PART I

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1-8.

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A MATTER OF DIPLOMACY.

Significance of Chancellor Caprivi's Coming Visit to the Czar.

SETTLING THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

Prospect That Negotiations Will be Reopened—Bismarck Asked to be a Candidate for the Reichstag.

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BERLIN, June 14.—The semi-official announcement that Chancellor Caprivi will accompany Emperor William on a visit to the czar in August converts the meeting from an exchange of imperial courtesies into a diplomatic event. Prior to the visit Italian Premier Crispi will come here for a conference with Caprivi after seeing Austrian Premier Kalnoky. These moves have a distinct relation to a renewal of the negotiations for a settlement of the Bulgarian question. Russia persists in refusing to recognize Prince Ferdinand, but will recognize Bulgarian Premier Stambouloff. The government, after the departure of Ferdinand, will send a Russian commissioner to offer the Bulgarian people as an alternative candidates for the throne the duke of Lenchtenberg or Prince Karl, son of the king of Sweden. The duke of Lenchtenberg, having married a Montenegrien princess, has less chance of acceptance by the European powers. Prince Karl is sure of the English government's support. After the election of a prince the Stambouloff ministry will be dissolved and replaced by a Stambouloff-Zankoff coalition. M. Stambouloff is ready to sacrifice Prince Ferdinand if his own position be assured as a result of the arrangement. Whatever may be the issues of the meeting at St. Petersburg they will not involve a change of relations in the dreibund. Signor Crispi goes to Friederichsruhe after seeing Chancellor von Caprivi.

The German, Russian and English diplomats at Constantinople are to be replaced by new men, who will work together on a more friendly footing. The tendency of these changes is rather favorable to a renewal of the czar's influence in the Balkans, but not anything approaching his former dominance there, so Austria may accept.

Although the vote of the committee on the army bill approves the essential features of the measure, its ultimate fate is uncertain. The cartellers and centrists formed the majority, but Dr. Windthorst qualified his vote by declaring that it must not be held as prejudicing his final decision. He said that during the adjournment he would endeavor to ascertain the feeling of the country on the subject. At a meeting of centrists Dr. Windthorst announced that he had positive information that a dissolution of the reichstag had been resolved upon in case the military credits were not fully conceded. The Prussian members of the party thereupon advised the acceptance of the military bill. The south German members advocated opposition to the measure unless the term of service in the army be reduced and expressed readiness to face the threats of a dissolution with the centrists separated unpledged to vote as a party. The government calculates that even if a section of the centre party should join the freisinnige-Volkerpartei-socialist coalition the bill would still have a small majority, but if the bulk of the centrists should vote against it the measure would be doomed.

The Cologne Gazette, predicting a dissolution of the reichstag, urges the government to restrict suffrage. The paper contends that a mere dissolution will not suffice to secure the defeat of the opposition, which might return stronger than before. It is significant that Dr. Windthorst held out as a reason for his assent to the bill, suggestions that were ominous of the course the government might take. He said: "If we reject the bill we bring upon ourselves great dangers. It is not the dissolution that I fear, but I dread what will happen afterward."

Herr Richter has asked what these words mean, adding that they will not alter the fresinnige vote. There has been sent to the reichstag a large number of petitions against an increase of the army credit. Among the places represented by these protests are Dresden, Chemniz, Hamburg, Munich, Glogau, Meimar, Wurtemburg and Hesse.

The hostile reports to the effect that the emperor is becoming more and more enraged over the revelations made by Prince Bismarck in interviews and that he intends to muzzle the ex-chancellor are laughed over in the prince's circle. Another idea that is dawning upon the unfriendly critics is whether the statements made to the special correspondents were not arranged with the previous knowledge and concurrence of Chancellor von Caprivi. Prince Bismarck's studiously unstudied conferences have already assisted the foreign office to a clearer view of the tendencies of foreign opinion and has also helped to harmonize Caprivi's relations with several foreign ministers. It is now perceived that his seeming frankness reveals little and can not embarrass the government. Pending changes in the minor states include the retirement of Baron von Mattnacht, premier of Wurtemburg, Count von Fabrice, premier of Saxony, and Dr. Turbar, premier of Baken. When Bismarck retired these were bound to follow.

A deputation of conservatives from the Fourth district of Potsdam has urged Bismarck to accept the candidacy for a seat in the reichstag made vacant by the death of Wedell. Bismarck promised to give the proposition favorable consideration, and this is taken to mean that he will stand. Members of the reichstag already foresee that the prince's presence there will produce the grouping of a new party under his lead.

The new party under his lead is composed of conservatives, old national liberals and a small section of the moderate freisinnige party. This group will prominently represent the smaller land owners, manufacturers and bankers who are opponents of the pro-socialist policy and is certain to secure the support of a number of centrists, thus forming a strong combination.

Herr Krupp has been the guest of Prince Bismarck since Wednesday.

Baron von Lutz, who recently resigned the premiership of Bavaria, is serious ill.

The Berlin Post announces that the government has increased the duties on bourse dealings in lottery tickets and sugar.

Prince Albert of Prussia, the regent of Brunswick, has symptoms of apoplexy, and notwithstanding all details, it is probable that he will resign and Prince Henry will become regent.

Empress Augusta Victoria is recovering from her attack of nettle rash. She will not accompany Emperor William on his trip to Norway. On the 25th she goes with her family to Ems.

Congressman Taylor Renominated.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Congressman Abner Taylor of the First Illinois district was renominated today.

WANT A NEW COUNT.

Kansas City's Census Enumeration Stirs Up a Rumpus.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This city is wildly excited tonight over the condition of the census enumeration that closed today. A morning paper today showed that if the census was allowed to stand the city will be shown with a population of less than one hundred thousand. The same paper will in the morning publish several columns showing long lists of people who were missed by the enumerators, and a new census will be demanded. The census enumerators all claim that the payment of 2 cents a head for persons taken is not anything like what the work is worth, and a strike for the rest of the engagement is seriously threatened. Hundreds of letters containing names of persons not counted are pouring into the newspaper offices, and the census is the sole topic of conversation. Superintendent Miller's office is besieged, and that official is being run half crazy by the demands made upon him. However, in spite all the names missed, the actual population of Kansas City will fall several thousand short of the reckoning of experts.

CROPS IN DAKOTA.

The Prospects in Both States Better Than for Five Years.

HURON, S.D., June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The crop reports from thirty-eight North and South Dakota counties, received today at the United States signal office, show that in South Dakota the outlook is better than for several years, so far as the wheat crop is concerned. Showers are frequent and the ground sufficiently moist for some time to come.

Wheat is a good color and growing rapidly. The acreage is from five to eight per cent less than for former years, but there is a corresponding increased acreage devoted to flax and corn.

Only one county, Buffalo, reports rain needed, and nearly every county in South Dakota reports more or less damage to corn from cut worms. Their ravages have been more disastrous than last year.

Corn is growing rapidly and promises well. In most localities worms are disappearing and no further trouble is anticipated. One or two counties report damage to flax roots by some new insect but it is thought the hot weather will kill them.

In Northern Dakota reports are more favorable than last week and the outlook decidedly better. There is ample moisture and, except in localities where high winds blow the seed out of the ground, wheat is booming and farmers greatly encouraged. Altogether the prospects in both states are better than for five years.

IOWA NEWS.

Heavy Rain and Hail Storms.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—One of the heaviest rain storms ever known here occurred this afternoon, when four inches fell in two hours. Considerable hail fell, accompanied by a high wind. Much damage to crops has been occasioned. Various parts of the city are flooded, the water standing two and three feet deep in many places, and every basement in the city is full of water.

Reports just coming in from neighboring towns show that the railroads have sustained serious washouts in consequence of the fearful downpour of rain this afternoon. Washouts on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern road north of here will delay trains several hours. On the Milwaukee road between here and Dubuque a number of washouts have occurred, and trains will not be run before tomorrow, while the Illinois Central tracks for eight or ten miles north are inundated and all traffic is suspended. No serious washouts are reported south. The Cedar river at this point has risen over two feet since 4 o'clock this afternoon.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This section was visited by a severe hail storm this morning which broke many window lights and did serious damage to crops.

Fraudulent Use of the Mails.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—L. A. Simmons, a cigar dealer, has been arrested for using the government mails for fraudulent purposes, and taken before the United States commissioner at Dubuque. Under the name of Carl McGuffy he sent out circulars to retail dealers offering for $5 to show them how they could avoid the profit of the wholesaler. In return he forwarded a list of the leading cigar manufacturers of the United States.

Instructed for Henderson.

WATERLOO, Ia., June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Black Hawk county republican convention met today and instructed for Hon. D. B. Henderson for congress. This gives him the votes of Franklin, Bremer, Buchanan and Black Hawk counties. Black Hawk county has instructed for McFarland for secretary of state, Lyon for auditor and Pray for clerk of the supreme courts.

A Motor Jumps the Track.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—An electric car jumped the track this morning and crashed into the stone curbing near the city hall, badly wrecking the car and throwing the motorman to the cement walk with such force as to seriously, if not fatally, injured him. Passengers in the car were badly shaken, but none injured. The cause of the accident is unexplainable.

Killed by Lightning.

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Albert Ries, aged sixteen, while plowing in a field near this city yesterday, was killed by lightning. The horses were also killed.

Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota Pensions.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Pensions granted Nebraskans: Original invalid—Northrup M. Hyde, Middleburg; Yellow Defsies, Hickman: William Craig, Bennett; John E. Hatron, Bartley; Cornelius Reasor, Cozad; Benjamin Sinclair, Fort Omaha; James Miller, Litchfield. Increase—Stephen V. Brewer, (deceased) Gordon; Louis Hill, Omaha.

Iowa: Original—David M. Clark, Belle Plaine; Charles Cook, Boone; William Clark, Whiting; Isaac Bachelder, Akron; William L. Gillmore, Calliope; John Emberson, Marion; James A. Johnson, West Burlington. Increase—Reuben G. Tine, Tipton; Delancy M. Parcher, Brooks; Thomas W. Hatcher, Mechanisburg; Waldo D. Churchill, Milford; Levi P. Richards, Garden Grove. Reissue and increase—Jeremiah Reggs, Leighton. Original widows—Louisa, widow of George Sellers, Monroe. Mexican widows—Anna M., widow of Gerhard Lammers, Breda.

South Dakota: Original—Charles Vesper, Tindall. Increase—Adrian E. Rathbun, Raymond.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The following confirmations were made by the senate today: D. C. Hall, receiver of public moneys at Scotia, Neb.; Henry Keerl, postmaster at Mason City, Ia.

Election of Officers at Beatrice.

BEATRICE, Neb., June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Lieutenant A. A. Reed was elected captain, A. J. Glick first lieutenant and S. S. Anderson second lieutenant of company C, First regiment, Nebraska national guards, last night.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity: Fair weather.

For Nebraska and South Dakota: Fair, slightly warmer, except stationary temperature in eastern portion, variable winds.

For Iowa: Fair, preceded by rain in extreme eastern portion, stationary temperature, northerly winds, becoming variable.

WILL ADOPT A NEW POLICY.

French Royalists Abandon Hopes of Reestablishing a Monarchy.

MR. EDISON'S RIGHTS ARE DISPUTED.

The Eiffel Tower Will Be Preserved—The Exactions of Passports from Americans Who Reside Abroad Continues.

PARIS, June 14.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The speech of the count of Paris at Richmond on Thursday evening, praising the action of his son, the duke of Orleans, in returning to France in spite of the decree of exile against the Orleans family, and seeking to serve his time in the French army, provokes no feeling here in government circles, neither has it aroused any enthusiasm among the royalists.

Some of the royalist papers of the widest circulation and influence go so far as to say that for the present, at least, hope of the re-establishment of a monarchy must be abandoned. The duty now incumbent on the royalist party, they urge, is to try and adapt itself to the republic to increase its influence in politics and to gain control of the government.

The Figaro has recently published several strong articles, in which it urges this policy upon the royalists. Indeed, the newspapers find in a speech delivered the other day by M. Constans, minister of the interior, a disposition to take a more favorable view of the tendencies of the royalist party.

Mr. Bursual, the French electrician, has been presented to M. Julius Roche, minister of commerce. M. Roche declares that M. Bursual is a rival of Edison and that he is the real inventor of the telephone, having discovered and applied the principle twenty years in advance of either Edison or Bell. M. Roche has instructed Mr. Bursual to undertake the improvement of the extremely defective telephone service of Paris and the provinces.

The pictures owned by the late M. Crabb, a Belgian senator, which were sold in this city on Thursday, brought unprecedented prices.

The vote in the chamber of deputies this week in favor of preserving the famous machinery hall of the late exposition building will probably prove final. This will leave three permanent buildings, besides the Eiffel tower, as memorials of the exposition, against one permanent building left after the exposition of 1878—the trocadero.

The recent debate in the German reichstag on the continued exaction of passports from travelers in Alsace-Lorraine shows that no relief from this vexatious annoyance to Americans can be expected. The severity of the rule enforced on the frontier has within the last year or two more than doubled the passport business of the American legislation here.

Americans who have for a long time been residents abroad and who are unable to swear to any fixed intention of returning home within a reasonable numbea of years continue to find difficulty in getting pass ports under the instructions issued by Mr. Bayard, when secretary of state, which are still in force.

Mr. William C. Whitney, ex-secretary of the American navy, and his wife, left Paris today on their return to New York. Among the guests present at th e banquet given in their honor by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American minister, last night were many noted people.

Henry Gardner of Niantic, Conn., has been awarded the highest prize for figure drawing at the ecole des beau art sux. This is the first time in the history of the school that an American has received this distinction.

She Spurned His Love.

OVERTON, Neb., June 14.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Hoeft, the suicide, who died here yesterday morning, was from Cedar Bluffs, Saunders county, and was en route to Colorado. He was traveling with J. M. Atmore. After leaving West Kearney yesterday he talked jocosely about his best girl there, who had turned him off for another who had more money.

After dinner he started on ahead of the team with a gun on his shoulder, and bidding his friend goodbye, said: "It will only require two bullets." It was at this time, while he was alone, as he afterward confessed, that he took the fatal dose.

Last night, after he had become too weak to write, he dictated a letter to a friend, stating his case and bidding him farewell. At Odissa he mailed to his lost lady love at West Kearney the letters he had received from her.

The Coming Assembly at Crete.

CRETE, Neb, June 14.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Present indications point to the most successful time during the coming assembly that Crete has ever known. The programme issued is the best that has ever been gotten out, both in quality and style. The names of the principal speakers attract attention everywhere.

The fact that the Crete Chautauqua assembly is founded upon purely Chautauqua ideas and principles gives it prestige over everything else and means a great deal to the people who are coming to Crete for the benefit and recreation to be derived at that place.

Things are becoming exceedingly lively on the grounds and Superintendent Waterman is getting letters every day from people desiring to attend. Present indications show that the coming assembly will be the most successful in its history.

High Water in Illinois.

CHICAGO, June 14.—A special from Dixon, Ill., says: Rain has fallen here continually since yesterday noon. The Rock river is rapidly rising and great fears are felt that another freshet like that of 1881 will visit the city. Dispatches from along the river north of this city state that the water is also rapidly rising.

Our Mary Will Wed.

NEW YORK, June 14.—At Bromton oratory, London, Tuesday morning next Mary Anderson will wed Antonio Navarro of New York. The ceremony will be performed by Cardinal Manning. The wedding is to be as private as possible. The only persons who will attend are members of the two families.

The Death Roll.

SAN JOSE, Cal., June 14.—Captain William Warren, a prominent fruit grower, died suddenly at his residence this morning. Captain Warren was the first white settler in Japan and built the first European house there in 1859. He was also the foundor of the first Masonic lodge in Japan.

A Restraining Order Issued.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Master in Chancery Boisen issued a restraining order this mornmorning which will operate as a stop in the negotiations for the transfer of the Union stock yards company pending final litigation.

Denver Plumbers on a Strike.

DENVER, Colo., June 14.—Three hundred plumbers joined the striking carpenters and mill men today. There are now about 2,300 men on a strike, with good prospects of being increased next week by plasterers, bricklayers and hod men.

Two Arrests at Beatrice.

BEATRICE, Neb., June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Jack Workman and Thomas Gray were arrested in Fairbury last night and brought here for safe keeping in the county jail, charged with stealing a pair of horses, spring wagon, harness and saddle near Adams, this county, in February last. The culprits will be given a hearing Monday.

BIG RAINSTORM IN ILLINOIS.

Joliet and Rockford Visited by a Big Flood.

JOLIET, Ill., June 14.—The heaviest and most damaging rain ever known here fell last night, commencing with a water spout, which completely inundated the northern and southern portion of the city. At an early hour this morning people in the southern part of the city were compelled to move out in boats. Small outbuildings floated around and men and boys were sailing about on rafts and boats picking up articles of household furniture. An old lady living near Hickory creek was rescued just before her house was carried away. Street car tracks in many places are three feet under water and the electric road is stopped. Great damage to fences and gardens has been done. There are five feet of water in the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern railroad depot. Many railroad bridges in this vicinity are washed out and trains delayed. A number of horses were drowned. The flood began subsiding this afternoon.

A Deluge at Rockford.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 14.—Never since 1857, when the waters rose and overwhelmed nearly all of Rockford, has such a disastrous flood visited this section as last evening. It is estimated that the damage to property will reach half a million dollars. Beginning at 8:30, the rain fell in torrents for three hours, accompanied by vivid lightning and deafening thunder. In a short time every street was a river and soon devastating floods were sweeping through the Kent and Keith creek valleys. Each creek drains an immense area of territory and from every side came water until the creeks became destructive torrents. Down the Keith creek district came a flood, sweeping everything before it. The banks of the creek soon overflowed and spread over the lowlands, filling cellars, creeping up into first stories of houses and driving people from beds. The basement stores of the Co-operative and Forest City furniture factories were flooded many feet deep. Lumber piles beside factories were picked up and carried along, planks and heavy timbers proving battering rams which took down bridges spanning the creek at Railroad avenue and Sixth and Fifth streets. The fire department and police worked hard all night conveying people from the flooded districts to places of shelter. Men, women and children were out in the rain, all terribly excited. Many fled from their houses when the water began to run into their cellars, fearing they were about to be carried away. So far as can be learned no lives were lost.

The city this morning presented a scene of desolation. The entire lower portion was a lake covered with floating debris. The Illinois Central and Milwaukee railroad bridges were swept away and several hundred feet of the Milwaukee embankment washed out. These railroad companies are the heaviest losers, Many cattle and sheep were drowned and considerable damage done to residences which were flooded. The waters receded today almost as quickly as they had risen, but it will be some time before the damage inflicted can be repaired. Many poor people living in the lower districts suffered almost complete destruction of their houses.

Electrical Storm at Aurora.

AURORA, Ill., June 14.—One of the heaviest electrical storms known in years visited this section last night. The rain fell in torrents. Trees, houses, the cotton factory and brewery were struck by lightning and considerable damage done.

Fishing Party Struck by Lightning.

PARIS, Ky., June 14.—A terrific lightning and thunder storm passed over the northern part of this county yesterday afternoon. Two of a fishing party were killed and two others badly injured. When the storm came up they took shelter under a cattle trough. The lightning struck it with the result as above.

Quincy Visited.

QUINCY, Ill., June 14.—Quincy was struck by a furious rain storm this morning, and for an hour the rain poured down in sheets and many cellars are flooded. Much damage was done by lightning.

A Stupendous Enterprise.

TRENTON, N. J., June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The charter of the North American company was filed in the cretary of state's office today. The capital stock is placed at $50,000,000, but this may be commenced with $12,000,000. Edward P. Keasley of Newark, Charles L. Borgmeyer of Rahway and C. N. Williams of Summit have subscribed for this amount. The principal place of business of the company in this state will be at Newark, but they will transact business in all states and territories in South America, Canada, Europe and elsewhere.

The object of the corporation is to form and promote the formation of railways, street railways, steamship, electric light and electrical apparatus, companies to deal in stocks, securities, franchises, etc., to act as agent for corporations, individuals, states or municipalities, in the negotiation of stocks, obligations, etc., to operate telegraph and telephone, gas and waterworks, oilworks, to mine for all kinds of ores, to carry on transportation business of every character and for the transaction of all business necessary to the accomplishments of the objects as set out above.

Authorizes a Settlement.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania today introduced in the house a bill to provide for the settlement of the indebtedness to the government of the Sioux City & Pacific railroad company. It authorizes the secretary of the treasury by and with the consent of the president to negotiate with the company for a settlement of the indebtedness and make such settlement thereof as shall be, in the judgment of the secretary, with the approval of the president, for the interest of the government. Upon the receipt of such sum as may thus be agreed upon the secretary is to execute to the company an acquittance in full of its obligations to the government, provided, however, nothing in the act shall affect any right the government has or may hereafter have to recover against the company, its officers and employes or agents by reason of any act unlawfully done in connection with the original construction of the road.

The River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—It is said that additions made to the river and harbor bill by the senate committee on commerce aggregate nearly $4,000,000. The committee is considering the expediency of a bill for appropriations for the improvement of Galveston harbor and of Hay Lake channel and St. Mary's canal in the Michigan lakes, for which separate bills have passed the senate. If these are added to the bill it will still further swell the total by about $1,500,000. The bill will be reported to the senate next week. Among the additional items inserted in the bill by the senate committee was one appropriating $350,000 for work on the Portage Lake canal.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON June 14.—The president today sent to the senate the nomination of William F. Furay of Montana to be marshal for the district of Montana.

The senate committee on judiciary today reported back the bill to insure preference in the appointment, employment and retention in the public service of the United States to veterans of the late war with a request that it be sent for consideration to a committee to examine several of the branches of the civil service.

Big Strike of Cloak Makers.

NEW YORK, June 14.—At noon about six thousand cutters, cloak and suit makers were locked out by the different cloak and suit firms throughout the city. The trouble arose over the refusal of the union cutters to turn their work over to non-union men. The employers, to avoid greater trouble, decided to lock out every man until the matter is settled.

THE CHEYENNES AND CROWS.

Commissioner Morgan Favors Transferring and Consolidating Them.

THE OBJECTIONS OF SENATOR DAWES.

Probability That the Senate Will Pass a Silver Bill Resembling the One Adopted by the House.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.

The commissioner of Indian affairs seems to have an idea that the best way to settle the Cheyenne Indian troubles is to transfer and consolidate the Cheyennes and the Crows and put them on a reservation by themselves, but this proposition does not meet the approval of Chairman Dawes of the senate committee on Indian affairs, and the reason is plain, because the Cheyennes and Crows are never friendly and are likely to make a great deal of trouble among themselves and the trouble is likely to extend to outsiders. It is quite possible, however, that some arrangement may be made whereby the northern Cheyennes may be transfered to the Pine Ridge agency and consolidated with the Sioux at that place. The Cheyennes and Pine Ridge Sioux are understood to be on friendly terms, and it is believed that they would commingle and inter-marry and become good Indians before reaching the happy hunting grounds if some such plan as this should be carried out.

THE SENATE SILVER BILL.

It is now believed to be quite likely that the senate will pass a silver bill resembling the one adopted by the house last week. It looked a week or less ago as if the senate would adopt a free coinage and full legal tender bill by an overwhelming majority. But during the past week a paper has been circulated by Senator Spooner of Wisconsin which pledges senators to vote against a free coinage bill and against any measure which proposes to make the certificates issued for the purchase of bullion redeemable in anything else than silver coin or bullion. It is stated that if thirty-eight republicans can be induced to sign the pledge with Senators McPherson of New Jersey, Gray of Delaware, Wilson of Maryland, Hampton of South Carolina, and Payne of Ohio, democrats, the anti-free coinage republicans will win. Twenty-eight republicans have already attached their signatures to the paper, but Messrs. Plumb and Ingalls of Kansas, Teller and Wolcott of Colorado, Mitchell of Oregon, Power and Sanders of Montana, Pettigrew of South Dakota and probably three or four other republicans will refuse to be bound, as they are in favor of a free coinage and full legal tender measure. It is stated that the reason the final vote upon the bill in the senate was postponed from yesterday till next Monday was to give the anti-free coinage men an opportunity to circulate their pledge.

It is stated tonight that a sufficient number of signatures have been attached to the pledge to warrant the announcement that a free coinage bill cannot be passed and that a bill providing for the purchase and coinage of $4,500,000 of bullion a month, certificates redeemable in coin, as at present, which is a full legal tender, will be passed by both houses. This is practically free coinage.

DISSATISFIED NEBRASKA ENUMERATORS.

This evening's Star says: A supervisor of Nebraska telegraphed last night in hot haste to Superintendent Porter that his enumerators were developing anarchistic tendencies and were endeavoring to bulldoze him because they were not making enough money. He seemed to be unable to decide what to do in this emergency and intimated that if the enumerators did not relent he would have to throw up the sponge. Superintendent Porter at once telegraphed him, calling his attention to the penal clause in the law regarding the enumerators and advising him that if he arrested a few enumerators the rest would probably see their way clear to go on with their work. Mr. Porter was at the census office when the telegram was received about 10 o'clock last evening. The night force of clerks were at work and he had visited the office to see that everything was going on alright. After dictating a reply, as above indicated, he concluded to call in the help of Representative Dorsey, upon whose recommendation the supervisor has received his appointment. Although it was then near midnight Mr. Porter thought that Mr. Dorsey ought to know about it at once, so he drove to the Portland, and, going directly to Mr. Dorsey's room, he aroused him out of a sound sleep. Mr. Dorsey, when he realized the situation, wrote a stinging telegram to the supervisor, which will probably help to stiffen his backbone. The system that Mr. Porter established last evening of calling on the members of congress when any of their appointees needs bracing up, he says he intends to follow in the future, and members of congress may expect to receive a call from the superintendent of the census at any hour of the day or night.

NEBRASKA HAS HER SHARE.

The election of Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine has been followed by an overwhelming number of applications for positions. There seems to be an impression, particularly in Nebraska, that Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine is a general distributer of positions in the senate and will be able to locate a large number of candidates in snug positions. It may as well be stated frankly that there will be very few changes in the personnel of the senate force owing to the change in the sergeant-at-arms. The appointments are made at the request of senators and patronage is parcelled out as equally as possible among the various states. No appointment is made unless it is charged to the patronage account of a senator, and under the rule prevailing each senator is supposed to have only his due proportion of senatorial patronage. It is understood that in making the canvass for Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine both the Nebraska senators gave assurances to their colleagues that in case of Mr. Valentine's election, Nebraska, which had all of her quota of patronage, should not be favored further at the expense of other states. This being the case, there is not the slightest chance for any additional appointments from Nebraska on the senate tables, especially as that state is now credited with a larger number than many of the newer states which have more recently been represented on the senate side.

AN IMPORTANT STAR ROUTE REFORM.

A conviction was obtained last week in the United States court at Portland, Mo., which will be of very great importance to the postal service in correcting an evil that bids fair to disorganize the star service of the country. Under the system of competitive bidding, which permits professional contractors to compete with local bidders for star service it happens in a great many cases that the margin between the lowest bidder and the next above him was limited to a very few dollars. As these professional bidders are frequently awarded some hundreds of routes, it often happens that among them there will be a considerable number of what are termed losing routes; that is, routes on which the service must be performed by the contractor at a loss or where no sub-contractor could be obtained, except for a sum in excess of the price at which the contract had been awarded. Under a system which had grown up in the department professional contractors would fail to put the service on these routes and then come in with an offer of compromise for "actual damages;" that is, the difference between their bid and the next lowest bid, plus the cost of temporary service pending the time when they abandoned the route or failed to put on the service and the time when it was taken up by the bidder next above them.

One of these professional contractors, Mr. W. A. Stoddard, had failed on nearly a hundred of these routes, and after a lapse of considerable time, when the service had been provided for by the department, came in with the usual offer of compromise for actual damages. This offer was at once rejected by Second Assistant Postmaster General Whitfield, as were a large number of others made about the same time by other failing contractors. A great deal of unavailing pressure was brought to bear on the second assistant, and when it was found impossible to change his determination an appeal was taken to Postmaster General Wanamaker. The latter, however, stood by his assistant in the decision he had reached and gave him his cordial support in the new departure which had been inaugurated.

In addition to the full sum of the bond, which the statute provides as liquidated damages for failure to perform service after an award had been made and a contract entered into, the revised statutes 3954, as amended by the act of August 11, 1870, provides an additional penalty of fine and imprisonment. Colonel Whitfield immediately caused proceedings to be instituted in the United States court at Portland, Mo., against W. A. Stoddard, a failing contractor, and he was convicted.

The result is notable and unique from the fact that, as far as the records of the department disclose, it is the first conviction ever had under the criminal statute for failing to perform service. Civil action on the bond will be instituted by the government to recover liquidated damages, as provided by the statute. The importance of the new departure will be seen when it is borne in mind that in the case of W. A. Stoddard, against whom criminal action was brought, the "actual damages" amount to about $9,000, while the damages provided for in the bond will fall little short of $50,000. Mr. Stoddard failed on nearly a hundred of his routes. It should be borne in mind that this failure occurred after award, and when the said Stoddard had entered into a contract, duly executed, with bondsmen whose sufficiency is certified to by the postmaster at the place where the bond is executed, and after the usual oath had been taken by him to perform the service in accordance with the terms of his contract. The competition among professional bidders, and between them and the local bidders, has become so close as to reduce the margin of profit to a very low figure. These failures, if persisted in, would have utterly demoralized and finally disorganized the star service of the country. Colonel Whitfield found, almost from the start, a disposition on the part of some of the contractors to not only disregard the terms of their contracts, but to execute proposals and contracts in utter disregard of the law and regulations. Very soon after he assumed charge of the office he setaside nearly $145,000 worth of fraudulent contracts, where it appeared that the name of contractors, sureties and witnesses were in one handwriting, and where a subsequent investigation developed the fact that the surety not only signed the contractor's name, but actually took the oath for him, and subscribed to the same. This spring, when the award was made for the contracts to begin on July 1, 1890, about $50,000 worth of proposals were set aside for informality in execution similar to the contracts above noted. It is believed that the prompt action taken by the United States court at Portland, and the position of the department in refusing compromises, will tend to break up entirely the practice of failing to perform service in accordance with the terms of the contract, and that the setting aside of contracts and proposals improperly executed will result in convincing bidders and contractors that an obligation formally entered into with the government, under seal, and executed under the solemnity of an oath, is not a dead letter, but that it means something, and that the department will henceforth insist upon specific performance, or apply all the remedies provided by the statute.

ORNAMENTING OUR MONEY.

The next experiment in changing the designs of the currency of the United States, or rather the coinage, will probably result in giving the public something more artistic than the postage stamp experiment produced. A bill is pending in the senate, which has already passed the house, to give the secretary of the treasury and the director of the mint the power to change the designs of the coinage of the United States when in their judgment the best interests of the country can be served by the change. The bill will without doubt become a law within a few weeks and after that the director will offer prizes for the best designs which may be submitted by artists all over the country. It is thought that the result will be that the beauty of the coinage of the United States will be materially enhanced. It is certain that there will be marked changes, and it cannot be expected that the designs will be so thoroughly inartistic as those which have been recently adopted for the postage stamps. In this connection it is interesting to note that sometime ago the postoffice department advertised for designs for a new postal card. A great many ambitious artists competed for the honor of making the device which might be accepted by the department, but it is announced that all have been rejected and that the artists of the bureau of engraving and printing are now trying their hands.

When the coin contest begins a prize of $500 will probably be offered for each coin, and the contest will no doubt be spirited and open to all comers.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the supervising architect of the treasury has, in his annual report, reiterated that outside architects be invited to submit designs for public buildings in the different cities of the country. Mr. Windrim believes that the result of the adoption of this plan would be beneficial to everyone concerned. He thinks that the successful architect should be charged with the duty of superintending the erection of the building which he has designed, and that he should be paid for his services to the government just as he would be paid if working for a private client. There can be no doubt that the plan would frequently result in better buildings for federal purposes and that local architects would take pride in erecting buildings which would prove advertisements as well as monuments for themselves. That the government would be the gainer from a monetary point of view is equally susceptible of proof. The government contractor for the postoffice building in Wichita, Kan., has just about completed the work on that building. The total appropriation was about $250,000. A few blocks away from the federal building is another structure erected by a local architect for the county. It is almost completed. It has cost only $200,000. Its design is more artistic than the federal building. It is better suited for the uses to which it is to be put, and it is in every way a better building. There is more superficial area and the people are naturally proud of their building. With competition among architects the government might have done as well as the county of Sedgwick in the state of Kansas.

FOURTH CLASS POSTMASTERS.

The following fourth class postmasters were appointed today: Nebraska—Gates, Custer county, E. O. Pike, vice W. E. Young, resigned; Mills, Keya Paha county, Mrs. E. E. Ruhn, vice E. N. Smith, resigned.

Iowa—Garry Owen, Jackson county, J. McLaughlin, vice J. Burke, resigned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Captain R. O. Phillips of Lincoln is in the city, also W. E. Peebles of Pender.

Delos N. Reeve of Iowa, a $720 clerk in the treasury department, has been promoted to a $840 a year clerkship.

In the sundry civil bill just reported to the house no appropriation was made for the sixteen land offices, which it is proposed to establish in the west. The additional land offices were to be located in Washington, Montana, Colorado, Nebraska and North Dakota. The omission was probably due to an error.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander the following transfers in the Ninth cavalry are ordered: First Lieutenant George Burnett, from troop C to troop A; First Lieutenant John F. McBlaine, from troop A to troop C; Lieutenant McBlaine will join his proper troop. Private Frank Cooke, troop C, now with his troop, supposed to be at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, is transferred to company E, Seventeenth infantry, and will be sent to the station of that company, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

PERRY S. HEATH.

Prospectors Fight with Indians.

TUCSON, Ariz., June 14.—Advices from Mexico say six American prospectors ran into a band of eighteen Apaches in the western slope of the Sierra Madres and had a running fight for fifteen miles. They escaped on account of the fleetness of their horses.

France Will Recognize Brazil.

PARIS, June 14.—According to Parisian newspapers the minister of foreign affairs is about to declare the recognition by France of the Brazilian government.

MAY BLOOD TO BE SHED.

Chicago Lines Promise to Make Things Warm for the Missouri Pacific.

THEY CLAIM A BREACH OF CONTRACT.

A Flattering Showing Made by the Rock Island—The Burlington Will Restore Cattle Rates When Applied Locally.

CHICAGO, June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Chicago lines are preparing to shed more blood in the western passenger war, which it was hoped had ended. The Missouri Pacific has made an $18 round trip between St. Louis and Denver without the sanction of either the Trans-Missouri or Western Passenger association.

This rate is $7.15 under the agreed tariff and it was only the fact that Chairman Goddard's influence was felt that kept all the Chicago lines from meeting the rate immediately to Chicago. As it is they promise to make things warm for the Missouri Pacific at Monday's meeting.

Chairman Goddard issued the call for the meeting, which will be an extremely important one. The first subject is the proposed admission of the trans-Missouri passenger association lines, or rather to hear explanations why those lines have not already withdrawn from that association in accordance with the agreement of the presidents.

Some of the Chicago lines have already made application to meet the $18 St. Louis rate and the discussion of the subject will be an exciting one. The most important topic, however, will be a demand on all members to hand in all contracts affecting traffic.

It is believed that the $18 rate is due to the existence of a contract and the Chicago members want to know what others are in existence which will affect rates in the future.

The Rock Island has inaugurated the system of publishing its estimated gross earnings monthly. For the entire system east and west of the Missouri river the estimated gross earnings for May are $1,465,911.55. There are no comparative figures but the above amount is in excess of the average monthly earnings for the year ending May 1.

The Burlington Restores Cattle Rates.

KANSAS CITY, June 14.—The Burlington has announced that it will restore the cattle rate from here to Chicago to 18 cents per hundred weight when applied locally.

STOLE A MARCH ON ST. PAUL.

Remarkable Enterprise of Minneapolis in Census Taking.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Probably the most remarkable enterprise in census taking in the history of the country occurred today in Minneapolis. In two or three hundred places could be seen the sign, "If you are loyal to Minneapolis see that you are enumerated. This is your last chance. Leave your name here and it will be counted." This placard adorned the windows of cigar stores, dry goods stores, groceries, baker shops, restaurants, saloons and many offices. Census blanks were found everywhere, and the question, "Have you been enumerated?" was asked by everybody of everybody. Aldermen, policemen, reporters and merchants went up and down the streets asking everybody they met whether or not they had been enumerated. Supervisor Davenport and his men were allowed to sup