THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTIETH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1891. NUMBER 301.

STATE TURNERS CELEBRATE.

Turntag Appropriately Commemorated by the Society at Nebraska City.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING AT LINCOLN.

Injunction Proceedings Instituted Against a Street Railway Company —Building Boom at Bloomington—Crop Prospects.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The turners celebrated turntag in this city today. Delegates were present from Fremont, Lincoln, Omaha and Plattsmouth. Upon their arrival this morning the visitors were met by a committee and escorted to Turner hall, where they were given refreshments. From there they were driven to their hotel. Today the different turners were divided into two classes and under the direction of Prof. Henry Kommerow of Plattsmouth and Prof Kastlon of Fremont, were put through all the maneuvers known in turner life.

At a business meeting in the afternoon Lincoln was chosen as the next place for holding the turntag celebration. Tonight a German drama was presented by an Omaha dramatic company, which was followed by a ball.

Bloomfield Booming.

BLOOMFIELD, Neb., April 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Bloomfield is booming. Seven or eight new buildings are in the course of construction. One store building, to be occupied by Filter Brothers, and a large addition to the Bloomfield house are among the best buildings. All of the buildings are being put up in a substantial way. The town is full of land seekers and the hotels have more than they can accommodate.

Frequent rains have put the ground in excellent condition and farmers are busy seeding and they say they have never had better prospects for good crops.

A meeting of citizens and councilmen has been held and a committee appointed to secure a bonus of $1,000 to have the Bowhead roller mills, now located at Halestown, five miles northeast of here, moved to Bloomfield. The meeting was addressed by J. T. M. Pierce of Yankton, who owns the mill. He proposes to move the mill here for $1,000 and then bond the city for $1,000 more and put down an artesian well to be used as water power for the mill and fire protection for the city. The first $1,000 will be raised by subscription.

The town site company is getting ready to plat an addition to the town on the West side. Forty acres will be platted. Already nearly one-fourth of the addition is spoken for by citizens who expect to build residences.

General Manager C. W. Winters and Superintendent H. S. Jaynes of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, came in on a special Friday morning. It is thought that the line will be extended to Fort Randall this season but nothing could be learned definitely. The officials have promised to put on two trains a day each way, which will be a great help and will be appreciated by the citizens here.

A Backward Season.

MONROE, Neb., April 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Spring seeding is just about half over in this section of the state, the season being fully three weeks later than usual, but there has been plenty of rain and the ground is in good condition. Farmers are taking more pains and doing their work better than usual, and with favorable weather from now on there will be a full average crop, which, with good prices, will retrieve some of the loss of last season's dry weather. Hay is very scarce, and is selling at $15 per ton, while oats are 42 cents and corn 55 cents per bushel.

Asked for an Injunction.

BLUE SPRINGS, Neb., April 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—An injunction suit was instituted here yesterday against the Wymore and Blue Springs street railway to restrain that company from extending its street car line across the Blue river bridge to the Union Pacific depot. The county board of supervisors recently granted a permit to the company to make the extension and the point at issue is the rights of a county board to control the use of a county bridge in favor of a private corporation.

Elkhorn Firemen.

ELKHORN, Neb., April 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The members of Baldwin chemical engine company No. 1 gave their first annual ball at Bierbach's hall tonight. The boys also gave an exhibition run and fire test this afternoon. Both were a success.

PREPARING TO STRIKE.

Indications the Iowa Miners Will Walk Out on May Day.

OTTUMWA, Ia., April 19. — [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There is every indication of a general strike of the coal miners in this vicinity on May 1. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul roads have been quietly but none the less assiduously putting in use all the coal-cars and empty box-cars for the purpose of laying in a large supply of coal for their summer use. A Burlington official here today said that they were doing this in anticipation of a strike of the miners which they had positive advices would occur May 1—with all the other miners of the United States. At Flagler the miners have made a demand for 70 cents per bushel, the usual summer wages being 65 cents, and have threatened to strike in case it is not acceded to. The Avery & Chisholm miners are out, and Whitebreast officials look for a strike in all their mines at any time. If the strike is enforced it will throw 10,000 men out of employment and cut of the output, which is over four million tons per year. The miners' representatives say that there will be no strike, as the men in the west will be kept in to support those who strike in the east. The mine operators, however, do not take much stock in this theory, and declare that it is advanced to cover their well promulgated scheme to make the strike most effective.

Death of Mrs. Dodge.

BURLINGTON, Ia., April 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. Dodge, the widow of the late United States senator, A. C. Dodge, died last night, aged seventy-two years.

The Death Roll.

NEW YORK, April 19.—John Thompson, founder of the Thompson Bank Note Reporter and also of the First National and Chase National banks of this city, died today.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Rear Admiral Alfred Taylor, U. S. N., retired, died in the city this afternoon from pneumonia and acute bronchitis, following an attack of the grip. He was born in Fairfax county, Virginia in 1810. He served with distinction in naval operations in the Mexican war. He was on duty on the steamer Mississippi with Commander Perry's expedition to Japan in 1853-55.

Created a Baronetcy.

LONDON, April 19.—A baronetcy has been conferred upon Hon. James Fitzjames Stephen, justice of the queen's bench of the high court of justice, who retired recently from the bench owing to impaired health.

Seven Murderers to Be Shot.

PARIS, Tex., April 19.—Monday morning seven men will be shot to death at Ocmulgee, the capital of the Creek Nation, in accordance with the laws of the nation. The men are Ross Riley, Jeff Brown, Douglas Brown, Cudge Barnett, Pars Johnson, Lake Andy and Price Johnson. They were tried at Ocmulgee last week and a verdict of death returned by the jury. They were convicted of the murder of Robert Reed and Riley Walls in the Creek Nation October 20, 1889. The condemned men are negroes, while their victims were Creek Indians.

LIVELY IN THE COKE REGIONS.

Numerous Mass Meetings Held—Wholesale Evictions Today.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., April 19.—Today was another lively day in the coke region. Numerous mass meetings were held, and, preceding the wholesale evictions which occur tomorrow, they are taken with significance. With a brass band to stir up their spirits a meeting of several hundred strikers was held this afternoon at the Summit plant, where imported foreigners have been at work. Every effort was put forth to get the Italians to attend, but without avail. Tonight there is great activity all along the line. The coke companies will make persistent efforts to resume more of their plants tomorrow, and the labor leaders are out to a man in the hope of defeating the movement.

When the eviction movement is inaugurated tomorrow it is expected that some of the distressing scenes of 1881 and 1886 will be re-enacted. That many families will resist seems to be the general impression. It was learned today that colored workmen would be shipped into the region during the coming week to take the strikers' place. Imported Italians and negroes will likely be the weapons of the different companies to break the strike and car loads of them are expected.

Tonight labor leaders say they hope Governor Pattison will come to the region, as intended, and make a rigid and searching investigation into affairs.

World's Fair Laborers' Troubles.

CHICAGO, April 19.—At a meeting of nearly six hundred world's fair laborers today resolutions were adopted that if their demands are not acceded to by noon tomorrow a strike would ensue. To a reporter tonight a member of the firm employing the laborers said emphatically that the reply to the laborers' demand would be in the negative. The men ask eight hours and $1.75 per day instead of ten hours and $1.50

In a meeting of the Chicago trades assembly this afternoon it was decided to give the moral support of the assembly to the laborers. The contractors propose to invoke police protection and a lively time is expected tomorrow at the world's fair grounds.

SUES FOR A LOVER'S RELEASE.

Edith Speers Determined to Get John Ransley Out of an Asylum.

CINCINNATI, O., April 19.—Five weeks ago John B. Ransley, a wealthy confectioner, was sent to Longview asylum. He had gone to New York and made wild contracts, which threatened to swamp his fortune. He had also engaged himself to Miss Edith Speers of that city. Miss Speers followed him here with the intention of baffling the efforts of his relatives to put him in an asylum. Ransley, however, acknowledged his mental weakness and Miss Speers consented to his confinement. Today, however, she swore out a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that Ransley has recovered his senses. Miss Speer has been in this city ever since her lover was committed. She has visited the asylum several times, and is now firm in the belief that Mr. Ransley has recovered his normal condition of mind. A few days ago C. W. Baker, counsel for Miss Speer, received a letter from Mr. Ransley begging that he be restored to liberty. This nerved Miss Speer to make another attempt. The superintendent and directors of the asylum have been made parties defendant.

SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS.

It Celebrates the Anniversary of Its Trip Through Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 19.—The Sixth Massachusetts light infantry, the veterans known as the Worcester light infantry, lineal descendents of the old Sixth Massachusetts, well remembered as the first armed and equipped regiment that marched to the relief of the national capital, arrived here today at the same hour and over the same route traversed in 1861. Thirty years ago today the Sixth Massachusetts had a conflict with a mob while passing through this city losing four men killed and many wounded. The demonstration today commemorates the anniversary. The veterans were met at the railroad station by Grand Army posts, detachments of Sons of Veterans and a deputation of city officials. An address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Davidson in a happy vein, assuring the veterans of the profound pleasure with which their visit was received. In the evening Duchesne post entained the visitors at Carrollton.

RICH HAUL FOR BURGLARS.

More Than $15,000 Worth of Diamonds and Watches Taken.

NORWALK, Conn., April 19.—Burglars made a raid in Legrand Jackson's jewelry store at 48 Wall street last night and, breaking open the safe, rifled it of diamonds, watches and other jewelry amounting to about $15,000 and escaped. The plans of the burglars were well prepared and cleverly carried out. Yesterday afternoon they entered Mr. Jackson's store and requested to see some diamonds, but they made no purchases. Last night they fired a small barn on the outskirts of the town, and while the police and fire departments were drawn from the principal streets to the scene of the fire they hastened to the rear of Mr. Jackson's store, cut open a small window and entered. The safe, which stood behind a board partition in a back room, was soon cut open with cold chisels and its valuable contents removed.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

The Death of an Obstinate Father Reunites Two Faithful Hearts.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 19.—Hon. Lawrence T. Neal of Chillicothe, the well known democratic leader, now prominently mentioned as a probable gubernatorial and United States senate candidate, is here today on a romantic mission. Just after the civil war Mr. Neal won the love of Miss Lizzie Goode, daughter of Judge Goode of this city. The judge was ultra partisan at the time, and peremptorily forbade the match because Neal was a democrat. The girl had too much respect for her father to elope, and the two lovers separated. The judge died last week, leaving nearly $1,000,000. Both lovers have remained single and Mr. Neal's call today on Miss Goode, coupled with other things, leads to the belief that the faithful couple will be married soon.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

For Omaha and Vicinity—Light showers; cooler.

For Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota—Rain; easterly winds; stationary temperature.

Kentucky's Poisoning Case.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 19.—The majority of the sufferers from the poisoning at Linden, Ky., are improving, but Mr. and Mrs. William Terry of Anchorage are worse. Mrs. Robert Gray and Mrs. Clarence Warren of Louisville are unable to take nourishment and are slowly sinking. George Beacham, a colored driver, is not expected to live. The bride and groom are in Cincinnati and quite ill.

Senator Brice Must Pay His Taxes.

COLUMBUS, O., April 19.—Senator Brice will, according to the decision of the supreme court and the computations of the auditor of Allen county, have to pay to the state nearly $48,000 in back taxes. The auditor fixes the assessment at $600,000.

WANT PAY FOR THEIR SLAVES

Curious Claim Against the Federal Government from Maryland.

OMITTED FROM THE ROLL OF STATES.

Not Included in President Lincoln's Proclamation Naming Those in Rebellion—The Census and Statistics.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.

The fact that on last Thursday the colored people of Washington celebrated the anniversary of the emancipation proclamation by parades of civic and military bodies during the day and by some very creditable literary exercises in the evening brings to mind the curious fact that the state of Maryland, which joins the District of Columbia on all sides, has really a very strong equitable claim against the government for the repayment of the thousands of slaves who were freed by the proclamation.

The claim is based on the fact that in the proclamation issued by President Lincoln emancipating the slaves owned in the states then in rebellion all the states were named which were considered in rebellion, and the name of the state of Maryland does not occur in that proclamation, for as a matter of fact Maryland never was classed among the rebel states. Nevertheless her slaves were freed just the same. The larger part of the slaves owned in Maryland were in the southern part of the state, on the western shore. That portion of the state now comprises the Fifth congressional district, and it is interesting to mention that in the last congress Hon. Sidney E. Mudd, a republican from that district, introduced a petition setting forth the facts and asking that the question be referred to the treasury department for investigation, with a view to eventual adjustment. That this is not a mere idle scheme, but is the settled conviction of many people in Maryland that they have been unlawfully deprived of their slaves without being compensated for them, is shown in the fact that in the bill of rights of the state, adopted in conjunction with the new constitution, made necessary by the results of the war, this claim of the people of Maryland against the United States is distinctly held and maintained. It goes without saying that Maryland does not intend to give up her claim, and it is equally certain that the United States will never recompense the state of Maryland for those slaves.

TARIFF ON WINE AND CIGARS.

At the wholesale depots for the wine makers of California, Ohio and Virginia in this city, it is stated that the effect of the McKinley law upon the wine trade is magical. The consumption of domestic wine has increased so rapidly that the prices have been advanced because the supply will not last as long as the demand. This advance has been construed by many to mean an advantage for monopoly, but this is not true. When the McKinley bill became a law the domestic wine crop was fixed; only a certain amount could be made. The imported wines are not so popular, owing to increased prices, and the domestic article is being called for. Preparations are being made to manufacture many times more wine in this country this season than ever before, and it is safe to say that before next Christmas domestic wine will be cheaper than ever before, and the competition will within two years more bring down prices much more and elevate the quality.

The same is true of domestic cigars, except that the prices have not advanced. There was plenty of tobacco on hand, and the increased demand could be met by simply increasing the working forces. The quality is improved and competition will lower prices and better the quality. Very rapidly the new tariff law is vindicating itself from every charge made against it.

THE CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

Secretary Noble of the interior department was directed by the last congress to inquire into and report upon to the next congress as to the desirability of making the census bureau a permanent department. Mr. Noble has given the matter considerable thought, although he has not been able to reach a final conclusion.

The suggestion has been made that if such a permanent bureau is established here, whose duty it will be to furnish statistics of the industries and manufactures of this country from month to month and year to year, it would be well to consolidate into one bureau all the bureaus of statistics now provided for. The treasury department now maintains such a bureau, which of course confines itself entirely to the exports and imports of this country. The department of labor confines itself to the statistics of work and wages, though it has made several very successful side issues into social and railroad questions. The department of agriculture publishes monthly reports of the movements of grain and live stock; and the new bureau of immigration will devote much attention to the statistics of its work.

It has been therefore suggested that it would be a wise and judicious move to consolidate all these bureaus into one department, for it is now difficult to see how the work of each of these independent bureaus can be readily made to fit into the work of all the other bureaus, like the cogs of a series of wheels. At the same time there is the well known indisposition to yield up even the slightest jot or title of bureau authority, and Secretary Noble is therefore unable to say at present just what he will recommend in that line. It is the general opinion that there ought to be a permanent census bureau to furnish all statistics.

GENERAL VEAZEY TALKS.

General Veazey of the interstate commerce commission is just back from Chicago. I talked with him this afternoon concerning western railroads in general and the offending railroads which his commission are after in particular. He was of course reticent concerning the prosecutions which District Attorney Milchrist is conducting. He had gone over much of the testimony with Mr. Milchrist, and it appeared to be the general's idea that some interesting and important disclosures would be made when the grand jury finished its work.

"The commission is pushing forward its investigation everywhere," said the general, "and we are not waiting for complaints to be made, but are investigating cases and making complaints ourselves. The commission is not only a judicial body, but a prosecuting one, in a certain sense, for the law makes it our special duty to see that the provisions of interstate commerce protection are executed. This requirement will not permit us to sit still and wait for complaints to come to us. If we waited many offenses against the law might never be complained of and would continue indefinitely, for there are often reasons which prevent parties from giving information which would lead to prosecution. The commission, therefore, has adopted its own machinery of locating offenses against the law. Whenever we have information of an offense it is submitted to the United States district attorney of the locality, and if he requires aid in working up the proof of offense we send him a specialagent."

"From your recent observation at Chicago do you think offenses against the interstate commerce law are increasing or decreasing?"

"In one way they are decreasing. There are innumerable plans adopted for evading the law. As soon as we get track of one of these plans we begin prosecutions, and this has the effect of decreasing the offense in this particular direction, but no sooner is one plan of evading the law broken up than another plan is adopted. There is the greatest ingenuity in shifting these plans of operation, and it takes time to get at the new ones. It is a singular fact that railroad men are the most earnest in urging that an offense be investigated and the offenders prosecuted, and yet railroad men are generally the most unwilling class to give testimony against offenders. In Chicago I talked with many prominent railroad men and those connected with traffic associations and they pointed out with much earnestness various plans of evading the law which ought to be investigated. But while doing this they were unable to furnish the evidence necessary for a prosecution. This was of course natural, for a railroad man does not care to be put in the position of making disclosures concerning his associates. Although we know of no offense being committed and get the facts directly from railroad men, they will not give us the preliminary testimony, and we are therefore compelled to dig out the matter through our own efforts."

General Veazey has been mentioned as the successor to Senator Edmunds. Aside from the general's high standing in Vermont and throughout the country, his position as commander of the Grand Army of the Republic makes him especially strong. He was asked concerning the senatorship.

"It is absurd for any man to say that he would decline a United States senatorship," said he, "but I am in no sense a candidate for the place. Governor Page of Vermont has until next November to look over the situation, and he is a clear-headed, able man, whose action will be sure to give satisfaction to the state and to the country. From conversations with Senator Edmunds some time prior to his resignation I know that he would retire. It is a loss which it will be difficult for the state to repair."

THE VACANT BRIGADIER GENERALSHIP.

The impression still prevails in army circles that Colonel A. V. Kautz of the Eighth infantry will succeed Brigadier General Gibbon, who creates a vacancy in that rank by retiring on May 20. Colonel Kautz is third on the list, but he retires next year, and to give him the rank for retirement on account of distinguished services there is a demand for his preferment now. The ranking officers are Colonel C. H. Smith of the Nineteenth infantry and Colonel G. L. Andrews of the Twenty-fifth. Colonel Kautz was well known in the civil war and his service goes back about fifteen years beyond either of his seniors to 1846 and the Mexican war, when he served as a private in an Ohio regiment and afterward took the regular course at West Point. Following him comes Colonel Wheaton of the Second infantry and Colonel W. R. Shafter of the First, who do not retire until 1897 and 1899 respectively, and presumably can have several future turns at promotion. The sixth colonel in relative rank is Colonel E. A. Carr of the Sixth cavalry, who has a long record of service, having entered West Point as a cadet in 1846. His retirement is due in 1894. Colonel W. P. Carlin, who follows next, retires near the end of 1893, while Colonel R. L. Dodge leaves the active list less than a month after General Gibbon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Unless there is a sharp change in the weather the physicians throughout the country who are arranging to come here next week to attend the annual meeting of the American medical association, which convenes on the 5th prox., will find the national capital in full verdure with a hot atmosphere, the parks blooming with flowers and everything looking its best, but they will also find a fearful mortality from the grip, pneumonia and bronchitis. It is improbable that so many deaths have occurred here in many years as now. Middle-aged and old persons are dying fast from many diseases and a good opportunity it will be for the doctors to discuss various popular maladies.

Sam Milton, an editor of Redfield, Ia., formerly of Washington, has arrived and will remain for a week or ten days. He says the Blaine sentiment is very strong in his country, but that Harrison has plenty of friends.

Twelve colored Indian army recruits will be assigned to the Twenty-fifth infantry and forwarded to such point or points in the department of Dakota as the commanding general of the department shall designate.

PERRY S. HEATH.

TEXAS CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Western Cattlemen Want the Line Extended Farther South.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—An earnest effort is making on the part of cattlemen from the far west to have the Texas fever cattle quarantine line established by the agricultural department for the great cattle raising states of Wyoming, Montana and Colorado moved farther south and made to conform to the quarantine line fixed upon by those states for their own protection before the national government quarantine line was established. Senator Carey of Wyoming presented the matter fully to the agricultural department, and it is probable that the matter will be fixed as desired. The department has communicated with Secretary Rusk on the subject and the secretary thinks the department can so far modify its instructions as to permit cattle to be shipped into the states of Colorado, Wyoming and Colorado from as far south as heretofore, provided those states give satisfactory assurance that no cattle shipped into them shall be sent out of the states before December 1. The effect of the order of the agricultural department moving further north the quarantine line established by these states was to work a serious hardship on large numbers of men having cattle between the line decided on by the national government and that which the experience of the states named had found to be safe.

FARMERS FEAR A FLOOD.

A Dam Above Denver Threatens Neighboring Ranchmen.

DENVER, Colo., April 19.—Farmers living along Cherry creek, above Denver, held an indignation meeting in the office of the board of public works here and exposed a startling state of affairs. The Denver Water Storage company has just finished a reservoir thirty-five miles above the city to supply water to an immense tract of heretofore arid land, of which they have secured control. The dam is 65 feet high and drains 300 square miles of country. The capacity of the reservoir is many millions of gallons and the trend of the Cherry creek basin is such that if the dam gave way the whole of the enormous body of water would be precipitated upon a large part of the city of Denver, after tearing over the homes of hundreds of ranchmen.

The farmers claim that there is now forty feet of water behind this dam, and that the vast pressure has already forced several streams through it. They claim to have dug down and found that the dam is built upon quicksand, instead of on bed rock, and that the materials used are so poor that its erection was criminal.

The company denies the charge and furnishes statements showing that it expended $459,000 in doing the work well. The question will probably be brought to the supreme court immediately, as the ranchmen are in a state of terror and some fear is felt in Denver. Should anything go wrong the ensuing catastrophe would rival that of Johnstown, as the reservoir is 2,000 feet above the city.

Western People in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Among the western people in Chicago today were the following:

At the Grand Pacific—S. Braden, Helena, Mont.; Thomas A. Haley, O. J. Taylor, Sioux City, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Barrows, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Thurston, Omaha.

At the Wellington—Mr. and Mrs. E. Wells, Jerry Connelly, Omaha; D. C. Stapleton, Wallace, Neb.; George C. Ames, Des Moines.

At the Leland—G. S. R. Boughton, Cheyenne, Wyo.

At the Auditorium—Mrs. C. S. Raymond, Omaha; Martin Maginnis, Helena, Mont.; Marcus Daly, Anaconda, Mont.; L. E. Trent, Salt Lake City.

At the Palmer—G. C. Higham, Grand Forks, N. D.; Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Hall, C. C. Williams, Omaha.

At the Tremont—C. W. Eaton, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; K. K. Hayden, E. B. Anderson, H. J. Hoffman, Lincoln, Neb.

Italian Immigrants Sent Home.

NEW YORK, April 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Eighteen immigrants, the most of them Italians who came here on the steamer Obdam, were ordered to be returned by Colonel Webber today on the ground that they were likely to become public charges.

DAKOTA'S COLLEGE ROWS.

Details of the Trouble at the Vermillion University.

WHY GROSE IS DISLIKED UP THERE.

He Was Unpopular from the First, and is Now There Only on Sufferance—South Dakota Gossip.

PIERRE, S. D., April 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—For some time past Dakota papers have been filled with reports of the trouble at the state university at Vermillion, but as the matter is so complicated and the incidents, detailed as they happened, have necessarily been disconnected, there are none save those who have made a personal examination of the difficulty, who have but a faint idea of the present state of affairs.

Something over a year ago, when the selection of a president to fill the place made vacant by the death of Dr. Olson, temporarily held by Prof. Mars, came up, a meeting of the board of trustees at which only three members out of the five were present, by a vote of 2 to 1 gave a call to Rev. H. B. Grose, pastor of a Baptist church in Pittsburg, Pa. When the news of Grose's appointment was made public, it seems not to have struck the faculty favorably. At once the faculty officially informed Grose that the appointment did not meet its ideas, and advising him not to accept. Mr. Grose, however, came on and assumed the duties without apparent serious opposition. It was a hard place for him to fill to follow Dr. Olson, who had been greatly beloved by all the students Mr. Grose had had practically no experience as an instructor.

When the time came around for the consideration of the matter whether Grose should have a call for a second year, there seemed to be no small feeling that his time should expire at the end of the first year. He had been tried and there was no disguising the fact that he had given poor satisfaction. But it was rumored that the board of trustees was favorable to his retention. This set some of his more violent opposers, especially among the students, quite wild. A petition was circulated among the students to the board of regents, board of trustees, faculty and to Grose himself, seeking his resignation. Some of the cooler headed students managed to have the petitions made as respectful under the circumstances as possible. Upon the appearance of these petitions none of the parties proposed to retire under fire, of course; and the hint might have been gently taken but for the hotheadedness of President Inman, who at this stage of the game came forward and without any formal action of the board of trustees announced in chapel that seven of the students who had made themselves most obnoxious to him in the matter were indefinitely suspended.

This did make Rome howl. Now the matter goes to the board of regents, the board that has general supervision of all the state institutions. There appeared before this board at Brookings the seven students who had been suspended through their attorney, Judge Palmer, of Sioux Falls. Professors Mars, Culver and Halburt, representing the faculty who before this had petitioned for the resignation of Grose, unanimously with one exception—Prof. Bristol, Grose's brother-in-law; President Grose, the board of trustees and two students, representing 172 student, 90 per cent of the total attendance, who had petitioned for Grose's resignation. This Brooking's meeting of the board of regents resulted in the reinstatement of the seven students suspended by Monroe and resolutions that the school should not close for the spring term, asked for by some on account of the reduced appropriation of the late legislature, which had been made with the intention of abolishing the preparatory and normal departments, ostensibly on account of hard times, and that President Grose's course was such as to commend itself to them. The object of the board of regents was peace.

Before Grose had reached Vermillion upon his return he had committed acts of small general importance which condemned him further in the eyes of his opponents. Upon his return his first official act was to attempt to discharge all the minor employes about the college, such as janitor, librarian, etc., in most cases students who had opposed him, and were drawing small salaries, $6 or $8 a week, and placing other students in their stead. Those discharged promptly appealed the matter to President Edgerton, of the board of regents, who told them not to worry about who did the work, as Grose's "discharge" didn't count and they would draw the salary.

Now one last complication and this grand educational drama rests for the present. For all the institutions of the state the board of regents appoints subcommittees of their members to have special charge. Of this committee for the university, Chairman Brandt last week took it in his hands to help "regulate" matters a little, as they didn't seem to be running very well. He told all the instructors of the normal and preparatory departments they were discharged on account of a lack of appropriation by the state to provide for them. As these teachers had been hired by the year on a yearly salary they didn't propose to give way upon the say of anybody, much less the authority of Chairman Brandt. And so here the matter rests.

SENATOR PETTIGREW'S PLANS.

Senator Frank Pettigrew of Sioux Falls is home from Washington, visiting with his friends and constituents, catching up with his public and private business and thus combining business and recreation. He expects to do some traveling over the state before his return, and will go to the Black Hills country about June 1, where he will spend several weeks.

In regard to his new running mate, Senator Kyle, Mr. Pettigrew said "I understand that he intends to work with Senator Peffer and form a third party. They will cut very little figure in the senate As to this new party, the independent party, or whatever they propose to call it, the movement will be short-lived. There is no question but they have wrongs that ought to be righted, and it is to be hoped that they will succeed in accomplishing this, but for the formation of a new party it takes some great issue or principle for which men are willing to lay aside their personal preferences and fight. That this new party has anything of this kind as far as I can see no one has been able to discover so far."

HAS AN ORGAN IN VIEW.

The new farmers' alliance or independent party in the state is not dead nor doth it sleep. It seems to have caught on to the wisdom of J. S. Clarkson, and will put its confidence in the great public educator, the newspaper. It proposes to have a newspaper, in sympathy with its views, established in every county, one newspaper at least in each county upon which it can depend through thick and thin. This would look like sound political wisdom, whatever may be the wisdom of its other views. The fact that this is the case is corroborated by reports from a number of localities. The rank and file of the party understand such to be the plan, nor is it denied by the so-called leaders. Among the early accessions to the scheme is the Salem Register, which will be edited by N. W. Wade of Mitchell.

SOUTH DAKOTA SCHOOL LANDS.

South Dakota is seeing lively times—if generally the times are supposed to be dull and money close. Probably one of the busiest men in the state is Land Commissioner Thomas H. Ruth. He finds quite a land office business on his hands. In the first place, the public school lands are estimated at over 2,700,000 acres. According to the enabling act the state is allowed to select 620,000 acres as endowment lands for various state institutions. Then the last congress further appropriated to the state the Sisseton Indian reservation, comprising something over ninety thousand acres. Furthermore, it is estimated that the state will have over one hundred thousand acres in what are known as indemnity lands, where for any reason the original surveys are lacking Commissioner Ruth has already commenced the sale of these lands where they can be disposed of to good advantage. The constitution fixes the minimum prices of these lands at $10 per acre so that none can be sold for less than that price. Some of the lands that have been appraised and sold that year have brought as high as $100 per acre. This was the case in Yankton county where some valuable cement lands were sold. Lots were sold in Minnehaha county as high as $[illegible]. A section near Pierre sold for $35 per acre. From the success in selling so far Commissioner Ruth estimates that the receipts from lands this year will easily reach $1,000,000. This at 6 per cent will give the public schools the handsome income of $60,000 for next year, which will be gradually increased. The increase is distributed equally per capita among the school children of the state. The commissioner estimates that these lands will net the state not less than $30,000,000, enough to more than cover the state, county and municipal indebtedness, which eventually will make it possible that not a cent of interest should go out of the state. Of the $1,000,000 received this year he expects to invest a large share in irrigation bonds under the Melville law passed by the late legislature. One million dollars invested in irrigating by artesian wells means an added prosperity that will be felt.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

What Clearing House Reports Show for the Volume of Trade.

BOSTON, Mass., April 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following table, compiled from dispatches from the managers of 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 similar amounts for the corresponding week in 1890:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$676,820,541	.....	2.1
Boston	17,357,884	.....	6.0
Chicago	81,322,000	.....	4.1
Philadelphia	67,496,075	.....	9.0
St. Louis	20,620,353	.....	5.7
San Francisco	18,298,237	.....	.8
Baltimore	13,351,571	.....	5.5
New Orleans	10,320,016	17.4	.....
Cincinnati	13,067,150	5.0	.....
Pittsburg	14,369,979	.....	10.8
Kansas City	904,044	.....	1.
Louisville	7,053,508	7.0	.....
Buffalo	6,951,057	6.1	.....
Galveston	4,851,509	342.4	.....
Milwaukee	4,831,724	8.8	.....
Minneapolis	6,080,359	8.2	.....
Providence	6,134,700	19.6	.....
Detroit	6,692,782	19.8	.....
Cleveland	4,058,344	4.4	.....
Omaha	3,526,186	.....	23.5
Denver	4,547,573	0.3	.....
St. Paul	8,860,232	.....	14.4
Indianapolis	4,046,804	153.8	.....
Columbus	3,363,700	7.2	.....
Memphis	2,105,066	.....	1.8
Dallas	1,911,431	1.7	.....
Duluth	1,677,741	.....	14.5
Hartford	2,064,453	13.5	.....
Richmond	2,405,886	16.7	.....
Nashville	2,043,375	.....	5.6
Portland, Ore	1,878,036	.....	....
Fort Worth	1,945,640	49.7	.....
Sioux City	1,069,023	27.0	.....
Seattle	208,715	.....	12.1
Norfolk	963,035	33.1	.....
Tacoma	872,924	5.4	.....
Grand Rapids	782,144	4.3	.....
Wilmington	977,004	.....	7.1
Syracuse	806,846	16.8	.....
Wichita	516,556	.....	32.6
Lowell	893,905	.....	1.0
Salt Lake	1,740,219	26.1	.....
Washington	1,045,509	.....	14.8
Peoria	1,578,876	1.8	.....
St. Joseph	1,454,067	1.3	.....
New Haven	1,363,024	6.2	.....
Springfield	1,322,803	5.1	.....
Portland (Me.)	1,218,804	13.6	.....
Worcester	1,257,525	3.7	.....
Birmingham	664,129	.....	29.8
Des Moines	1,012,456	47.5	.....
Chattanooga	464,030	.....	31.0
New Bedford	454,493	1.8	.....
Lexington, Ky	431,450	.....	19.3
Topeka	848,530	.....	6.8
Lincoln	507,209	.....	1.9
Montreal	9,723,305	9.6	.....
Halifax	1,121,701	.....	3.4
Houston	399,152	.....	1.5
*Rochester	1,481,557	.....	0.5
Total	$114,273,326	.....	0.5
Outside of New York	465,902,209	.....	0.5

*Not included in totals.

PANAMA CANAL.

Report of Lieutenant Wyse Made to the Liquidator.

PARIS, April 19.—A report on the Panama canal has been sent to the liquidator of the company, Menchicourt, by Lieutenant Wyse, who has been negotiating with the Columbian government to prolong the concession. It was apparently prepared with the object of concealing amid an endless maze of words and rhetorical expressions about the poor prospects and the actual hopelessness of any further enterprise in that direction. Menchicourt personally considers that the report offers a favorable basis for new financial operations. According to a leading Marseilles paper the government, in view of the prospective failure of the harvest of wheat and the dearness of bread, will propose in the chambers a temporary suspension of the tariff on cereals. That the report is true is improbable, but is notable as an indication of the difficulties awaiting the government in the tariff debate in the face of diminution of the corps.

A statement reproduced here from German papers declares that the French government is chagrined by a communication from the czar regarding the demonstration made during the visit of Empress Frederick to Paris. This statement also says that when the attitude of Emperor William seemed menacing, the czar, being sounded as to whether he was prepared to support France in the controversy, replied that he disapproved of the laxness of the French government in permitting an insult to an imperial personage, his relative. The statement adds that this rebuke was keenly felt for a time and had the effect of modifying the pro-Russian programme of the foreign office.

A striking example of French subservancy to the Russian alliance has just occured in club circles. Young Degiers, an attache of the Russian embassy, son of the Russian secretary of foreign affairs, introduced at a leading club a friend as a temporary member. At the expiration of the term of temporary membership M. Degiers proposed his friend for permanent membership, but the committee found the candidate objectionable and wrote M. Degiers advising him to withdraw his nomination. M. Degiers was irritated and refused to do so. The committee again advised the withdrawal of the nomination, whereupon Baron De Mohrenheim, the Russian ambassador interfered and wrote to the committee that if the candidate was blackballed he would cause every member of the Russian embassy to resign, as a number of the club members desired to resent the ambassador's letter. The affair attaining the proportions of a diplomatic incident, the committe finally decided that it would be best to admit the candidate. Other high officials not Russian declare that the dictatorial action of Baron Mohrenheim ought to be repulsed. Not the least curious feature of the episode is a report that the "ill-mannered Jew" thus forced upon the club is in the pay of the Russian secret service.

H. Kohlsaat of the Chicago world's fair directory has arrived here after an extensive tour of Europe. He reports that business houses are taking a greater interest in the fair and that the continental press is treating the fair more justly. Mr. Kohlsaat will start for Chicago at the end of the month after making another tour of Europe.

General J. W. Foster and J. G. Blaine, jr., have arrived from Madrid. They went to church today with Mr. Reid, the United States minister. Mr. Reid will present Mr. Blaine to the prince of Wales.

General Foster will proceed home without delay.

The past week has been a festive one at the United States legation. On Monday Mrs. Reid gave a reception, which was followed by two large dinners and a musicale. On Thursday a dinner of twenty-four covers was given in honor of Bishops Doane and Whipple.

Cincinnati the Republican Mecca.

CINCINNATI, O., April 19.—This city is rapidly filling with delegates to the national republican league convention. Delegations are already here from Nebraska, New York, Minnesota, Illinois and Ohio. It is expected that forty states will be represented. Hon. John