper district; affirmed.

J. C. Swift vs W. H. Ward, appellant; Polk district; reversed, Beck dissenting.

Skipped with the New Love.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A rumor is current about the city to the effect that ex-Deputy County Auditor C. B. Kaufman has skipped, leaving his wife and family and running off with Mrs. Nellie Blair, a pretty dressmaker, the divorced wife of William Blair. Mr. Kaufman resigned his position in the auditor's office about a month ago to take a position with a mortgage company, and it was thought that he had gone east on business, but it is said that he went away with the woman on Saturday last.

Severe Electrical Storms.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Severe electrical storms prevailed tonight and today. Last evening lightning struck the butcher shop of J. B. Hawkins, and an employe named Bennett was seriously injured.

Des Moines River Lands.

FORT DODGE, Ia., June 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The famous suit of the United States against the Des Moines river land company came up before the United States court here today. The suit is brought to settle the question of the ownership of 110,000 acres of land valued at $2,000,000. This is the land from which hundreds of settlers were evicted by the river land company in the fall of 1888. The suit will settle the title for good.

HIS SCHEME FAILED TO WORK.

A Swindler Tries to Make People Believe He Has Been Drowned.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., June 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—James Christie, a well known young farmer living near Fletcher's lake, came to this city last week and obtained $800 from the banks on notes to which were forged the names of farmers living in his neighborhood. Christie then called on an insurance agent and took out a policy of $5,000 on his life. While the policy was being written up Christie purchased a suit of clothes, shoes and hat. Going home he gave the policy to his wife and ate his supper. About 8 o'clock a neighbor called and the two went swimming in the lake near by. Christie swam out into deep water before his companion undressed. In a few moments Christie called to his friend on the bank, saying that he had cramps, and to get a boat near by and come to his rescue. The boat was secured but Christie had disappeared. The lake was dragged for two days and nights in search of Christie. His clothes on the bank were found where he took them off, and tracks were discovered yesterday of a barefooted man going towards Christie's house from the lake. A peculiar shaped toe, which marked itself in the foot prints and which tallies with Christie's foot, settles the fact in the minds of the neighbors that Christie made his way homeward while his friend was getting the boat, and donning the new outfit which he purchased left the country. Christie was heavily in debt.

To Sell to the Big Four.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 3.—At the annual meeting of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute railroad company held here yesterday, it was decided to give sixty days' notice of a special meeting to be held for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to sell the main line to the "Big Four" for $10,000,000. The report for 1889 showed the gross earnings amounted to $1,110,000, an increase of $161,000 over the preceding year. The operating expenses were $649,000, an increase of $100,000.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The annual convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters met here today. Of the delegates outside the state the majority were from Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Canada. Nothing but organization was accomplished at today's session. The convention will last three days.