THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1891. NUMBER 32

THEY ARE ALL REPUBLICANS.

Prohibition is Unpopular, but Boies is Even More So.

WHEELER'S PARTY WILL SUPPORT HIM.

What the Sioux City People Say About the Situation—Recommendations From the Home of Farmer Wheeler.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The political situation in this city cannot be understood without a knowledge of much more than the fact that the Woodbury county delegation in the republican state convention at Cedar Rapids divided ten to ten on the minority report, which was to put local option into the platform. The fact that the delegation did divide, in connection with some other circumstances, more or less remote or assumptuous, has caused the report to go abroad that there is again a large secession from the republican party in this locality—this year on the liquor issue.

Careful investigation makes it possible to state the truth with approximate accuracy. And it is to be stated in advance that the story of republican disaffection is grossly exaggerated.

Prior to the republican state convention, which was held at Cedar Rapids on July 1, there was a concerted movement among the more pronounced anti-prohibition republicans in many localities to muster all possible strength in the delegations to the convention. This movement had its strength of course in the larger cities. There was undoubtedly some hope entertained that sufficient strength could be shown in the convention to profoundly impress if not to induce it to recede somewhat from the drastic statewide rule of prohibition embodied in the present liquor laws.

There is a considerable anti-prohibition element among Sioux City republicans as there is among the republicans of some of the other larger cities in the state, but no movement would have been undertaken if this element had not been agitated by a few persons. Several quiet meetings, not largely attended, were held rather to talk matters over than to cut and dry an anti-prohibition programme. Absolutely nothing was done among republicans who are prohibitionists or who acquiesce in prohibition for the time being. The county convention was held at a time when most of the country delegates were cut off by the floods. It had no business but to choose delegates to the state convention. These were chosen after some friction.

From Boies to Wheeler.

It is the several quiet little meetings prior to the county convention which has been heralded as an organization among republicans for the defeat of prohibition this year, with the implication that it was the inauguration of a bolt. This is an exaggeration, although there is some truth at the bottom of it. There were men in the conference who voted for Boies two years ago, and there were even men among the delegates from this county who voted for Boies. But the Boies vote among republicans two years ago was wholly exceptional, and while undoubtedly some republicans who voted for him then will do so again, the great majority will vote for Wheeler this year. This can be positively stated upon the basis of interviews with scores of the Boies republicans of two years ago. They were organized then; there is no organization now. The leaders in the Boies movement then are leaders for Wheeler now. Several notable cases could be named.

About three hundred republicans in Sioux City voted for Boies, but purely for the purpose of recording displeasure with the present prohibitory law, it not being then regarded as possible that Boies could be elected. It was a purely "off year," too, in Iowa elections.

The vote for governor two years ago in Sioux City stood thus: For Hutchison, republican, 1,519; for Boies, democrat, 2,465—a majority of 946. But in the state election last year the vote on secretary of state stood thus: For McFarland, republican, 2,024; for Chamberlain, democrat, 2351—a majority of only 327. Two years ago the dissenting republicans voted only for the candidate for governor on the democratic ticket, but supported the other republican candidates. Last year they voted the republican ticket straight. This year their purpose was to make a record in the republican convention, which they accomplished.

Evidence of Republican Solidity.

Senator Lawrence, who headed the delegation from this county this year, was elected four years ago. It was known at the time that personally he did not approve of the prohibitory laws, but he was elected on a state platform sustantially the same in the liquor plank as this year. It shows how well republicans of all shades stood together here, since the defection of fifty prohibitionists in the county would have defeated the election of Mr. Lawrence. He was elected on a majority of less than one hundred votes. Senator Lawrence remained passive on the liquor issue, and in the republican convention two years ago he was a member of the platform committee which adopted the nearest approach to a prohibition declaration which the republican party of Iowa ever made, declaring it to be "a settled policy of the state." There was no minority report in that convention. At the last session of the legislature Senator Lawrence introduced a bill providing for the abrogation of prohibition in the larger cities and towns, but it got no support from either the republican or the democratic members. Senator Lawrence with one-half of the delegates from this county went on record as favoring a local option plank in the republican convention this year.

But the situation in the last legislature when the democratic party solidly refused to support the license bill introduced by a republican suggests why anti-prohibition republicans in Sioux City, while they may hold meetings and plan to influence their own party, cannot act with the democratic organization on this question. Senator Lawrence says positively that he will not vote the democratic ticket. A. W. Erwin, Judge Weaver, Judge Wilson, Phil Carlin, Dick Booge, and a large number of other leading anti-prohibition republicans have declared as positively that they will vote against the democratic state ticket. Not a single one of the prominent Boies republicans of two years ago has been found who does not refuse to vote for Boies this year.

Some Legislative History.

By the way, the true inwardness of the situation of the last legislature can be told now for the first time. It was possible to have passed local option if the democrats had really favored it and had not wanted to keep the prohibition issue in the politics of the state. The house was a tie between the republicans and the opposition, and the republicans had only a majority of five or six in the senate. It was actually found that a certain sum of money would secure the change in the law, but it would be on condition of very high license and genuine local option. A considerable sum of money was promptly raised in Sioux City and sent by messenger to Des Moines. But the democrats in the cities on the Mississppi river would not consent to high license and local option, and refused to put up their pro rata, and so the scheme fell through. The democrats then recorded themselves in favor of a caucus bill, which would have thrown down all the safeguards of the present prohibiting laws in the rural districts where prohibition sentiment is overwhelming.

The simple truth of the matter is that the anti-prohibition republicans of Sioux City, while many of them became dissatisfied and exasperated at prohibition, believing that the interests of a town with a building boom would be advanced by a license system, have no common ground to stand on with the democratic organizations whose bosses are prostituting their issue to general partisan purposes and who have bid for the votes of an element which really desires low license.

What a Leader Says.

THE BEE correspondent interviewed a prominent anti-prohibition republican who was present in the little anti-prohibition meetings previous to the county and state conventions. He is an active worker in local politics. "No, I shall not vote for Boies this year," he said. "I shall vote the straight republican ticket. I am not a democrat and never was. We wanted to make a record in the republican state convention this year. There were a great many anti-prohibitionists in the convention who did not vote for the Hirschl local option substitute, because they believed as a matter of practical politics that the republican party could not yet take up local option. I believe this, too, but thought it high time to call the attention of the party to the fact that there is a strong and growing element in its ranks who want to be rid of a rigid rule of prohibition. The attention of the party was called to this fact forcibly two years ago in the election of Governor Boies."

"But will not the same republicans vote for Boies this year?"

"Not at all. The situation is entirely different. We are on the eve of a presidential election. Do you suppose that we want to put a dagger in the hand of the enemy? Not a bit of it. We don't want a democratic legislature to Michiganize the presidential electors of Iowa."

"What proportion of the Boies republicans of two years ago will vote for him again?"

"Of course there may be some, but only a few—only a very few. I do not know a solitary one. My candid opinion is that there will be a good many who may vote the democratic legislative ticket—but not the state ticket. My judgment is that there will be a good many more democrats in this county who will vote for Wheeler than republicans who will vote for Boies. Wheeler is a fine business man, thoroughly identified with northwestern Iowa, and will certainly make no such injurious breaks as Boies did in that New York speech last winter. I expect Wheeler to carry this county."

WHEELER AT HOME.

What an Odebolt Democrat Says of the Farmer Candidate.

ODEBOLT, Ia., July 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—For the past ten days an emissary of the democratic state central committee has been prowling around Sac county, searching for campaign material to use against H. C. Wheeler, the republican candidate for governor of Iowa. This prowler has given a dozen aliases to a dozen different men, and thinking to escape detection has confined his interrogations to democrats. But one of the faithful, who, like many other Iowa democrats, is going to vote for Wheeler, gave the amateur Hawkshaw away; hence republicans have been watching for the result of his labors.

Yesterday a lone copy of an Omaha democratic paper containing the carefully prepared campaign thunder reached this place. The paper was passed around and created merriment as well as indignation. Your correspondent interviewed a number of business men of the town in relation to the aforesaid thunder.

Said a prominent democratic merchant: "This is an outrage, and I am sorry our people have to get down in the mud in this style. Wheeler's land is mortgaged, of course; but he has enough personal property on his farm to pay twice the amount of his mortgage. Like many a shrewd business man, he has borrowed money at 6 per cent because he can make it pay 10. The fact is that when a man in his position can borrow money at 6 per cent and make it pay, as we all know he does, it conclusively establishes the fact that there is good money in Iowa farming. Moreover, his land is worth from $45 to $50 per acre, so the mortgage represents only a fraction of the farm value.

"As to the statements that Wheeler buys his supplies away from home; that he is 'uppish' and carries himself above his neighbors, there is no foundation for them. Not a merchant in Odebolt, democratic or republican, will say that Wheeler does not purchase the bulk of his supplies in Odebolt and pays liberally for them. His trade with me in the course of a year amounts to several hundred dollars, and more with others. We can all bear testimony to his public spirit and liberality. He has helped to build and support every church in the vicinity. No man in Iowa is more democratic in his manners. His house has always been open to his friends and neighbors, and you can't find a man who will treat you better."

Other Odebolt business men confirm the statements quoted. The people of this little town are for Wheeler, regardless of party. Every business man in the town joined in the ovation tendered him on his return from the Cedar Rapids convention.

The fellow who is doing the dirty work for the democratic state committee did not come near Odebolt, but wrote up his fake after a conference with democrats at Sac City, the county seat.

Hundreds of Sac county democrats will vote for Wheeler.

STOLE A CASE OF DIAMONDS.

Arrest of a Young Bookmaker's Clerk in New York.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Robert Howe, a young bookmaker's clerk, has been arrested on a charge of stealing a $10,000 case of diamonds from the jewelry establishment of Carl Warnicke, 12 West Twenty-eighth stree. The robbery occurred on February 6 last and the police have been working on the case constantly. On that date Howe, or a man who very closely resembled him, called at the jewelry store with a handsomely dressed woman, who said she wanted to purchase some diamonds. The couple had visited the store twice before and had made a few purchases, so that every attention was paid them. While the woman was examining some rings the man walked about the store and finally went out for a cigar. He returned in five minutes, and the woman, who had decided to make no purchase, went out with him. The tray of diamonds was immediately missed and Mr. Warnicke remembered that the man's overcoat bulged at the breast when he went out for his cigar. The couple had said their names were Beford, but this was found to be false, and detectives traced the man to the Hotel Metropole, where he had been living with the woman under the name of Howell. Before they could make an arrest the parties cleared out and it was not until Friday night that they came upon Howe on Broadway. He answered the description of the thief and they took him in. He was remanded to the custody of Inspector Byres, and now the detectives are looking for the woman in the case.

Story of a Jewish Refugee.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Thirty immigrants, all Russian Jews, are in the detention bureau at the barge office awaiting the decision of the superintendent of emigration. It is most probable that they will all be sent back, as each one has been "assisted" and the law on assisted emigrants is inexorable.

One of the detained emigrants, Mendel Rogalski, a young man of twenty, a carpenter by trade, tells a most thrilling story of his own adventures and sufferings in Russia. He became a suspect while working at his trade in Riga and to escape Siberia, which was unbearable, he fled from city to city, pursued constantly. He was finally taken prisoner, beaten and treated most inhumanly and prepared for Siberia, when he again managed to escape. He succeeded in reaching the frontier and by the assistance of some of his countrymen was sent to Hamburg. Here he was further assisted and left for America. He has no money, having been robbed of his little savings of six years when he was taken prisoner in Russia, and he says if he is caught again in that country he will be put to death. The Jewish societies have taken hold of his case.

One Killed and Two Injured.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., July 19.—The son of a proprietor of a saw mill was killed and two employes seriously injured by the explosion of the boiler yesterday.

WILL BANKER KEAN GO FREE?

Depositors Who Accept Dividends Can't Prosecute Him for Embezzlement.

ALDERMAN CULLERTON STILL ON TOP.

Not Affected by the Report of the Investigating Committee—The Aldermanic Hide-Carter for World's Fair Mayor.

CHICAGO OFFICE OF THE BEE, CHICAGO, July 19.

The strong probabilities are that Banker S. A. Kean will go free and all the fuss and fury about prosecuting him amount to nothing. The creditors seem to be placed in a position where they are called upon to decide whether there is more satisfaction in getting 35 cents on the dollar or in seeing Kean go to the penitentiary. The Illinois law under which an insolvent banker may be prosecuted provides that if a banker shall assign and ask for a receiver within thirty days of the time he allowed the last deposit to be placed in his bank it shall be taken as prima facie evidence that he knew his bank to be in an insolvent condition. But there is a further provision that the "deposit" must by this assignment be lost to the creditor. Now it is questioned by eminent legal authority whether, in the strict interpretation given by the courts to criminal statutes this will not be construed to mean that the whole of the deposit must be lost in order to justify a prosecution under this law and that where a banker shows a willingness to restore as much of the deposits as he is capable of doing by declaring a dividend he will be released from imputation of criminal intent. Many of the creditors have signified a willingness to drop the prosecution and settle on the 35 cent basis proposed by Kean and should this settlement be effected, Judge Longenecker, while refusing to commit himself in so many words, broadly intimates that the state will take no further action.

A VERY MILD "INVESTIGATION."

When the committee was appointed by the council to investigate the process by which Alderman Cullerton succeeded in working the Northern Pacific ordinance deal all by himself, that shrewd veteran smiled complacently and remarked that it would "amount to nothing," and notwithstanding the furious zeal with which the committee went to work there is every reason to believe at this writing that his prediction will be literally fulfilled. In the first place the public has shown a profound indifference in the result of this quarrel, which it has looked upon all along as the falling out of what is known as the "gang" over a division of spoils. Whether Alderman Cullerton got it all or whether his colleagues received the customary "divv" is a matter of but little practical concern to the people at large. Then it is generally understood that Mr. Cullerton's mental storehouse is entirely too well stocked with data about the errors of his fellow members for them to dare carry out their threat of expulsion from the council. The farthest they dared to go was to declare in their report that the ordinance was introduced surreptitiously and that its passage was secured by trickery. To the typical Chicago alderman a mild rebuke of this sort is as water upon a duck's back. They have all been there before many a time.

NOT A SENSITIVE CROWD.

Just how little that celebrated body, the city fathers, cares for public opinion has just been most strikingly illustrated in the passage of the Economic gas company ordinance. Every paper of influence in the city except the Times denounced the company as a pure sand-bagging scheme organized for the purpose of selling out at a big price to the present trust, after the style of the Consumers' company which was organized with a great flourish of trumpets some time ago, and having secured a franchise promptly sold out to the Chicago gas light and coke company. The Tribune denounced it as a combination to "twist the tail" of the present companies. The News found it difficult to discuss with patience "so palpable a job," and the other papers were equally severe—going so far as to use the words "iron bars" and "Joliet," but the ordinance went through as if it were greased, and traveled the same route again with equal celerity over the mayor's veto. It is said that the lubricant employed on this occasion was $50,000 in cold cash. "Blocks of stock" in a company that nearly every alderman in the council honestly believes will have its franchise for sale before it lays a yard of pipe, did not prove a sufficiently weighty consideration with the "initiated."

CARTER THE RISING SUN.

The democrats of Chicago and Cook county are said to be taking steps to follow the advice of a party leader and "get together." The only thing that divides them is Harrison's independent candidacy for mayor last spring. Members of the Cregier element admit that they have nothing to demand for him. They are looking for a new leader who may continue them in power, but they are not willing to make a complete surrender to the Harrison forces. On the other hand the latter are loyal to the "eagle," and say they will insist upon him as the party's nominee for mayor during the world's fair, and the probability is strong that a compromise of this nature will be effected.

In this deal the democratic state central committee is interested, because it doesn't want any further warfare in Chicago on account of its effect on the state ticket.

A REBUKE TO CULLOM.

That the candidacy of Senator Cullom for the presidential nomination is likely to meet with some very decided opposition in his own state is evidenced by the position taken by ex-Speaker W. F. Calhoun, now editor of the Decatur Republican, one of the most influential interior dailies in the state. He says: "Harrison is likely to be the nominee for president for the reason that his administration has been thus far one which is altogether creditable to the republican party, and one which the party will be swift to endorse at its state and national conventions. This is no time to push pampered pets to the front. It is a time when the party must exercise a little good common sense." F. A.

FIVE MEN DROWNED.

Disaster to a Party of Eight While Seining.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—While seining in the Tennessee river near Murray yesterday Ed Brown, Walter Strader, John L. Meader, Dick Davis and John T. Brame were drowned. The party numbered eight. They tied one end of their seine, seventy-five feet long, to the bank and stretched the netting nearly straight out into the river. Stationed at intervals near the outer end the eight men, with only shoes, hats and coats off, swam with the seine poles toward the shore. None of them were well acquainted with the river at that point and they swam into a swift, cold current. Suddenly one was seized with cramps. A panic followed. The seine was dragged and Brame, Brown and Strader became entangled in it. Meader and Davis were swept under by the current, while the other three succeeded in reaching the bank. All the men drowned were well known citizens near Murray, belonging to old families in the county. Brame moved there two years ago from near Hopkinsville. A crowd was gathered and they searched for the drowned men. The seine when hauled in still held the three who became entangled in it. Davis and Meader have not been found.

Washington Miners' Troubles.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 19.—Sheriff Wooley and four deputies went to Gilman, fearing further trouble from the striking miners. Deputy Case came up from Gilman for more arms and took out a lot of repeating rifles. The militia and guards have all left and now only the deputy sheriffs remain. At Newcastle the excitement over the dynamite explosion under the miners' cabin is subsiding. The negro miners in the company's employ will move into town Monday and take possession of the house. The strikers declare they will make it not for the negroes. The militia is still stationed at Newcastle, fearing an outbreak if recalled.

RICHMOND AROUSED.

Naval Commander Graham Makes Remarks That Are Not Relished.

RICHMOND, Va., July 19.—The effort for the removal of the Monitor fleet from its present anchorage, three miles below Richmond, has assumed a new phase. There are seven monitors in the fleet, and until the arrival of Commander Graham, who succeeded Commander McCartri, the relations of the people of Richmond and the officers have been of the most amicable character.

Commander Graham in an interview published yesterday, said: "The good people of Richmond have no idea of the indignities and annoyances the officers and men on board the monitors are subjected to, particularly on Sundays and holidays. People come down the river in boats, black and white, male and female, and though they have the whole length of the distance between the monitors and Richmond for their peculiar methods of enjoyment they insist upon coming directly abreast the monitors and using the most vile and dirty language, shouting at the top of their voices, jeering at the men aboard ship, some of them, both men and women, divesting themselves of their entire suits of wearing apparel and going into the water in a nude condition within speaking distance of the vessels. Men have come down in boats and pulling within twenty feet of the ships have called out officers by name and used most vile and outrageously abusive language to them, which is unfit for publication. The passengers on the night excursion barges from the city to Warwick park have, when they arrived opposite the monitors, amused themselves by hooting and yelling at the people on board the fleet in jeering and insulting tones, going so far as to call me out by name and make insulting remarks to me. I think that the foundation for whatever feeling there may be adverse to me among a certain portion of the citizens of Richmond is simply owing to the fact that I have never considered it my duty to permit the monitors to be used as a public museum or sort of a Coney Island pleasure resort, as I think it would be subversive to the good order of the vessels which I command to throw them open to the general public. Still I emphatically deny that I have ever refused admission to any people that I considered of the proper character to come on board."

The expressions of the commander have created a big sensation in this city and there is every indication that a lively war will be waged, both socially and officially.

CRONIN MURDER REVIVED.

New York Paper Prints a Story in Connection With It.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Morning Advertiser prints a rather fish story about the man who is supposed to have driven the white horse which took Dr. Cronin to his death. The story in part is as follows: "Immediately after the conviction of the prisoners an Irishman who called himself Peter Dean and who lived in Lake View, not far from the Carlson cottage, quietly left Chicago and went to Canada. Dean was a dog fancier and dealer in birds. He was a quiet, reserved man and apparently took no greater interest in the Cronin mystery than did his neighbors. He attended to his business every day, and when in December, 1889, he shut up his shop and disappeared no particular curiosity was aroused. It was not known to the people of Lake View, however, that Dean had been in daily communication with a prominent member of the Clan-na-Gael ever since the trial began, nor was it known that this same prominent member paid Dean's expenses to Canada and that Dean there joined the Starkey's, who were suspected of a guilty knowledge of Dr. Cronin's death. The dog fancier remained in retirement for nearly a year and then went back to Chicago. From Chicago he was ordered to go to New York. Upon his arrival there he went to an obscure hotel on the east side and remained until he was notified to meet the man who was directing his movements.

"When this meeting took place the sum of $2,000 was paid to Dean with the understanding that he would never relate the fact that he had driven the horse from the Carlson cottage to the catch basin and that he knew what the trunk which he put in the wagon contained when he helped lift it in and when he helped lift it out. Dean promised and then signed a receipt for the money. The next day he left New York to go to Canada. He never went. He did not return to Chicago. The man's personality was so marked that he could not be swallowed up even in a city like New York. The receipt that he signed has been shown to a gentleman in New York. The holder of it expresses the belief that he will never be called on to pay another dollar. Whether Peter Dean is dead or alive only this one man knows and this one man is safer with Dean dead than alive."

EMANCIPATION IN BRAZIL.

It Results in the Demoralization of Agricultural Labor.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A letter to the bureau of American republics says: Since the emancipation of the slaves in Brazil the domestic service as well as the agricultural labor of the republic has been greatly demoralized, and many families find themselves entirely without servants, the colored people—the former slaves—refusing to work for love or money. The city council of Rio de Janeiro attempted to regulate the domestic service by an ordinance which prohibited a servant from leaving a household without thirty days notice and had several other equally rigorous provisions, but the measure has been disapproved by the minister of the interior whose sanction is necessary to carry into effect any municipal regulation.

The official papers of Rio de Janeiro announce that the minister of agriculture has asked the minister of finance to give him a credit of $17,000 on account of the quota of Brazil in the expense of the intercontinental railway survey.

According to official statistics the imports of the Argentine Republic for the first three months of the present fiscal year were $19,758,290, against $12,959,938 during the same period of the preceding year. The exports were $39,292,510, against $40,521,092 the preceding year.

His Other Wife was There.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A man giving the name of Louis Centreaux was among the steerage passengers who arrived on La Bourgogne from Havre today. He had with him a pretty little woman whom he introduced as his wife, but a few minutes later his statement was found to be false. As soon as he landed an angry woman met him and began belaboring him with an umbrella. It proved to be his wife, whom he had deserted in Paris two weeks ago. She followed him to Havre and took passage on the same steamer, but could not find him on board. The couple made up and went away together, while wife No. 2 disappeared. Centreaux had two tickets for St. Louis and it is supposed that he went there.

Supposed Murderer Arrested.

HARTFORD, Vt., July 19.—This afternoon Detectives H. H. Peck, John Hutchinson, Davis D. Huse and Sherman Huse arrested at the Hartford wool company's hotel a man answering the description of Frank Almy, the murderer of Miss Christie Warden of Hanover, N. H. The man appeared here about 8 o'clock last night and was in bed when arrested. Peck and Hutchinson have taken the prisoner to Hanover, he volunteering to accompany them without requisition papers, saying he wished to clear himself as soon as possible.

POSTAL SERVICE FEASIBLE

Result of Mr. Rosewater's Investigation of European Telegraph Systems.

EMPLOYES' POLITICS NOT QUESTIONED

Arguments in Opposition to Government Ownership of Lines Skillfully Exploded—An Interesting Subject Discussed.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, July 19.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The European edition of the New York Herald publishes the following: "Mr. Edward Rosewater, founder and proprietor of THE OMAHA BEE, is over in Paris diligently pursuing inquiries respecting postal telegraphy. Mr. Rosewater was thirteen years in the telegraphic service in both military and civilian branches. Last winter he was summoned before the committee of congress which had been formed to obtain information respecting the advisability of the government buying up or controlling telegraph the service in the United States.

"Armed with official letters to the heads of the telegraph service in England, France, Germany and Austria, Mr. Rosewater has had an excellent opportunity of judging the benefits which the telegraph service can derive from being under the government control. Accordingly I called on him yesterday and asked him what opinions he had formed from his investigations. In reply, he said that he was more than ever confirmed in his opinion that the effect of government control was to produce a very superior telegraphic service. He said that London employed no less than three thousand persons in the telegraphic service, whereas in New York there were only twelve hundred. The object of the English government was not to make a revenue, but to give the public the best service at the cheapest possible rates. In every place where there were 1,500 persons there was a postal telegraph service, whereas in the United States many towns with several thousand inhabitants had nothing but a railroad telegraph service. The reason was, as he understood it, that as the government already had postoffices established everywhere, it would cost but very little extra to arrange for a telegraphic service. With a private company these matters were entirely different. The company would have to hire premises and put on a telegraphic service only where it saw good prospects of an office paying expenses. Thus in England, branch offices were comparatively infinitely more numerous than in the United States.

"It had been said, continued Mr. Rosewater, that the government would be slow in adopt new inventions. As disproof of that, was the fact that in England there was in use an American sextuplex machine by which three different telegrams could be sent in opposite directions at once, while no such perfected machine was used in the United States. In London their system of pneumatic tubes was excellent. In Paris he had found the Baudet machine superior to any other he had seen, as it printed messages directly on a slip and then passed it on to the form. Here all facilities were given to the press and the government would let out wires for two or three hours daily or even for five minutes. Furthermore in London and Paris wires were laid under ground.

"'The political question,' said Mr. Rosewater, 'has been held up in America as the great objection to to postal telegraphy. It is said that it would increase the patronage of the government and become too large a political machine. I made special inquiry on this point. The managers and operators I met were very much surprised at the idea of any interference with their political opinions. In one of the largest cities in England an operator said to me that he was a radical and voting against the government every time, but if the postmaster or any other official should attempt to interfere with him and his politics he should soon have the question brought up in parliament by the radical member. In that office there were 300 persons employed and all were divided, there were liberals, conservatives, and radicals. He said they were not allowed to take a prominent part in political gatherings, but that is all the interference there is.

"'Moreover,' said Mr. Rosewater, 'the telegraph operator requires mechanical skill. It would be impossible for any party in power to supplant men on account of their political principles. That idea is all nonsense. Here in France there has never been a question as to the political views of the men. Postal telegraph is a practical thing for public use. The government can manage it better than anybody else. My opinion is, the United States government should buy up all commercial wires in the country. Companies are trying all the time to make big profits at small expense, and then with buying up new lines at almost any price and consequent watering of stock the public suffering is incurred.'

"Respecting his paper, THE OMAHA BEE, Mr. Rosewater said that he had founded it twenty years ago. It had never consolidated and had never swallowed another concern. Personally, Mr. Rosewater is a republican, opposed to free coinage and a believer in the interstate commerce law and railway regulation by the government."

Chinaman Charged With Abduction.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Lizzie Sprowl, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Shoemaker David C. Sprowl of Camden, N. J., who eloped on June 29 with Wing Lee, a Chinese laundryman, and who with her abductor was arrested in this city on Saturday night, was brought into court with the Chinaman this morning. Wing Lee was held for trial on a charge of abduction, while the girl was placed in charge of the society for the prevention of cruelty to children. It developed that the couple, who had not been married, went first to Philadelphia and then came to New York. They were discovered in squalid apartments in Pell street, living as man and wife, and the police in arresting Wing Lee met with opposition on the part of the other Chinamen in the house.

Shipping Nebraska Grain.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 19.—The steamship Etherby today finished loading at Galveston with the first cargo of 8,350 bushels of American wheat shipped this season to Europe and will clear tomorrow. It is the beginning of what is expected to be in the near future a great export business, gathering grain not only from Texas, but Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and other western states.

Answered the Allegations.

ABERDEEN, S. D., July 19.—James C. Reed of New York, the heir and alleged son of May I. Dayton, has filed his answer to the allegations of Lyman C. Dayton, her husband, who contests the will. He alleges, first, that Reed was the son and the only heir at law of the deceased and that the instrument offered by Reed for probate is the lastwill and testament of the said deceased and was entirely written, dated and signed by the hand of the testatrix herself; second, proponent denies that at the time of executing of the will the said May I. Dayton was in any way influenced or over persuaded or that said instrument did not contain the free and voluntary disposition of the property, and also denies that for upward of three years he or other [illegible] lived or separated the testatrix from [illegible] contestant; third, proponent alleges that t[illegible] will was duly signed and executed acc[illegible] to the laws of New York and South Da[illegible] and said May I. Dayton on June 23, 18[illegible] the city of New York duly signed and de[illegible] the said instrument to be her last wi[illegible] testament in the presence of J. Seaddan [illegible] William V. Leary. The contestant's [illegible] of unsound mind are also vi[illegible] denied. President Ira Barnes of the [illegible] Northwestern National bank has been appo[illegible] special administrator for the South Dak[illegible] property.

LAST WEEK'S CLEARINGS.

Gross Exchanges of the Country as Reported by the Banks.

BOSTON, Mass., July 19.—The following table, compiled from dispatches from the clearing houses named, gives gross clearings for last week, with per cent of decrease or increase as against the amount for the corresponding week in 1890:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$ 548,705,600	.....	10.
Boston	91,[illegible]8,590	.....	7.
Chicago	81,[illegible]00,000	.6	.....
Philadelphia	62,814,188	.....	21.6
San Francisco	10,050,202	5.5	.....
Baltimore	14,728,217	.....	0
Pittsburg	14,124,653	.....	15.0
New Orleans	6,122,114	.....	7.8
Kansas City	8,361,955	.....	17.1
Louisville	7,040,707	.....	15.1
Buffalo	8,727,455	13.7	.....
Galveston	2,414,426	217.8	.....
Milwaukee	5,615,000	.....	14.0
Minneapolis	6,382,016	33.4	.....
Providence	5,121,[illegible]00	3.0	.....
Detroit	6,627,731	12.3	.....
Cleveland	5,350,158	.....	11.3
Omaha	3,548,998	.....	25.2
Denver	3,014,755	.....	2.5
St. Paul	3,555,541	18.0	.....
Indianapolis	4,451,684	111.0	.....
Columbus	3,102,900	1.8	.....
Memphis	1,445,452	.....	7.6
Duluth	1,038,731	.....	5.8
Dallas	1,344,571	59.6	.....
Hartford	2,432,900	.....	18.2
Richmond	2,765,441	.....	0.3
Nashville	1,885,725	.....	17.1
Rochester	1,598,092	.....	0.1
Portland, Ore	1,753,277	1.2	.....
Salt Lake City	11,639,820	13.0	.....
Washington	1,759,774	8.4	.....
Peoria	1,474,357	.....	0.7
St. Joseph	2,178,695	42.5	.....
New Haven	1,596,419	23.8	.....
Springfield	1,104,963	.....	23.7
Portland, Me	1,193,653	9.2	.....
Worcester	1,222,514	.....	5.4
Cincinnati	12,674,650	.....	9.0
St. Louis	22,125,382	2.2	.....
Fort Worth	1,158,675	85.5	.....
Sioux City	903,988	5.9	.....
Seattle	843,565	.....	29.0
Norfolk	970,918	33.0	.....
Tacoma	752,878	.....	3.6
Grand Rapids	985,559	1.1	.....
Wilmington	824,208	.....	10.2
Syracuse	806,810	.....	4.2
Los Angeles	919,739	27.7	.....
Wichita	512,283	.....	35.0
Lowell	784,869	10.3	.....
Birmingham	511,882	.....	30.3
Des Moines	918,568	38.1	.....
Chattanooga	471,00[illegible]	.....	29.0
New Bedford	685,632	32.7	.....
Lexington, Ky	486,648	2.7	.....
Topeka	372,018	.....	5.6
Lincoln	488,385	3.0	.....
Montreal	11,675,827	21.1	.....
Halifax, N. S.	1,101,021	.....	1.7
*Houston	2,086,108	.....	.....
Total, sixty cities	$ 1,001,079,355	.....	10.5
Outside of New York	456,373,755	.....	3.3

*Not included in totals.

In comparison with the previous week the aggregate exchanges show a decrease of $113,873,865, or 10.6 per cent, while outside New York the decrease is $28,426,926, or 5 per cent.

PROBABLE BUT NOT CERTAIN.

What Quay Has to Say of His Rumored Resignation.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 19.—In answer to a telegram sent to Hon. M. S. Quay by the correspondent of the Associated press of this city concerning the reports published in the morning papers that he would resign the chairmanship of the republican national executive committee at the coming meeting, the following was received to-night:

ROCHESTER, Pa., July 19.

It is probable but not certain that I will resign the chairmanship of the executive committee on the 29th. M. S. QUAY.

Continuing, he stated that the executive committee would meet in Philadelphia on July 29. "I cannot say," he continued, "when the national convention will be held. A great many favor having it early in order to escape the torrid heat we have usually encountered. That will be decided by the entire committee at some future meeting."

"Who do you think will succeed you provided you resign? It has been stated that letters have been sent to the different members of the committee asking if they would consent to have J. S. Clarkson succeed you and that they have all replied favorably."

"That is not true," replied Senator Quay. "No such letters have been sent with my knowledge. It is generally conceded, however, that Mr. Clarkson will be elected provided I resign, and he is well fitted for the position. But there is no indication of what action will be taken from the national committee."

WEATHER FORECAST.

For Omaha and vicinity—Showers; stationary temperature.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Forecast till 8 a. m. Monday: For North Dakota—Light showers; stationary temperature, except slightly warmer in east; southeast winds.

For South Dakota—Light showers; cooler; southeast winds.

For Nebraska—Showers; stationary temperature, except slightly cooler at North Platte, southeast winds.

For Iowa—Fair; winds variable; showers in west portion; stationary temperature.

For Missouri—Fair; stationary temperature; east winds.

For Kansas—Fair, except in eastern portion.

For Colorado—Fair; stationary temperature, except slightly cooler at Pueblo; variable winds.

Good Chances for Test Cases.

DANVILLE, Ills., July 19.—T. L. Spellman, president of the Spellman coal company and a member of the lower house of the Illinois legislature, was arrested Saturday for alleged violation of the truck store act, which recently became a law. Spellman pays his men daily, they purchase from him for cash and Spellman claims that he has a right to run a store and sell for cash; that he is not violating the new law unless he makes store bill deductions from the pay roll. The case will be tried Tuesday.

Michael Kelly, another coal operator, was arrested on the charge of violating the recently enacted gross weight law. Kelly has been paying his men by the day, and claims that the law applies only to operators who pay their men by the quantity of coal mined each day.

Burned by Gasoline.

SALT LAKE, Utah., July 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A frightful accident occurred at Second North and First West streets this evening. Mrs. George Hun, while lighting a gasoline stove, set her clothing on fire and was burned to death. Her sick husband had a narrow escape and only the efforts of neighbors saved him from a similar fate. The wife was preparing something for him at the time.

Acquitted of Perjury.

DALLAS, Tex., July 19.—Attorney H. L. Stronm, who was sent here from Kansas City by a newspaper of somewhat unsavory reputation to defend its correspondent, Johnson, charged with libel, and who was indicted and jailed on a charge of perjury while testifying in Johnson's behalf, was today acquitted, the jury not leaving the box and the defense introducing no witnesses.

SEVERE NEBRASKA STORM.

Rain and Wind Pay North Platte a Disasterous Visit.

CROPS IN THAT VICINITY DAMAGED.

Streets Converted Into Rivers and All Streams Rendered Impassable—Many Bridges Destroyed—Killed at Gordon.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., July 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A heavy rain storm came up suddenly about 6 p. m. and continued for about an hour. The rain fell in sheets and converted the streets into rivers.

The wind blew almost to the extent of a hurricane, and much damage must have been done to growing crops throughout this vicinity. No report as to the extent of the storm or the damage done has been received, as streams are impassable. Many bridges were swept away.

Drowned in the Blue.

TALMAGE, Neb., July 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Porter Connelly, an engineer on the Crete branch, passed through this city today enroute for St. Louis on a very sad mission. Alfred Halliug, a thirteen-year-old brother of Mrs. Connelly, while bathing yesterday afternoon with a number of other boys in the Blue river near Crete, ventured into deep water and being unable to swim, drowned before assistance could reach him.

The body was recovered about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and was started today, accompanied by the grief-stricken relatives, for his former home near St. Louis. The deceased was a half brother to Jack and Will Hall, well known trainmen on the Missouri Pacific main line.

They Will Be There.

FREMONT, Neb., July 19.—[Special to THE BEE.]—At a meeting of the Dodge county prohibition convention, held in the Woman's Christian Temperance union temple July