THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTIETH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1891. NUMBER 261.

WRECKED AT A SHARP CURVE.

Terrible Accident on the Jacksonville & Southeastern Near Havana, Ill.

FIREMAN SADDLER INSTANTLY KILLED.

The Engineer and Eight Others Seriously Hurt—Fire Breaks Out and Consumes Everything Except the Engine.

PEORIA, Ill., March 8.—The Jacksonville & Southeastern fast passenger train, which left here at 1:30 this morning, met with a terrible accident at Havana.

The train consisted of a baggage car, coach, chair car and two sleepers and was an hour and a half behind time, owing to the terrible storm raging.

At Havana there is a sharp curve a mile and a half from the depot, and the engine struck the curve at a switch and left the track, all the cars following, piling up in great confusion.

The half-dressed passengers clamored out of the windows of the cars, barefooted, and made their way through the sleet and over the icy road, for the nearest house.

The passengers who were in the coach extricated their injured companions.

Under the engine was Fireman Saddler, who was instantly killed.

By the side of the fireman was Engineer Barkenhead of Peoria, with one arm and a leg cut off.

The others injured are:

EDWARD HOMMETT, Peoria, burned and badly bruised.

WALTER CONOVER, Manito, Ill., fatal injuries.

CHARLES MULVANEY, Streator, Ill., back and head crushed; will die.

MISS EMMA RUSHTON, St. Louis, seriously bruised.

EXPRESS MESSENGER BATES, left foot torn off and badly bruised.

FRANK P. LEWIS, Peoria, seriously jammed in breast.

CONDUCTOR KENNEDY, Eureka, Ill., severely injured.

BRAKEMAN HUGHES, severely injured.

The wreck immediately took fire and burned with great rapidity. It was with the utmost difficulty that some of the passengers were rescued, and one or two were severely burned.

A wrecking train was sent out from Jacksonville at once, but when it reached the scene fire had swept the debris away with the exception of the iron work and engine.

A special train was made up at once and the uninjured passengers sent on their way. All the injured, excepting Lewis and Hammett, were taken to the hospital in Jacksonville.

It is thought that the wreck was caused by a broken rail or ice on the track, which let the engine slip from the rails at the curve.

The loss to the company, including death and accident claims, will not fall short of $100,000. An unusually small list of passengers were aboard the train. The people in the sleeper were not injured, but had to make their way for a mile through the terrible snowstorm to shelter.

Drunk and Asleep on a Corpse.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Policeman Charles Collier, of the West Thirty-seventh street station, was called into the three story tenement at 434 West Thirty-first street today, and on the floor of the front room of the second story found Charles A. Robb dead. Beside the dead man, with her head resting on his body, and a half empty whisky bottle in her hand, lay his aunt, Mary Robb, in a drunken stupor. The room was in a horrible condition. Rags, dirty clothes, blankets, bits of food and ashes covered the floor, and empty bottles, broken glass and uncleaned cooking utensils lay scattered about on the tables and chairs. When the policeman, assisted by some of the tenants, raised up the drunken woman she asked for another drink, and said she would fix the place up clean if she could have it. She was locked up. Later in the day Andrew Robb, the father of the dead man, came home drunk and was also arrested. The dead man was well known to the police. He had several times been arrested for petty thieving, and once for an assault upon his aunt.

Two of the Jurors Were Deaf.

NEW LISBON, O., March 8.—On December 8 Ira D. Marlett was tried here for the murder of Barate Ashton, an aged Quaker of this county. The trial lasted three weeks, and the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. It turns out that two of his jurors were deaf, and that another was an Englishman and not a citizen of the United States, and therefore ineligible to jury service, whereupon a plea in abatement has been granted. Another jury will have to be called. Marlett will have to be remidicted, and everything that was done in connection with the case is nullified. This gives the prisoner another trial, and his friends are hopeful.

Driven Desperate by Abuse.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Driven to desperation by constant abuse, the wife of a salesman named Henry Aiken attempted to kill her husband this morning. Aiken came home drunk and began quarreling. He seized his wife and choked her, as usual. She had prepared herself for just such an accident, and jerking a revolver from her pocket fired it point blank in his face. Their three small children screamed with fright, and the police running in placed the husband and wife under arrest. Aiken will recover, but will be noseless and bear a scar four inches long across his cheek.

Attacked a Teacher With a Knife.

PUEBLO, Colo., March 8.—A teacher in the Danforth school attempted to punish an unruly boy yesterday. He drew a knife and the lady called the principal, also a lady teacher to her assistance. With the aid of the janitor they finally took away the knife and succeeded in punishing the boy. Today all three were arrested for assault, and upon trial were promptly acquitted. The board of education have now taken up the case, and the boy will be tried for assaulting a schoolmate, for which the teacher attempted to punish him. The boy will probably go to the reform school.

Pardoned by Governor Francis.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 8.—Governor Francis granted a pardon today to J. A. Crawford, who was convicted of arson in Dallas county some eighteen months ago, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. Crawford was convicted on the theory that he set fire to the little town of Urbana. He had been on a protracted drunk and made some remarks about blowing the town up. After a thorough investigation, the governor thinks that he was wrongfully convicted.

Died to Save His Brother.

READING, Pa., March 8.—A sad drowning accident took place here tonight. John Sellers, aged six, fell into the Schuylkill canal and his brother, Samuel, aged eight, jumped in to save him. When the bodies were pulled out Samuel was dead and his young brother was revived with difficulty.

Escaping Convicts Caught.

SING SING, N. Y., March 8.—John Quigley and Joe Russell, two desperate convicts, attempted to escape from the state prison at an early hour this morning. They were locked in their cells at the usual hour last night with the other 1,100 convicts. In some unexplained manner they got out about 2:30 a.m., apparently unknown to each other. They had gotten as far as the main corridor, when the guard on duty there saw them and told them to throw up their hands. The guard at the same time gave an alarm and covered the two convicts with a revolver. Quigley and Russell saw that it was useless to resist, and the two convicts were quickly placed in irons and put into their cells.

TIGHTENING THE COILS.

The Pierce Piano Swindlers Prove to be All Around Crooks.

DENVER, Colo., March 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The coils of evidence are strongly winding themselves around the Weeks brothers, now being held in the county jail for their clever attempt to swindle the melody-loving portion of Denver's citizens. Coins are in the possession of the officers working on the case that are very badly flashed, but sufficient to prove what these men were meditating. They must have been novices in the counterfeiting business, and it is lucky for some one that their amateur efforts were nipped in the bud. There is also in the possession of the postoffice inspector's bureau a letter written by one of the men to his brother which is damaging evidence against them, for in it the writer states that they are both hard up, and plants, among other things, of grand larceny as a way out of their impoverished condition. The letter ends with a message in cipher, which may be an abbreviated Spanish, and the key to which the officers are cudgeling their brains to discover. They are after two other men who are their accomplices, and will soon arrest them, as they have them practically located, when the entire dangerous gang will be cut short in their nefarious trade.

A MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.

Toledo Greatly Excited Over a Genuine Sensation.

TOLEDO, O., May 8.—There is considerable excitement in Toledo tonight over the mysterious suicide of a well-dressed stranger in the best hotel in the town. Friday night a young man registered in the Boody house as Charles J. Edwards, but gave no place of residence. Saturday afternoon Rev. Father Quigley, a prominent Catholic priest, called up the Boody house and asked if Edwards was there. Receiving an affirmative reply he notified the chief of police that he feared Edwards intended to commit suicide. The chief promptly investigated. The door being opened he found the man dead. On a stand near by was a vial of laudanum, a vial of aconite and one of prussic acid. An examination revealed the fact that everything that might reveal the suicide's identity was destroyed except a much-worn gold ring with the initials "M. N. C."

Father Quigley says the man came to his parsonage Friday evening and told him he was going to commit suicide. Quigley finally obtained a promise from Edwards that he would not commit suicide for twenty-four hours. Quigley, says he believes the man came to murder him, and when asked why Edwards should want to kill him, replied significantly: "You notice that the Commercial this morning said the suicide wore a Masonic emblem."

This recalls a highly sensational sermon preached by Quigley about a year ago, when he claimed that Freemasons had sent a man to kill him.

The suicide has not yet been identified. On the lapel of his vest was pinned a small Masonic badge—the square and compass of master Masons. His laundry mark is "C. C. 4."

Hunting Fugitive Murderers.

WACO, Tex., March 8.—The largest posse comitatus put in the field since the days of rampant outlawry in Texas is in Big Thicket, beating the bushes for Thomas M. Melton and Rufus K. Dunlap, the murderers of Chas. McLennan. Today the Waco contingent came in, and all mounted fresh horses and then returned to the pursuit. Nearly 300, armed with Winchesters and revolvers, are on the hunt. They have a pack of bloodhounds, and seem bent upon effecting the capture of the two men, but so far the pursued have kept the advantage of the pursuers, favored by the wildest and most impenetrable chaparral in the state of Texas. Big Thicket is grown up densely with vipan, cider and live oak, and has labyrinths almost impossible to tread except by those to the manner born, and the fugitives are of that class. The thicket covers an area of 300,000 acres, embracing a portion of Falls, McLennan and Limestone counties. In order to stimulate the pursuit the original reward of $300 has been raised to $700. If the men are captured they will not be brought immediately to Waco for terr of lynching.

A Wanton Killing.

HELENA, Ark., March 8.—William Hider killed George Gibson last evening under circumstances that will send him to the penitentiary. Gibson and Hider, who live a few miles below here, were in company with two other men. Hider took a shotgun from one of the men and asked if it was loaded. He was told that an attempt to explode it had been made, but the gun would not go off. Gibson left the crowd, and when he got several paces distant from them Hider said he was going to shoot Gibson's foot off. He pulled the trigger, and the gun failed to go off. He pulled the other trigger, the gun exploded and Gibson fell to the ground dead, with half of his head blown off and several bullets in his heart. Hider was arrested, and is now in jail. He says he didn't know it was loaded.

Slain in a Saloon.

EUFAULA, Ala., March 8.—Details of the killing of Mr. John Costello, brother to Sheriff Costello of Geneva county, below here, has just been received. Until recently John Costello lived across the river from here, in Quitman county, before he moved to Early county, near Blakely. The killing was the result of a feud of a few weeks' standing between Costello and Walsh Anderson, at the bottom of it being the grown daughter of a lady living on Anderson place, but who had the year before lived near Costello's home, and he and other friends visited the young woman, to which Anderson objected. The Anderson brothers, Walsh and Will, were in a saloon in Blakely, and Will Anderson shot Costello dead. Anderson was arrested and lodged in the Dougherty jail.

A Swedish Nobleman's Son Suicides.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Arvid Erickson, aged twenty-one, son of a Swedish nobleman, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself through the heart. Erickson came to Chicago last August and obtained employment with a jewelry firm in Kensington. The only correspondence carried on by Erickson was with some unknown person in Sweden, from whom he received a letter every week. His coming to America was owing to an affair between the woman he loved and himself. Saturday he received the usual letter and was out of sorts all day. Today when the family with whom he lived returned from church they found him dead in his room.

Killed His Aged Wife.

TUSCOLA, Ill., March 8.—William Burkhurst of Murdock, sixty years old, this evening went to the house of his wife, from whom he had separated, and coolly told her to make her peace with God. He then deliberately drew his revolver and shot her through the head, the bullet coming out of the left jaw. He then attempted to shoot himself, but the bullet glanced from his forehead. Burkhurst and his wife have had a great deal of trouble. He was brought here this evening and lodged in jail. Mrs. Burkhurst will die.

Another Southern Embezzler.

RICHMOND, Va., March 8.—E. B. Buford Grymes, clerk in the city treasurer's office, who was arrested several days ago, charged with embezzlement of the public lands, had a preliminary examination before the police court today, and was sent on to the grand jury. He was bailed in the sum of $5,000.

PROHIBITION IS PARAMOUNT.

It Will Be the Main Issue in the Coming Campaign in Iowa.

WHAT SEVEN YEARS' TRIAL HAS SHOWN.

Even the Most Enthusiastic Friends of the Law Feel Disappointed at the Results—The Subject of Taxation.

DES MOINES, Ia., March, 8.—[Special to THE BEE.]—It is conceded on all sides that the paramount issue in the coming campaign in Iowa will be the prohibition question. It is now seven years since the first enactment in the present law was made, and succeeding legislatures have made it more and more stringent in an endeavor to suppress the liquor traffic, until now it is the strongest statute in the code. There are many liberal minded people who think seven years ought to be long enough to demonstrate the practicability of any legislation, and the friends of prohibition are undoubtedly disappointed in their expectations. Evidence on every hand shows the law to be largely inoperative in all the large cities and in all localities on the borders, bounded as the state is on every side by states having well-regulated license laws. The present law in Iowa is well summed up by a recent writer. It is shown that "if a man is engaged in selling liquor his place may be searched and the liquor seized and destroyed. Then he may be tried and punished for each particular sale of liquor he has made. Then he may be punished for keeping the liquors for sale. Then for keeping a place where liquors are sold. The place itself may be enjoined and abated as a nuisance. Lastly, he is civily responsible for any damages he has caused by selling liquors to any one, which includes damages done by such person while under the influence of liquor. Moreover, the institution of these proceedings does not depend upon the action of the grand jury. The liquor seller is lawful prey for anybody, and he is a sure source of revenue to his despoilers. If he has no money to pay costs with the county feeds the bill. This is the inducement that brings the constables and justices into the business of enforcement. The judges are bound to instruct the grand juries specially at each term of court concerning violations of the law. If any statute of this character can be enforced at all, this one certainly ought to be under these conditions. But after nearly seven years of most faithful trial the only doubt that can be entertained is whether we have suffered most in point of sobriety or in point of integrity."

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION.

Another question that will have a prominent bearing in the coming campaign will be that of taxation. The Iowa laws are sadly defective regarding assessments, and a revision is needed that will equalize the burdens with justice to all classes. The farmers are moving in this matter and will undoubtedly make themselves felt in the legislature next winter and in the election of that legislature this fall. Secretary Post, in his annual report to the last meeting of the state farmers' alliance, called attention in a forcible way to the inequalities of the present system. He showed that the direct taxes in Iowa amount to about $15,000,000 per annum upon an assessment of $522,567,447. The farmers of Iowa, "with less than half the workers in the state, and they by no means the most wealthy or prosperous class, furnish $20,000,000—more than twice as much assessable property as do all other classes combined." The railways of the state, costing approximately, according to the commissioners, $261,745,197, are assessed for taxation at about $44,000,000. The state executive council is busy now fixing the assessments of the railways for the next year. A large number of petitions have been received by the council asking for an increase in the assessment of the railways. Here is a sample: "The undersigned citizens of Pottawattamie county, Iowa, believing that the railroad property of Iowa, which is represented by $120,000,000 in stocks and bonds, and pays dividends and interest on the largest part thereof, should be assessed at the same percentage as the farm and business property, most respectfully request and urge your honorable body to increase the railroad assessment to at least $100,000,000."

On the strength of these petitions the governor has prepared circulars and sent out to the petitioners and to the railways, calling attention to the fact "that it is persistently claimed by those representing railway property in this state that it is now assessed at a much higher rate than any other class of property, considering its cash value and capacity under existing conditions to yield an income to its owners." The circular goes on to say that in view of this wide difference of opinion on the subject, representatives of both sides are invited to appear before the council either personally or by attorney on Tuesday, March 17, and present their views. It is expected that this meeting will be largely attended and the strongest evidence be brought to bear in the settlement of this most important question.

THE DIRECT WAR TAX.

Iowa's share of the direct war tax to be refunded is $381,274.80. The twenty-second general assembly of Iowa enacted that out of the money coming from this direct tax law, which was then before congress, the amount due from the state to the permanent school fund—$216,455.19—should be paid, and the balance, unless otherwise specially appropriated by the next general assembly, should be placed in the general revenue fund of the state. The twenty-third general assembly enacted that the balance should be held by the treasurer of the state to await the action of the twenty-fourth general assembly, which will meet next January, in the matter of erecting a state soldiers' monument or memorial structure, as provided by act of the last legislature, and for which a preliminary appropriation of $5,000 was then made.

UNIFORMITY OF TEXT BOOKS.

The school elections throughout the state will occur tomorrow. An important question to be decided in many places will be the uniformity of text books. This vote is to be had only in the rural districts, and is a sort of local option by counties contest. It is estimated the matter will be decided in about fifty counties, or about half the state. Those counties in which no vote will be had have failed to comply with the statutes, which provides that at least two-thirds of the directors shall signify to the county superintendent their desire to vote upon the matter. The reason why the cities do not vote are: First, they might not wish to be bound by the selections made by the country districts; and second, in many of the counties the towns would out-vote the country, and thus prevent them from having the books they wished. Many of the best and strongest educators, both in the city and country schools, express themselves in favor of county uniformity and many of the towns and cities, availing themselves of county uniformity, will probably use the same books that are found in country schools so far as they go.

LIQUOR SELLING IN DES MOINES.

County Attorney Spurrier has begun action against about twenty-five holes-in-the-wall in this city. The proceedings are by injunction, and if successful will result in closing up a large number. The authorities estimate that there are about sixty of these establishments here, which goes a long way to show the futility that has accompanied alleged attempted enforcement of the prohibitory law in the past. The owners of the buildings in which these places are kept are made parties to the suits, and if the action against them is sustained new quarters will have to be looked up by those who still wish to sell contrary to law. The records of the government internal revenue office in this city show that over two hundred licenses to sell liquors have been issued since May 1, 1890, to persons or firms in this city. Of course a large number of these are issued to persons legally authorized to sell under the state law, but it all goes to show that the traffic in liquors in Des Moines must be enormous, notwithstanding there are no legalized "saloons."

MURDERED FOR MONEY.

Fate That Overtook an Old Soldier at Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Gus Broad, a man about fifty years old, living here, who drew his pension money Saturday, was found in his room this afternoon with his skull crushed, apparently with a hammer. He was drinking last night, and it is believed he was murdered for his money.

A Bold Thief.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 8.—Last evening about 5 o'clock, while Main street was crowded with people, some bold thief ran his gloved hand through the show window of Burton's pawn shop and secured about $250 worth of gold watches, and turning the corner he ran down the side street, where he succeeded in making his escape. The face of the robber was concealed by a handkerchief and his hat pulled down over his eyes.

Caught the Jail Breaker.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., March 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Tekamah jail breaker, who escaped by picking two strong locks and a combination, was arrested near here at an early hour this morning by Sheriff H. W. Monroe of Burke county, Nebraska. The man travels under so many aliases that it is impossible to give his name. He was wanted for attempted murder.

The Storm Severe at Boone.

BOONE, Ia., March 8.—The severest snow storm of this winter is prevailing here. It has been snowing and blowing for over thirty-six hours. Trains are late. Business is practically suspended.

PROSPECTIVE FLOODS.

New Mexicans Looking for a Deluge This Spring.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 8.—If reports from the mountain region comprising the watersheds of the Rio Grande and the Rio Pecos can be relied upon, the greatest volume of water that has fallen in twenty years is in store for the lower valley this spring. In southern Colorado and northern New Mexico the extraordinary snowfall of the past winter is not yet over, and the canyons and gulches are packed with a perfect mass of frigid moisture, while the snow on the level is from four to six feet in depth. This, too, when the ground is already thoroughly soaked with water from late fall rains, which because of the steady cold weather all winter has not had a chance to flow off. This is an unusual state of affairs in that region. Rev. Thomas Harwood, superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal mission, reached here today from Chama on the Denver and Rio Grande railway, where he has been snowbound for three weeks. He is informed that there are twenty to forty feet of snow in many places. He predicts a serious flood in the lower Rio Grande this summer. Along the upper Pecos and throughout the Santa Fe range of mountains, about the same condition prevails. Captain John Dalton is in from the Upper Pecos valley today, and states that in his thirty years' residence in that locality he never saw so much snow. It is from two to three feet on the level throughout the whole Pecos river watershed. Already the Pecos river and the Rio Grande are swelling rapidly, though the cool weather serves to keep back the greater volume. It is Captain Dalton's opinion that when warm weather does come it will be sudden, in which event the dwellers in the lower Rio Grande and Pecos valleys had best keep a sharp lookout for danger.

Heavy Rains in the South.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 8.—The rainfall in this city and section of the south for the past two days is unprecedented. Nearly five inches have fallen in this city during the last forty-eight hours. Specials from the adjacent country report the heavy rain as general. The Tennessee river rose seven feet in twenty hours at Florence, Ala., and is still rising rapidly. The whole country round about West Point, Miss., is flooded and all trains are badly delayed. The damage will be considerable. Considerable "bottom" country in Arkansas and lower Mississippi are overflowed.

JACKSON, MISS., March 8.—The severest rain storm for years has prevailed almost throughout the entire state during the past thirty-six hours. All the small streams are overflowed and much damage has been done to roads and bridges. Railroads are badly washed out and trains all delayed or abandoned.

At Yazoo City all the warehouses are more or less submerged and many families living in the lower portion of the city driven from homes. Many bridges across bayous have been washed away. The long trestle of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad across Martin's creek was swept away and the road has been badly damaged. From Canton, Miss., comes the story that the Pearl and Big Black rivers were out of their banks, and Bear creek, ordinarily a small stream, is now half a mile wide. Water is backed up on the south and west sides of the town within a quarter of a mile of the court house. A number of negro families had to be moved out in boats.

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCES.

A Mother's Terrible Deed.

MILAN, Tenn., March 8.—Mrs. Sarah Belknap, at Darden, Henderson county, Friday night went into the sleeping room of her two daughters, Mary and Ella, and cut their throats and then cut her own. The tragedy was not discovered until yesterday. The woman was revived for a short time, but expired without giving any reason for the terrible act. The children are dead.

Perished From Exposure.

REGINA, N. W. T., March 8.—Rev. Father Graton, a Catholic priest of Regina, was found dead this morning five miles outside the city, having perished from exposure. He left Thursday to assist in the elections. On his return the team gave out. Father Graton walked on, being anxious to reach Regina for Sunday services.

Two Tramps Suffocated.

TRINIDAD, Colo., March 8.—When a freight train on the Fort Worth road arrived here last night smoke was seen issuing from a refrigerator car. The door was broken open and two men who were stealing a ride were found lying in the straw suffocated. The fire is supposed to have started from a lighted pipe.

Woodruff's Shortage Reported.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 8.—The committee on the treasurer's books made a report in conformity with the findings long since published. By the report it appears that since the $63,000 was paid into the treasury by Woodruff's bondsmen the books balance. It is stated, however, by Senator Russ of the committee that Woodruff presented to the committee some $7,000 in state scrip of 1884, for which he claimed credit. Woodruff stated that he had redeemed the scrip and demanded credit accordingly. The committee refused to comply with the request, and it is altogether probable that this amount will have to be made good by the sureties.

Kidnaped Woman Heard From.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Mrs. Tillie Mowry, the young woman who was kidnaped Saturday and taken to Packwaukee, Wis., was heard from today. Her father received a telegram purporting to be from the sheriff at Portage, Wis., saying he had a young woman under his protection and she had been illegally arrested. No reference was made to Second, her first husband, who it was suspected might have caused the kidnaping.

An Inventor Dead.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Christian J. Deyhle, the aged inventor, who shot and killed F. W. Gessmein in his office in 1889, died today of consumption.

MANDERSON VS. MR. MORGAN.

The Senator and the Commissioner Do Not Speak as They Pass By.

SOME HISTORY REGARDING THE TROUBLE.

The New York Bourbon Delegation Preparing to Capture All the Fat Positions in the Next House.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.

It has just leaked out that on the last day of the session of congress there was a decidedly spirited colloquy between Senator Manderson and his former protege, Rev. Mr. Morgan, the commissioner of Indian affairs, which resulted in the senator ordering the commissioner from the committee room.

Although Manderson had nothing to do with Morgan's appointment, he is responsible for his confirmation by the senate, and has been his staunchest defender. While Morgan's nomination was pending there was a great deal of opposition in the senate from the Grand Army because he was court martialed and dismissed from the service during the war and from other sources for other reasons, but Manderson took an interest in him because he once taught school in Nebraska and pulled him through. Morgan made proper acknowledgements at the time and has since professed great respect for the senator, but nothing can reconcile them now.

The trouble was about Buffalo Bill. Morgan refused to allow Colonel Cody to have any more Indians for his Wild West show. Manderson attempted to induce him to reconsider his decision. Morgan was stubborn and, after a long interview, gave as his only reason that some person had told him Buffalo Bill was a very bad man and exercised an evil influence over the Indians. The senator asked the name of the person. Morgan refused to give it. The senator asked the privilege of confronting him. The commissioner declined. Manderson said he had known Colonel Cody intimately for twenty-two years, and pronounced the statements of the anonymous witness unmitigated falsehoods. He called the attention of the commissioner to letters from Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Crook, Terry, Howard, Schofield, Miles, Mackenzie and other generals of the army, testifying to the honorable character, usefulness and ability of Colonel Cody, to letters from eight or ten governors of states, a dozen or more senators, a whole quorum of representatives, a score of Indian agents, bearing witness to the same effect, and said that his colleague, Mr Paddock, and himself with all the Nebraska delegation cordially and earnestly endorsed Colonel Cody and would go on his bond for anything.

"Now I want to know," demanded the indignant senator, "if you propose to accept the evidence of one anonymous witness, whom you will not permit us to see or even tell us his name, against the testimony of the ablest and most honored officers of the United States army, the Nebraska delegation and all the other witnesses I have cited?"

The commissioner said the anonymous witness was a person in whom he had great confidence, and declined to alter his judgment.

"If that is the kind of judge you are," said the senator, "you are unfit to decide anything. You are unfit to be entrusted with official responsibility, and I want nothing more to do with you. You may leave this room as rapidly as you can."

The commissioner left, but after reaching his office he wrote an insolent letter to Mr. Manderson, in which he intimated that the latter had a pecuniary interest at stake, and referred to Colonel Cody as his "client."

This letter the senator handed to Secretary Noble, who overruled the decision of the commissioner and gave Buffalo Bill permission to take a hundred Indians from the reservation.

What occurred at the interview between the secretary and Commissioner Morgan is unknown, but the secretary was very indignant at his treatment of Senator Manderson, and apologized for it.

THEY WANT THE EARTH.

The New York democrats expect to "hog" the patronage of the next house. Flower demands the chairmanship of the committee on banking and currency; Spinola, military affairs; Cummings, merchant and marine; Fitch, commerce, and Tracy some other committee. The delegation will also demand the doorkeepership, for which they will present Colonel Tom Coakley, a Tammany brave, who has been a popular keeper of the main entrance to the house for many years. There is going to be a regular cat fight over the spoils in the next house, and the prospects are that a division will be created in the ranks of the majority, which will make some embarrassments.

GENIUS IN ROUTINE WORK.

In the review of the work accomplished under the two years of President Harrison's administration called on March 4, attention was deservedly paid to the fact that far more genius in routine work has been applied under this administration than any heretofore. The accomplishments of General Ainsworth, who furnishes evidence from the surgeon general's office for pension claims, in clearing up something like 40,000 pending claims and making it usual and easy to get a response to a request in twenty-four hours, whereas under past administrations it required three months or more, is but an example of what has been done in the way of reform in a large number of quarters.

Land Commissioner Groff probably deserves as much credit for what he has done in the improvement of the service as any man under the government. The general land office deals with a class of persons who withstand the hardships of pioneer and frontier life. As a rule they are poor and honest. They go upon the public domain to do hard work and suffer the privations of life that their posterity as well as themselves may advance. When Commissioner Groff took the land office it required from six months to three years to have a contest passed upon or determined. Settlers who were ready to prove up their claims were subjected to untold hardships by persons who filed contests against their entries. Without any real equity in the claims contestants in thousands of cases kept settlers from undisputed title for years, often for blackmailing purposes, and no one can approximate the hardships suffered by those who from one misfortune to another wanted to borrow money upon their lands, but could not do so because their title was contested and they could not have the question determined at the land office. This Commissioner Groff gave immediate attention. Without any material assistance from any direction he systematized his office, reduced the number of standing cases one-half, and now an honest settler can have justice without any more delay than is necessarily occasioned by a case in a county court.

GREAT MEN SOON FORGOTTEN.

How soon great men are forgotten when they drop out of public life. During the reign of President grant and up to the time the Forty-seventh congress expired, in 1883, few men were more prominent before the country than General Robeson, of New Jersey, secretary of the navy under Grant, congressman and general leader of the republican party. General Robeson stalked about the corridors of the capitol several days during the closing scenes of congress and few knew or addressed him. Fifteen years ago there was scarcely a man, woman or child but that was ready to recognize his robust form and great, ruddy face. He was one of the readiest debaters in the Forty-seventh congress, and invariably went to the front in defense of the party and in presenting the aggressive principles it represented. He was a stalwart of the stalwarts. As General Robeson stalked in a lonely way about the haunts of former achievements he looked not much the worse for the wear of a decade. His round, red face was still aglow. His burnside whiskers were snowy white. His step was elastic. He looked well, but he was not happy. Sad [illegible] and poverty, he is said [illegible] poor. His family, it [illegible] and the general is repo[illegible] worldly goods. He is [illegible] but age having crept up[illegible] has to rustle to keep up [illegible] fessional tactics. Many [illegible] who was about to retire [illegible] Robeson's face or form, [illegible] behind in passing, doubtless reflecting that soon his present greatness would soon be consigned as completely to oblivion. Verily, the greatness of public office does not last long. The greatest of public men are soon forgotten, even by their nearest friends. Personal acts alone live.

COMMISSIONER LYMAN'S POLITICS.

It is very probable that there will be an important change or two in the civil service commission soon. President Lyman will likely retire. Mr. Lyman has ceased to please either the democrats or the republicans, although he is credited to the latter. He was originally appointed as a republican, yet at that remote period, before he was directly and openly contaminated with mugwump ideas and associations, his republicanism was so doubtful that his nomination was held up for several weeks by the senate committee and an investigation held to ascertain his politics. He was confirmed, but it was held then that he should have been credited to the democratic party. He is now a mugwump, and since the president has just selected a straight republican as postmaster at Boston against a mugwump supported by a large republican contingent, it is said he prefers an undoubted republican as chairman of the civil service commission. Besides, it has been proven that Mr. Lyman was responsible for the recent attack upon Postmaster General Wanamaker's civil service reform in the postoffice department, a very unusual proceeding, which received a stern rebuke at the hands of President Harrison. Mr. Lyman should have resigned.

Should President Lyman retire voluntarily, or at the wish of President Harrison, it is stated that Mr. Roosevelt will resign. It is known that this work is not congenial to him and that he does not prove more satisfactory to others in his position than its duties are pleasing to him. A reorganization of the commission may take place at any time. It will likely be precipitated by the retirement of President Lyman at an early day. A retiring member of the house may go to the head of the commission.

PERRY S. HEATH.

RESUBMISSION'S DEFEAT.

Explanations as to How it Was Brought About.

PIERRE, S. D., March 8.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The defeat of resubmission is now being explained.

J. J. Patton, who took Elber Fielder's place, as leader of the prohibition forces, says: "It is a great victory for prohibition. It gives us new heart in the work. In my opinion it now makes prohibition a permanent part of our constitution. I cannot conceive the time when circumstances will be such that a legislature can be elected that will come as near resubmitting this question as this one did. It was the capital fight, and the general demoralization of our politics, that made the present disturbance of this matter possible. We will now settle down to solid business. The law will be enforced. The open saloon shall not exist in this great state."

Moses Koufman, who has engineered the resubmission forces says: "We would have had it last night if it had not been for the treachery of one man. There were certain of our men who had expressly agreed with us that they were not to go on record contrary to the private wishes of some of their friends, unless it would accomplish something. The call of the house last night reached one case of treachery in our ranks that was wholly unexpected to all of us. We put ourselves down as having ordinary business sense, and when it was announced that resubmission was to carry it was so in all ordinary probabilities. The defeat, according to our view, is most unfortunate to this state. It now becomes the issue for two years hence, and the undoubted majority that the anti-prohibitionists have in the state that all prohibitionists admit, make any enforcement of the law practically impossible. Because resubmission did not carry, of course, we expect to be charged with having misrepresented things. But I want you to state as plainly as possible that but for the treachery of one coward, three men who voted with the opposition would have given us enough to have carried it even last night. The constituencies of these men were such that if resubmission did not carry it was better that they should be counted with the prohibitionists. To this, of course, we had no objection."

Teamster Miller's Murderer.

PINE RIDGE, S. D., March 8.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A Deputy United States marshal is here trying to get evidence to convict the party guilty of the murder of Miller, the teamster. Young Skunk, the Indian, now at Ft. Meade, is thought to be innocent, and improperly arrested.

Complaints are made from Dakota, that the Indians are buying arms from citizens, and these here are armed. None here carry arms except those who are authorized. The scouts and Indian police have arms, but the prisoners of war—the Brules—have to shoot their beeves with bows and arrows. The citizens who sell arms, are the first to complain, and it would only be a just retribution to have those who do, suffer at the hands of the Indians.

The weather still continues cold, last night it being 20° below zero, and at 8 o'clock this morning, two hours after sunrise, it was 40 below.

Sick Legislators.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 8.—Twenty-five members of the legislature are seriously ill here. Two died during the session and another is reported beyond hopes of recovery. The general ailment is pneumonia. Inadequate ventilation in the state house is supposed to be the cause of the sickness. The legislature adjourned yesterday, having failed by one vote to carry the resolution for resubmission of the prohibitory amendment.

PURCHASED A FAMOUS GEM.

A New Yorker Secures the "Orange," a Diamond of 115 Carats.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The Orange, a magnificent yellow diamond, than which there is but one larger and more valuable in this country, was brought to this city today in bond from Montreal. The gem is the property of Mr. J. W. Carroll. The Orange is an exquisitely tinted stone, and is perfectly cut and flawless. The weight is a fraction greater than 115 carats, but ten carats less than the Tiffany yellow diamond. This latter gem is valued at $100,000. The Orange is worth about $50,000. The Orange was found in the south African fields in 1884. Dutch jewelers cut the gem in Amsterdam and in 1887 sent it to London, where it was to be purchased for Queen Victoria's jubilee present from the women of her court. In accordance with the queen's suggestion, however, the $60,000 which was to have been paid for the present was used to erect a hospital.

Mr. R. S. Lawrence of Colorado then bought the diamond, paying, it is said, $60,000 for it. Mrs. Lawrence wore it in her necklace until Baring Brothers failed. Mr. Lawrence, who was a heavy loser by the disaster, then sold the stone to Mr. Edward Bruce, formerly secretary of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph company. Mr. Carroll secured it from the latter gentleman a few weeks ago in Montreal, Can.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity—Fair; slightly warmer.

For Nebraska and Iowa—Fair, except clearing in eastern portion; slightly warmer; variable winds.

For South Dakota—Fair; slightly warmer by Tuesday; variable winds.

HE MUST ANSWER TOMORROW.

Governor Boyd's Reply in the Quo Warranto Case to Be Filed.

SOME SENSATIONAL RUMORS DISPELLED.

Stationers Take Advantage of the Independents' Ignorance—County Advertising—Two Mile Limit Saloons—Indignant Red Ribbons.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 8.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The supreme court has set tomorrow as the time to hear the answer of Governor Boyd in the quo warranto case of ex-Governor Thayer, to ascertain by what right the former acts as governor of Nebraska.

Mr. Boyd is in Omaha, and his attorney is there also. It is not likely the latter will reach here before tomorrow night, and his answer will not be filed before then. Whether the argument will follow the filing is not now known, but the presumption is that it will.

The recent decision of the supreme court recognizing the fact that Thayer had a right to act in the premises, has been the cause of a great deal of talk. Some people hold that it precedes the virtual ousting of the present governor. Others hold that it in no way indicates what the final decision shall be. Certain lawyers claim that it was only a pro-forma decision, such as frequently obtains when such motions, as that upon which it was rendered, are made. Speculation is also indulged as to what step will follow the decision of the court. Last Tuesday, when Thayer was given a standing, it is said, the gentleman was greatly elated and forthwith proceeded to outline a plan of again taking possession of the chair. It is claimed, even, that he allowed himself to promise certain positions to individuals who have been left out in the cold since his retirement.

If it should be decided that Thayer is entitled to the chair, it is believed that some months must elapse before he can again assume the governor's duties.

Governor Boyd is satisfied that he is a citizen, that he was honestly elected, and, as a federal question is involved, it is believed he will leave nothing undone to have his case determined by the highest tribunal in the land, the supreme court of the United States. Indeed, it is believed that he has already made application to Justice Fuller of that body, and his prayer may be granted before the case comes up for hearing in the supreme court of the state. In such an event Governor Boyd would continue to act as governor of the state, and a decision might or might not be reached during the period for which he was elected.

There is no disposition on Governor Boyd's part to resort to this means for the purpose of keeping his contestant out of office. He does it, or will do, because of the merits and the justice which he thinks his case possess.

Regarding the idea of reopening the contest to be inaugurated by the independents, and to which reference was made in today's BEE, a leading representative said:

"There is no telling what may be done. There has been political treachery here, and the revival of this resolution may be required in order to punish it. The democrats and republicans united for the purpose of saving the governor and the other state officers, but the pledges made seem to have been forgotten. If that resolution should be revived, many democrats and independents I know would vote for it, and so would a number of republicans. The resolution is still in the senate where, several weeks ago, it was laid