TO FILL THE VACANT CHAIR.

Speculation as to Who Will Be Secretary of the Treasury.

WHY C. NEW PROMINENTLY MENTIONED.

Pine Ridge Braves at Washington-They Are the Dogs of the Town - Attractions of the Retired Last.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OWARA BEE,]

513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1. By many men, high up in the counsels of the republican party, the president's message to congress yesterday requesting an are capable of performing duties for themamendment to the law which requires the filling of vacancies in the cabinet within ten days after they occur, is regarded as significant, in that it may indicate that he desires to appoint a man to the vacant secretaryship of the treasury who can not be secured within the time prescribed by the statutes. The Post says it means the Hon John C. New of Indiana, at present consul general to London. It adds that since Mr. New has been in England he has often been asked for, and has given, advice on financial policies; that he has earned the position and, since the president may desire to appoint his friend, no one would regard it as an overplus of Indiana patronage, as it is only for an unexpired term. Mr. New has probably had more experience and has shown more practicability is the treasury department than any man who is considered within the reach of the president. Others take the request of the president for an extension of the period when a cabinet vacancy must be filled as an indication that the design is to appoint a man now in congress who will retire March 4. which is but a little over four weeks distant. He may be Senator Spooner of Wisconsia or Representative McKinley of Mr. Walker of Massachusetts

Mr. Cannon of Illinois are also mentioned. The treasures of Huston, of Indiana, is also coming in for considerable favorable comment. It is generally believed that congress will take action upon the request within two or three days and that the time within which a cabinet vacancy must be filled will be extended from ten to at least sixty days. It is conceded on every hand, as the president has so well said, that time should be given for proper respect to the monory of a deceased cabinot officer and to enable the chief executive to make the best possible selection. The time will be extended within which an assistant secretary may be assigned to be acting head of the department, which is the same thing as extending the time for selecting a cabinet officer, as an assistant is invariably assigned to acting sec-retary. It is more than probable that, up to this time. President Harrison has not given serious thought to the filling of the cabinst viancy and that his request of congress has bearing whatever upon the selection of any particular man for the place. REORGANIZATION TALKED.

There is much talk in congress just at this time about a reorganization of the republican national committee and the work it should now be doing. At present nothing is being done in any direction. It is acknowledged that the democrats have secured a large majority of the great newspapers in the country, while it is conceded that next year it is to be a campaign on lines of intelligence and education; that the press is to make the speech and formulate the issues. The lack of organization in the various states is said to be as flagrant as that for the party at large.

done and it is probable that before congress adjourns a move will be taken to request a reorganization of the autional committee. DOGS OF THE TOWN. A remarkable scene was presented at the Congregational church, corner of Tenth and G streets, immediately after the services closed this morning. It was a levee to a number of the Sioux Indians who partici-pated in the Wounded Knee slaughter in South Dakota recently. Just before Dr Newman read his text one of the interpre ter i from Pine Ridge now in the city with the blood thirsty braves of the Sioux nation, entered the church, followed by Spotted Elk, the long haired, fat and sleek chief, was prominent in the recent outbreak.
Behind him came "Major" Swords, tali middle aged, straight as an arrow, with short hair and an air of nervousness. Then came Spotted Horse, whose name has appeared in some way connected with the principal en-gagements in the Pine Ridge campaign. The congregation was very large, numbering probably a thousand and in a body it turned its head toward the savage visitors, then arose to its feet. The choir missed a few before there was quiet. The preacher talked about the publican and pharisee, the one who thanked the Lord that he was not wicked as other men and the other who simply cried out for his sins. There was reference to the heros of Woun ee.11 No sooner was the benediction said an occurred a jam in the direction of e Sioux. It required fifteen minutes for them to wind their way through the crowd Old men, young men, women and children flocked around and their trembling hands said: "Hod d' ye!" The braves enjoyed the situation and, for once, showed their teeth and responded, "How!" In the large vestibule and class room which were made one the big three followed the interpreter and a formal reception was held. In the immense auditorium where the levee was begun, Bischoff, the blind organist, with the ele-phantine instrument made so much good nusic that the Indians were bewildered with the attractions. The interpreter feared they might become excited and raise the war whose, It was a sight worth seeing and going miles to enjoy. The three Indians ranged off in line in true Washing-ton fashion in the center of the prayer-meeting room of one of the leading churches of the national capital, receiving the attentions of the people. Congressmen and senators, their wives and daughters were among the "star" guzers. These In-dians, less than a fortnight since were among those prowling about Pine Ridge trying to cut some white man's guzzle. Today they were the heroes of the capital. It was a proud moment for them, and when the women innocently inquired of the interpreter whether Spotted Elk was a man or a woman, without noticing his untutored garb, old Spot smiled, rubbed his hands together and looked as though he would enjoy taking a few hundred of the fine wigs about him. What the moral effect upon the savages, the worship of them will have, was considered by statements serious mechanic.

The discovery a short time since that a large number of men on the retired list of the army are drawing salaries from the government in fivil capacities, and therefore violating the spirit of the federal statute, which forbids any one in civil life drawing more than one salary from the government at one time, has brought about considerable discussion of the proposition pending in the house to increase the unlimited retired list of the army by a transfer from the limited list.

by statesmen a serious problem. T night the entire delegation of Two

band of chiefs and warriors, more than two

dozen, in the city, will occupy four boxes at the National theater and see Francis Wilson in the "Merry Monarch." During the week

they will be received at the white house and elsewhere. A dozen of society families are

trying to got them out to their tens and re-ceptions, and altogether the Indians are the

'dogs of the town," to use a phrase of the

The unlimited retired list of the army is take up of officers who have attained the age of sixty-four years. There is a limited list of 400 men who have been retired on account of incapacity, but who at the time of retirement had not reached the age of sixty-four. The limited list, it appears, is more than full. Upwards of thirty men are eligible to retirement to the limited list who are

drawing full pay and rendering no service to the government, but they are kept on full pay, instead of two-thirds pay, because they cannot get on the list which is more than full. It is proposed to reduce the limited list from 400 to 350 and transfer bodily the lim-

purpose of drawing retired pay and having

opportunity to make money by engaging in business in civil life. It is stated that nearly every one of the men who have been placed upon the retired list before attaining the age of sixty-four has almost

selves which are far more operous than they have bad to perform in the army, why are

they placed upon the retired list! Why do

hey not simply resign!
A couple of years or so ago a member of

and asked to be placed upon the retired list. At the same time he openly announced to his friends that, if he got retirement, he would

enter upon the practic of law in New York,

where he had been stationed so long for the army. He alleged dyspen-sia, or something of that char-acter. Why he could not fill a snecure in the army with a station in New York, but

could command a good law practice in the same place, if only placed upon the retired list no one knew, except he wanted the pay

It is an open secret that cadets retiring from the military and naval academies of West Point and Annapolis, either knowing their disabilities remain a short time to get

on the retired list, or having no disabilities

conclude to remain in the service till they can get upon the retired list by some hook or crook. It begins to look as though the re-

tired lists of the army and navy would be fruitful objects for a congressional investiga-

No one appreciates so forcibly as a United

A consulship is no longer a sinecure. Sec-

retary Blaine has imposed upon these men-who are now in reality commercial agents, instructed to enlarge our markets abroad—

ecrtain duties which it is believed will have the effect of flading an outlet for our surplus farm produce. It will be remembered that

during the last two and a half years of President Cleveland's reign the consuls in all British ports, and many other countries, were nothing more nor less than free trade writers. It seemed that the state department

was for the time simply engaged in bolster-ing up President Cleveland in his work for free wool and lower duties upon if not free

entry for all raw materials and the necessary articles of life. The consular reports teemed with free trade arguments. Those written

by consuls to tariff countries attempted to

show the failure of a protective tariff, while those from Great Britain argued in favor of

free trade—showed how large the wages in England were and how well the living of laborers compared with figures effecting

the common people of this country.

One may look through the entire list of

consular reports issued under Secretary Blaine, and he will find not a line of this matter. Our consuls are now telling Ameri-can farmers how to produce sugar from beets

and cane, how to grow and cure fruits, pro-duce silk, wine and other articles of value, and where to sell their surplus. None of

them have become teachers of political economy, and doubtless the effect upon our

CARELESSNESS OF CONORESS.

its work. Many of its laws are so carelessly

drawa that they have to be amended before they are enforced. And it not infrequently

happens that the amendments must be amended on account of their obscurity and vague character and general ambiguity.

Several corrections were necessary in the McKinley tariff law, and a number of orders

have been issued from the treasury denact.

ment to cover ambiguous points and interpret misunderstood features of the law.

Last February congress passed a law au-thorizing the president to confer brevet rank on officers of the army for gallant services in

Indian campaigns. The law doesn't state on what principle the brevet rank shall be conferred—whether a captain may be brevetted,

a colonel or general, or whether he must be brevetted for the next rank above his com-

When General Schofield began to make up

a list of officers to be given recognition for

a list of officers to be given recognition for gallantry in Indian campaigns he was confronted by licutenants who wanted the title of colonel and captains who demanded the brevet commission of licutenant general. He didn't know what to do. The minor officers attempted to put an

interpretation of the law on his mouth, and he found himself in all sorts of trouble. If

he had the right to make the brevet rank

whatever he pleased he soon saw that he would have to give all the highest rank—that

they would all be generals. So he has asked congress to amend the law fixing the brevet rank next above that held by the officer who

performed the act of gallantry. Meanwhite

AN EXCITING WIND-UP EXPECTED.

ness of the house occur during the last week of the session it is expected that Speaker Reed will demonstrate some of the nice points of his new rules. Then there will be

It is not generally known, but a parliamer

tarian in the house asserverates if, that the speaker can declare almost any kind of legis-

lation passed if he has present an unmistak-able quorum of his party that will vote with

him. He can simply put questions and by a viva voce vote declare them carried with the quickness and precision of machinery.

The committee on rules is expected to bring in, at the beginning of the last week of the

session or sooner most likely, a resolution cutting off debate on appropriation bills at the end of two hours. The speaker can de-

clare all motions, except to adjourn, out of

order, and every measure can be hurried through so rapidly that the heads of the filli-

busters will swim. It is the intention to do this if the minerity offers any factious ob-struction, as it has during the past six weeks,

The republicans, in view of recent fillibuster-ing and unfair blows at the closure resolution

and elections bill, will back up the speaker in

almost any step he may take to facilitate bus-iness and put a step to dilatory movements. It is very probable that there will be some

lively times in the house during the last week of the session, and almost any senatorial turn may be taken. Both sides of the house

are getting into an intemperate frame of

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Connell will assist Mrs. Owen of In-

liana at her reception at the Ebbitt en

Commissioner Raum says he will take im-

mediate steps to have all the old pension claims disposed of to the exclusion of new claims. This will be good news to the thou-sands of claimants in Nebruska.

A Send Off to Skinner.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 1 .- [Special Tele-

gram to Ton Ben. | -Hon. Thomas L. Skin-

ner, who a week ago resigned the superin-

dency of the Caledonia mine, and who starts

tomorrow to take charge of large mining en-

terprises in California, was banqueted at the

Keystone hotel tenight by the Deadwood bar,

of which he was a prominent member. Mr.

politics for some years, he having been attor-

ney general of the territory during the ad-

Skinner has been a notable figure in Dakota

PERRY S. HEATIL

Should the promised deadlock in the busi

to commissions issue,

Congress has become very careless about

markets will soon be felt.

judge advocate general's corps came over m New York and applied for examination

ited to the unlimited list.

Inquiry on the part of members of the house has had the effect of injuring this proposition. The men who are on the retired list from disabilities growing out of the PARNELL'S STRONG CARD IS SILENCE, volunteer service have the sympathy of con-gress; but the disabilities of men from the regular service are suspected unless they are apparent. It is discovered that not only do

Sir John Pope Hennessy Acts Lake a apparent. It is discovered that not only do men drawing the pay of retired army officers get into the service of the federal govern-ment in civil capacities and draw a second salary, but they seek the retired list for the Cat in a Strange Garret-Har-

pended Upon for Diversion.

court Loses no Chance to Pose.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Feb. 1.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE,]—Duliness hardly describes parliament. In times gone by the nationalists could always be depended upon for a diversion. They, too, have become dull,

and none of their old pugnacity is visible. Parnelt is more sardonic of expression than ever. Silence seems his strongest card in the house, though he works his tongue hard enough for Ireland, but he is no longer sphinx-like. The Kilkenny campaign has stripped him of his aucient armor and revealed only an ordinary man. In spite of the curious position he occupies he attracts little of that attention formerly considered his due. This has a chilling effect, however, on most of those who deposed him.

Timothy Healey has made a couple of efforts to enliven the proceedings, for Parnell cannot chill him, but his efforts failed to put life into his colleagues, and he, too, practices silence if possible.

of a retired officer. He got the retirement, enjoys the two-thirds pay from the army and is practicing law in New York. This went without saying. There were men under him who wanted his place, and of course they urged his "disabilities." Justin McCarthy is more of a figurehead than at the beginning of the year. None of the attributes of a leader are in the kindly old soul. He would make an admirable grandmother.

Sextor is still hovering about Dillon and O'Brien, who will speak with a French accent if they stay much longer in Gaul. Sexton must feel gloomy, for it looks as if e had not a ghost of a chance for re-election. Still, though Parnell has shoulders, Sexton's district may not have voters.

Sir John Pope Hennessy is like a cat in a strange garret. There is little sympathy be-States consul what the agitation through the Pan-American bureau has wrought in the way of preparing for an enlargement of our tween him and his new colleagues. Old friends rather distrust him, though he spends most of his time with the conservatives.

Balfour is in great favor. He has picked up flesh in Ireland and is cheerful enough to fill the nationalists with gloom. Harcourt loses no chance to pose and has

evidently selected himself as Gladstone's successor. He made this plain in the debate on the conspiracy law.

Sir Charles Russell was to lead off from the front bench as Gladstone's chief law adviser. This seems natural. Besides he took voluminous notes. Harcourt saw that this arrangement would give him but five minutes, so without computation he calmly but quickly took Russell's place and time, giving Sir Charles only five minutes, which raised his choler, to the delight of the government. The way Russell went for the relief bill is significant as to how Gladstone intends to fill his legal offices should he ever come back to power. If this bill had been introduced by the government the names on its back would have those of the attorney and solicitor general. It was introduced by the regular opposition, however, and the legal names on its back are Sir Horace Davy and Asquith, This evidently means that if Sir Charles Russell's religious disabilities are removed and he is able to take his seat on the wool sack Sir Horace Davy will be attorney gen eral and Asquith solicitor general. It is not likely that the bill will pass. Asquith is one of the few Englishmen who sit for a Scotch constituency, but he pleases the north country men. He is hard headed and logical to a fault, a virtue in the eyes of the fifers, but he is also eloquent, Indeed, after Gladstone, he stands in front rank of Gladstone debaters. There are his equals, but not his superiors.

Charles Coughlan, Ruland Barrington and Frank Slavin are in the bankruptcy court. Coughlan testified his inability to pay his debts and live on £50 a week. A livery bill of £1,000 is quite an ordinary jucident in his carcer.

Leonard Jerome's condition is improved and his friends think his life may be spared for a few months at least

Cardinal Manning is in court to answer to an order granted by Justice Kekewith to Lawrence Joseph Potter. The latter requires the cardinal and Mrs. Ferrers, plaintiff's sister, to deliver to the plaintiff the glass case, relics and altar stone taken from the private chapel of Contfold hall estate at Margaretting. The plaintiff was the tenant of the estate. In 1888 he leased it to his brother-in-law, Ferrers. At that time the relics were in the cavity in the altar. The lease terminated last year and plaintiff found that the relics had been removed by his sister, who claimed that they were personal property of her late brother. She gave them to Cardinal Manning, who asserts in an affidavit that they belong to the Roman Catho-

lie church. Murdered by Burglars.

Corpus Christi, Tex., Feb. 1.-Mrs Timon, after an absence of a few weeks from the city, returned last night, and upon entering her door stumbled over the dead body of her husband, John Timon, lying in the hall in a pool of blood. His death is a mystery, as there is no visible marks of violence on his body except a contusion on the face. The bedroom up stairs showed signs of a struggle. A marshowed signs of a struggle. A mar-ble slab was broken, as were the wash bowl and pitcher. How he got down stairs from his bed no one knows, as he was the only occupant of his house at the time. When found he had on his night shirt and the bed showed that he had been in it. The opinion prevails that he was sandbagged and killed by burglars while attempting to make his escape through the front door, but a post-mortem may reveal otherwise. He is one of the wealthiest stock men of southwest Texas, and generally carried considerable n his person. He was last seen on Wednesday.

A Burglar Surrenders.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Feb. 1.- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. J-William Coleman, a Green county burglar who has been dodging the officers of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri for the past month, finally ended the chase by walking into the sheriff's office at Jefferson and asking to be arrested. On December 29 Coleman rifled several stores in Cooper, securing several hundred, dellars in money. He fled and since that time has traveled over four states. He had a number of narrow escapes from arrest and every-where found the authorities on the watch for him. Finally, finding his money all gon-and discouraged as to prospects for ultimate escape, he returned and gave himself up, making a full confession.

A Remarkable Double Wedding CHESTER, Ill., Feb. 1 .- A double wedding occurred at Silver Lake, Mo., yesterday, that was novel in two respects-the relationship of the parties and the relative ages of the

participants. John A. Cecil was married to Miss Theresa C. Whistler. The groom is passed middle age, and the bride is not "sweet sixteen" by a twelvementh. At the same time Miles S. Cecil, aged eigh-

also aged eighteen, a sister to the youthful bride already mentioned. Miles' father and Theresa's father both applied at the cierk's office for the licenses and gave their consent to the marriages. By this union the son's father becomes his brother-in-law, stepson to his mother-in-law and stepbrother to his own wife. DULL TIMES IN PARLIAMENT. Even the Nationalists no Longer to Be De-

> Western People in Chicago. Curcage, Feb. 1.-|Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Among western people in Chicago today were: At the Leland-Dennis Cunningham, Ed Walsh, Omaha, Mr. Walsh and Mr. Cunningham are here to attend the taking of the deposition of Architect Meyer of Detroit in the case of the suit of Ryan & Walsh against Douglas county for contract work on the county hospital.
>
> At the Richelleu-George R. Stephens, Chevene West.

Cheyenne, Wyo.
At the Auditorium-K. C. Barton, C. H. Barton, Omaha; C. H. Barnes and W. H. McKeen, Montana.

At the Weilington-F. M. Drake, Center At the Palmer—A. J. Bothwell, Rawlins, Wyo.; J. B. Cassau, Hastings, Neb.; A. S. Tibbetts, Lincoln, Neb.; G. H. Bradley, Omaha; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lanz, Des

Moines, In.

At the Grand Pacific—Mrs. J. H. Alexander, Mrs. George B. Harmon, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Webster, W. P. Durkee, Omaha; Frank Gates, West Union, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. Hausbrough, North Dakota; Mrs. E. G. Asav, Pine Ridge, S. D.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD. Financial Transactions of the Coun-

try During the Last Week. Boston, Feb 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following table, compiled from dispatches from the clearing houses of the cities named, shows the gross exchanges for last week, with rates per cent of increase or decrease, as against the several amounts for the corresponding week in 1890:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS	380	99.00
New York.	\$283.261.415		23.5
Boston	- 57 March 11 (1971) 1 (1971)		12.8
Chitenen		15.4	A4102
Chicago Philadelphia	19,622,807	****	11.9
St. Louis.	719 (Trees (95%)		18.8
	16,630,580	99.4	0.00
Ban Francisco	- 1/1. NEW 2.0501		1.00
New Orleans	14,411,979		0.8
	12 (11 7 1)	4.4	. 44-0
Dirtainer	12 010 011		4.9
Cincinnati Pittsburg Kansas City	7.554 (104)		6.1
If in the tra	7.900 (97)	4.4	
Millaganikosa	6.675, 001	10.1	
Legitavilla	6.25 (0)	10. 1	30. 7
Galveston	5.535.400	182.1	109.14
Minmontolia	B (140 791)	279 45	*****
Prostitone	A 1290 (818)	6.1	
Milwaukee Louisville Galveston Minneapolis Providence Denver	14,411,979 12,643,230 18,042,911 7,554,154 7,258,007 6,675,000 6,255,830 5,583,400 5,021,721 5,021,006 8,522,078		11.0
St David	3.355.396	*****	10.6
Denver St. Paul. Indianapolis Colombus Memphis Dallas Dulluth Portland, Ore Washington Hartford Nashville Richmond	8,52°,378 8,357,308 8,976,135	37.0	10.0
Colombus	2,647,000	10.15	
Momphia	9.501.00	010	25.4
Dellas	2,647,000 2,564,692 2,246,771	141.6	
Darlith	1.674.892	14110	98.3
Portland Geo	1,674882 1,644-602	28.0	25.3
Washington	1,487,887		
Hartford	1,798,015	8.0	
Nashetita	2,034,123	0.1	
Richmond	1 8307104	6.5	2200
Peoria	9 70 75 700 4	99.1	
St. Joseph	1,64,874 804,687 1,082,011 1,187,710 1,032,011	44.45	******
Partland No.	401 /SCT	-0.0	5.9
Portland, Me	1.0000111		0.6
Nam Hawan	1.187710	9.1	0.0
New Haven	F (200 011		11.3
Descript	4 839 005	9.0	
Clavetana	4.106 (202		-
Omaha	4,163,660		
Fort Worth	1.800,119	2.7	
Senttle	1.111.010	6.7	221221
Tacoms	1.011.381	9.3	
Sloux City	838,000	7.5	
Norfolk	1.000,008	39.2	22222
Syracuse	6/25,7(00)	16.8	
Witchita	628,670		25.6
New Haven Springfield Detroit Cleveiand Omaha Fort Worth Senttle Tacoma Sloux City Norfolk Syracuse Witchita Lowell Wilmington Birmingham Grand Rapids Los Angeles Chattanooga Des Moines	639,536		5.3
Wilmington	777, 702		1.4
Birmingham,	655,000	444.000	0.4
Grand Rapids	8(3)478	21.1	*****
Los Angeles	545,400	14.5	******
Chattanooga	Consect & FOO.	34.1	*** **
Des Moines	509,293 404,063		5.6 6.3
Des Molnes	405,068		6.3
Topeka	809,777		14.4
Lexington, Ky	327,844	*****	24.5
Lexington, Ky	454,760		24.5
Montreal	7,409,900	15.1	*****
Montreal	821,844 451,760 7,449,980 1,081,392	2.8	*****
Halifax *Houston *Salt Lake City	3,843,775	******	
Salt Lake City	2,120,820		
*Rochester	1,883,706		*****
	Assessment & Transport from		1
Outside of New York	1,000,882,006		15.4
Outside of New York	417,718,409	1277	11.00

MINERS AT WAR.

Incomplete Reports Received of Trou ble at Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 1.-Reports were current here yesterday of an attack by white men at the Galloway mines on the negroes who have been put to work during the recent strike. Efforts made by telegraph to secure confirmation of the reports proved futile. The only answer obtainable was that a negro had been killed by a white man in self defense and that the reports were incorrect. It seems possible from later de velopments that the correspondents were intimidated. This morning Colonel Clark, Second regiment, received orders from Governor Jones to put fifty men of local companies under arms in readiness to proceed to Carbon bill, near the Galloway mines.

In the absence of Clark Captain Randolph Peyton, Birmingham rifles, assumed com-mand. Twenty-five men from the rifles and a like number from the volunteers were as sembled. At 4 o'clock this afternoon a tele gram was received from the governor ordering them to proceed to Carben nill. Not a word can be heard as to the state of affairs at Carbon bill and no one knows on what an thority the governor is acting. Carbon hill is in Walker county, on the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham.

The military, fifty-live strong, composed of detachments of rifles and volunteers, Captain Peyton commanding, left here for Carbon hill at 0:30 this evening. Their orders were to report there for duty, and they left without knowing the exact service they would be called on to perform. would be called on to perform.
Governor Jones is getting some information
from Carbon hill which is unknown here.
Trainmen on the Kansas City, Memphis &
Birmingham train, just arrived, say that five
negroes were killed up to last night. All
was quiet when they passed, but at Horse
creek they hear they passed, but at Horse creek they heard the rioting had been re newed since dark.

A Birmingham Report. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 1.-A Birmingham, Ala., special says telegraphic advices just received from Carbon hill says that Will Murray, a white miner, shot and killed James Cuttery, a well behaved negro last night, at Galloway. The negro lay where he fell until this morning, when he was buried by the mayor. Although it is not so stated, this appears to be a continuation of the troubles Friday night, when the negro were attacked in their cabia. This last development is what causes Governor Jones to send troops from this city.

The Report Denied. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 1 .- A special from Birmingham, Ala., denies the reported killing of five negroes of Carbon hill, Ata. It is based on a telegram from the telegraph operator which was not founded on facts. The whole story originated in the killing of one negro. There is no sign of a race war.

Miss Drexel's V. ws.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1. - Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Miss Catherine Drexel, daughter of the late F. E. Drexel, who has been at the convent of the Sisters of Mercy at Pittsburg for a year and a half will make her profession on Thursday, February 12, at the house of her order in Pittsburg. Miss Drexel's object in taking the religious yows of an order which she is to found is to establish the means of educational and religious work among the Indians and the colored peo ple, and she proposes to devote her income, known to be much more than \$500,000 n year, to the work of her order.

The Kindly Rain. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Fob. 1-Rain has fallen all over the Pacific coast, commencing yester-At the same time Miles S. Cecil, aged eighteen, a son of John A., the elderly groom, was married to Miss Elizabeth C. Whistler, and fruit men of the entire Pacific.

IOWA REPUBLICANS' INCUBUS.

Prohibition Hangs Like a Pall Over the People's Path.

PLANS FOR LAYING THE GHOST

Var:ous Schemes For Sh fting Responsibility and Settling the Struggle-Democratic Oil Inspection-Christian Science Cranks.

Des Morxes, Ia., Feb. 1 .- | Special to

THE BEE.]-The issues of the coming political campaign in Iowa are already being broached by a few newspapers and politicians. Two successive partial defeats are fresh in the memory of the republicans, and they will endeavor this year to prevent a third catostrophe. The question has never yet been satisfactorily settled as to what led to the defeat of the republican candidate for governor and the almost overwhelming democratic gains in the legislature-state opinion being divided as to whether it was the question of prohibition or railway legislation. The loss of five congressmen last year has been generally laid to the McKinley tariff bill, though a good many insist that prohibition again cut a large sized figure, and there is but little doubt but that prohibition will be a leading if not the paramount issue in this year's campaign. It was thought in 1882, when the people decided at a special partisan election an favor of a prohibition amendment to the constitution, that the question would be removed forever from the omain of politics. But the republican party, as the representative of the people, felt called upon to enact prohibitory statutes after the amendment was declared unconstitutional. and it has been called upon each succeeding year to defend and strengthen the law of its own making. Each year the dissatisfaction of republicans with the law has become greater, until now there is a threatened outbreak which might swamp the party forever. Indeed, it seems that the republican party has got itself into such shape on the prohibition question that it "will be damned if it does and damned if it don't" stand by it. A year ago there was organized in this city an association calling itself "anti-saloon republicans," whose object it was to try and induce the legislature then in session to modify the law or adopt a resolution to resubmit the question of prohibition to a vote of the people at another non-partisan election, but it failed to accomplish its purpose. It then transferred its labors to the state convention and succeeded in getting a resolution in the piatform declaring that the question of prohibition was not a test of party fealty. Now comes the Cedar Rapids Gazette, pendent republican, and asserts that there is a secret understanding among the leaders of the republican party in lowa that the fight this year is not to be for "blood;" that the usual forms of a campaign are to be gone through, but that the result will be allowed to go by default, the legislature turned over to the democrats and the issue of prohibition thus "unloaded." Then follows the Sioux City Journal and suggests that prohibition be made the issue in the legislative contests this year, with the republic cans declaring for continued prohibition and cans declaring for continued promotion and the democrats against it, and announces that "autside of the one question of prohibition it does not now appear that any state-wide in-terest would be jeopardized if the republi-cans should fall to control the next general assembly." By this means, the Journal says, "the republican party would be freed of onli a policy of state-wid prohibition," etc. These instances go to show there is an influential element in the republican party which is seriously considering the policy of throwing off the galling yoke of prohibition, even if it be at the expense of a democratic legislature for a year Meantime the prohibitionists within and independent of the republican party keep up the agitation. They are not satisfied with the laws already enacted, but are constantly clamoring for more. They will never be satisfied. Any party that joins forces with them must expect to continually be in ho water. They will never see that the law car never be successfully enforced which is some

INSPECTION OF OILS. The question of oil inspection in Iowa has become a serious one for the people, if no one of absolute danger. The law is intende to guard against danger by requiring that all illuminating oils shall be of a grade which will not flash or explode below 103 degrees of heat. For this purpose a chief inspector and a number of deputies are appointed to test al cits sold in the state and place their brane therein certifying that the law has been con plied with, and to condemn and prohibit thuse of alls which will not stand the test This law has under republican administra-tions been well enforced and danger from low grade oils practically guarded against. It is different under the democratic adminis-tration, and a dangerous and criminal state of affairs is shown by a disagreement be-tween Chief Inspector Dunn and Deputy Sauer, which resulted in the latter losing his position. Sauer was in favor of the strice enforcement of the law in his district, while Dunn seems to be in favor of making all the money he can out of his position regardless of welfare or interests of the people. It is said he is making a very fat thing out of the office, good judges estimating that his fees amount annually to \$10,000. As a sample of how the inspection business is being con-ducted, an affidavit has been procured from John Baltzley of Cedar Rapids, ex-foreman of the Consolidated tank line company of that place. In it he states that among his duties was the filling of barrels from the company? storage tanks-four of kerosene and one of gasoline; that he has frequently drawn from the tank what is known as "water white" oil and filled therefrom barrels branded to contain "water white," "diamond white" and "perfection," three radically different grades, all from the same tank; that he has frequently drawn from two tanks at the same time a mixture of "water white" and "prime white," the latter being the lowest grade handled, the barrels of such mixture being sent to the consumer sometimes as "wate; white," and other times as "Jiamond white," as happened; that the brands of deputy in spectors were left with the oil company for use to place any brand on any sort of oil they saw fit. This Deputy Sauer refused to permit, making complaint to the governor, who refused to act in the premises, and hence the row. It is likely the democratic method of oil inspection will continue during the tenare of the present administration, regardless of the great danger to the public. A FARMERS' ALLIANCE GRIEVANCE.

pugnant to so large an element of the people There has never been a time in scarcely an

portion of the state when those who desired intoxicating liquor could not easily obtain it. As fast as one clandestine plant was de-

stroyed, another has sprung up in its place and in many of the larger cities there has

been little attempt at enforcement

Where enforcement has been attempted costs innumerable and bankrupting to the treasuries have been incurred for the law abiding people to toil and sweat to pay, without any returning benefit.

These things are staring the people in the face, and the demand for a change will grow

tronger as the time passes. It was a sorry

day for the republican party in lowa when the majority of its members undertook to float

the party ship on the prohibition wave only

last.

wrecked on the shoals of fanaticism a

Complaint has been lodged with the rail-way commission by the Winnebago county farmers' alliance against the Minnenpolis & farmers' alliance against the small state of St. Louis railway company. The alliance is desirous of establishing a co-operative coal yard at Forest City, but must first procure yard at Forest City, but must first procure permission of the railway company for the use of space along the track. Application was made to Receiver Truesdale of Minneapolis, who replied that he was informed that the alliance proposed to sell coal at cost, and such being the case he did not care to

encourage them in such could only, in his opinis then be driven out of business dertaking could only end in therefore he declined to grant i therefore he declined to grant 1 civilege. The farmers' alliance objected to this gratuitous actvice and made complaint. They demand that the same privilege be granted to them that has been given to others at the same point that, to state it boldly, it is none of the company's business how or fer what they seli coal.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED MAN.

In the death of Prof. V. C. Taylor, whose funeral occurred here today, the world loses a distinguished musician and musical author, though of late years he has done little in the line of his profession. He is the in-ventor or author of Taylor's index staff, a standard mothod of musical notation, and has written and published the following well written and published the following well known musical works: "Sacred Minstrel," 1846; "The Lute, or Musical Director," 1847; "Choral Anthems," 1850; "The Golden Lyre," 1850; "The Concordia," 1851; "The Chime," 1854; "The Celestina," 1856; "The Song Festival," 1858; "The Enchanter," 1861; "The Concertina," 1864, and "The Praise Offering," 1868. Besides these he has written the celeprated opens, "Josano." has written the celebrated operas "Joseph" and "Elizabeth," and a quantity of special pieces, published mostly in New York city, where his work was regularly accepted by the great music houses. Music was not all of Prof. Taylor's accomplishments, for he was a vigorous and cuteriaming writer on many subjects, social, political and scientific, He was a welcome guest in the best families in the city, and although having great opportunities for amassing a comfortable fortune died comparatively poor, dispensing much of his means in charity. He was born at Bark-hamstead, Conn., in 1817, and his only sur-viving relatives are two daughters, Mrs. Porter of Ningara ralls, N. Y., and Mrs. V. C. James of Chicago.

BRICK AND THE MAKERS. The Iowa Brick, Tile and Dasinage association will meet in this city on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Among the items of interest on the programme will be an address of welcome by the governor; the usual address by President J. V. Boling; a paper on "Brick Paving" by the Merrill brick company; reports of city engineers as to methods of laying pavers; "What Has Tile Drainage Done for lowar" by ifon. T. R. Haines; a story of tile making and tile dramage, by J. W. Billingsley of the Drainage Journal; "Best Methods of Laving Tile," by Robert Goodwin: "Drainage of Tile," by Robert Goodwin; "Drainage of Public Highways," by William Kettell, etc. A POSTOFFCE DIFFICULTY.

A POSTOFICE DIFFICULTY.

The people of Paralta, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, are in trouble over the recent strike of agents and telegraph operators. M. C. Plummer was agent and went out with the strikers. He was also postmaster, and the postoflice and depot are close together and have heretogore been joined by a platform the entire fore been joined by a platform, the entire structure being on piles ten or twelve feet high. Since the strike has ended the company has had the platform taken out and erected a high fence between the two buildings, rendering it very inconvenient for the background out his real and unlarget for postmaster to get his mail and unhandy for the public. The attention of the postmaster general has been called to the matter and an uvestigation ordered by the postoffice in-pector. It all goes to show that railway officials are as human as ather people and some times enjoy taking petty reveage. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CRIME.

The neighborhood of Seventeenth and Des Mornes streets in this city is excited over a case of Christian science crime in trying to cure a case of typhoid fever without medical cure a case of typhold rever without medical assistance. The victim in the case is a man named Prestman, and he has been seriously ill for five weeks. His wife being a strong believer in the power and willingness of divine providence to answer all prayers and accomplish all things that are in faith asked for, secured the aid of Sarah Garner, a Christian scientist, who professes to believe physi-cians are unnecessary and that sickness can be cured by prayer. During these five weeks a little flock of believers have been sending up their supplications and the patient has continued to grow worse, until now he is but hysical shadow rocking on a bed of pai with his reason dethroned. A brother in-law of the victim finally interfered and called the attention of the authorities to the matter who have ordered the Christian scientists t cease their folly. But the case is so far gon that no physician desires to take the case, and the authorities say if the man dies every one of the women implicated in their treat ment by prayer will be arrested for murder

THE CIGARETTE HABIT. Attempted Suicine of a Young Man

Insane by Smoking. NEW YORK, Feb. 1 .- William Brown, the demented young son of Henry Eyre Brown the organist of the Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage's tabernacie, in Brooklyn, made a de termined attempt to commit suicide on Thursday afternoon by flinging himself through the window of a room on an upper floor of his father's residence, on Clinton place, near Grand avenue, that city. He was caught in time to prevent his falling to

the street, but was badly cut by the window glass through which he crashed. Young Brown's mental trouble is said to be due to the excessive use of cigarettes, a statement borne out by his sickly ance. So bad did he become that found necessary to confine him in the in sane asylum at Flatbush. Treatment at this institution seemed to so far benefit him that a short time ago he was discharged as cured He returned to his father's house, but, al-though prenounced well, was kept under watch jest his malady should return. On Thursday afternoon the result feared by the family occurred. The young man was with his father on the ground floor of the house. Suddenly he arose and dashed from the room up the stairs to the sitting room, on the top floor, where his mother was at the time. Without a word he rushed to the window and plunged his head and shoulders through the glass. His mother selzed him by the feet and struggled with him. The spectacle attracted a crowd in the street, some of whom informed Policeman Walker, who was on duty some distance away. The latte lifted the youth back into the room, and Mr-Brown fainted. Physicians were hastil summoned, and they attended to both mother and son. The latter was put under guard, and when he is sufficiently recovered will be sent

to the asylum. An Old Lady Commits Suicide. Chicago, Feb. 1.—An old lady, of perhaps fifty-five years, committed suicide by hanging herself in a room at 105 South Sangamor street this afternoon. Mrs. Wentworth, the landlady, stated that last Thursday the old lady came here and desired to rent a room She was alone and had but little baggage She appeared morose and never speke much about herself. A large number of letters and papers were found in the room. They bere the name of Mrs. Catherine McKnight and Mrs. Catherine Kelley. Two decrees of di-vorce and an old marriage certificate were among the papers. The divorce decree showed that she had been separated from two husbands upon the same plea, drunken ness and crucity. There were a number of other documents, but none giving a clue to the address of friends or relatives or why she took her life.

A Fugitive M orderer Heard From MONTICELLO, III., Feb. 1.—The escaped murderer, Noble Randle, has been heard from. He killed John Gebbard at Atwood. Pratt county, in a drunken row, and escaped the officers. No trace had been found of him until a deed was received here made by him at Ottumwa, Ia., deeding his land in this county to his wife, Sarah E. Randle, who lives at Atwood. The officers of the law are on his track and he will undoubtedly be brought to justice and made to suffer for his

Work of Stage Robbers.

Et Paso, Tex., Feb. 1.—The stage running between Chihuahua and Pines Aites, Mexico, was held up last night by masked robbers and \$60,000 in silver bullion taken. The highwaymen have escaped, but officers are

OMAHA'S AMENDED CHARTER.

It Will be Introduced in the Senate Today by Switzler.

A SLIGHT CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.

The House Committee on Claims Working on Various Bills-The Bounty on Sugar-A Disgusted Independent.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 1 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-Senator Switzler will introduce the Omaha charter in the higher house temorrow and will call a meeting of the Douglas dele. gation for the purpose of considering the bill, It now develops that there has been a change in the sentiment of some of the Douglas county delegates regarding several of the clauses in the proposed amendments. This is due partly to the fact that some of the delegation took no part in framing the amendments as also to the fact that erreumstances have arisen which render it unwise to introduce the said amendments into the

legislature.

One of the changes which will fail to receive the unanimous support of the delegation is that relating to the appointment of the police and fire commissioners by the mayor. There is scarcely a man in the delegation who does not feel that it would be better to have Omaha govern herself, even in the method of selecting the officers in question. But some of them would have the commissioners elected by the people and others by the council. Others, who think good commissioners have been appointed by the governs missioners have been appointed by the government, want the law to remain as it is. There is also a feeling that the change is too radical and that the people of the city have not been given an opportunity to express an opinion as

to whether or not the move is demanded.

It is also held that the time is inopportune
and that a house of hostile independents will bardly consent to cartailing the prerogatives of the chief executive so long as they feel they have a man who has been wrongfully prevented from exercising the duties of that

besides, the move will meet with opposi-tion from certain lobbyists who have, for some time past, been endeavoring to curry favor with the independents.

Cla m s Against the State.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. L .- [Special to Tun BEL]- The committee on claims of the house is working upon a variety of bills which, when brought before the members, will doubtless cause some discussion. The items are included in Mr. Allen's bill for the relief of people who had horses and cattle killed by the Nebraska live stock sanitary commission. This commission expired about two years ago after it had worked for several years in eradicating glanders and other contagious diseases from among horses and cattle. Now that the commission is no more, the owners of the animals killed under its direc-tion hope to secure pay for the same, not-

withstanding at the time of the killing the stock was supposed to be infected with di-In the bill referred to there are 135 items.

In the bill referred to there are 135 items, which range is amount from \$45 to \$460, and aggregate \$14,265.

The owners of this stock in many instances assert that the same was not diseased and that its slaughter was an act of injustice to them and consequently one for which the state must be held responsible.

Among these claims is a number also for stock which was undoniably tainted with disease and the killing of which was a public benefaction.

benefaction. All the members of the late commission are still in this state with the exception of the eterinarian, Dr. Gerth, who is now in Nev Jersey. A strong fight must be made by the claimants before their bills will be allowed. O'Neill, a plumber of this city, has a claim for \$1,000 which was formed three years ago by work done in the capitol. No appropriaby work of the capitol. No appropriation has been made to pay it, and it accordingly comes to the present body with accrued interest. There is also before the confinite a claim of \$10,000 by Mrs. Norvin, widow of the engineer who was killed, because of alloged defective workmanship in the placing of the boiler and in the worthlessness of that fixture itself in the insane asylum which re-

a claim of the assistant engineer for damages was introduced at the last session, but disallowed. The testimony adduced at the time as regards the worthlessness of the boiler has been reproduced in this case.

It is understood that the committee has concluded that Mrs. Norvin has a good claim,

but is undecided as to the amount to pay her.

There are several other claims of a novel character. One of these is from Scotts Bluff county, which asks the state to pay \$7,000 for the conviction of one Arnold for murder. The county, it claims, has not the money to pay the expense of the trial, having among other things allowed \$1,000 to an attorney to defend the criminal. From Blaine county comes a similar request for \$4,000, for the prosecution of Yokum for murder.

Danger of the Sugar Bounty.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.-|Special to THE Bee, |-An extensive canvass among members of the house indicates that the bill removing the state bounty of I cent per pound from beet sugar will pass.

The law was enacted at the last session of the legislature. No appropriation, however, was made for the payment of the bounty. The state now owes for over seventy thousand pounds and an appropriation for this purpose, to avoid repudiation, must be made this

The independents seem to be almost unanmous in opposition to the bounty. Even the Rail county delegation opposes it. They say the factory can only give permanent work say to half a dozen persons, while the others may work at most 100 days in a year. Last may work at most 100 days in a year. Last, year the manufacturers only paid \$3.50 a ton for beets, when the latter can scarcely be raised for \$6. If a ton of beets yields 240 pounds of sugar the government pays the Oxnards a bounty of \$4.80, the state pays a bounty of \$4.0, making a total of \$6.20. The bounty of \$1.40, making a total of \$6,20. The sugar is controlled by one firm of wholesale dealers, who sell it to retailers in Nebraska at the same rate as if the s were brought from the West Indies. Grand Island concern has an option on 3,000 acres of land. On this ground, it can raise all the beets needed. It will be cultivated with improved machinery. It will be near the factory. Farmers with wives' and the factory. Farmers with wives' and childrens' hands and living miles away cannot compete. It is recognized that the beet sugar factory is a thing the state ought to have. If the bounty should be removed, and the price of beets raised say to \$7 or \$3 per ton, a living for a family could be made on 19 acres instead of \$20 with corn as is now required. This would also tend to make the population compact. These alliance ths population compact. These alliance people, nowever, say that at present this desiration cannot be reached. The projectors got everything, the farmers nothing. ut any talkers who may get up against them on this subject.

A Disgusted Independent.

Lancoux, Neb., Feb. 1.- | Special to Tan BEE. |- Every day, as the session advances, it becomes more and more apparent that th independents are hopelessly at sea. One of the soundest thinkers in the house, and one who has stood auflinchingly by the party caucus expresses himself as follows: "I have kept perfectly quiet on the floor and said ittle in the caucus, but I am willing to acknowledge that we are beaten. We started in wrong, and kept on the same bull-headed course ever Since, and nothing but an earthquake can stop us from rushing to destruction i am about convinced that The Box was right, and if we had followed its advice from the