THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY—FIRST YEAR. OMAHA, THUASDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1892. NUMBER 294.

WOLCOTT'S WILD RANTINGS

The Gentleman From Colorado Breaks Loose on the Silver Question.

BOTH PARTIES ACCUSED OF COWARDICE

President Harrison Attacked as Well as Mr. Cleveland and the Assertion Made That They Will Both be Nominated This Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The sensation of the day was the arraignment of the administration by Senator Wolcott. The offense for which he cited the president was the exercise of influence of the administration to prevent legislation for the free coinage of silver, and the democrats were naturally interested auditors to the criticisms of Senator Wolcott upon President Harrison. The speech of the senator from Colorado, which is this evening the topic of conversation, was delivered in a perfectly calm and collected manner and was a carefully prepared manuscript.

"The silver bill," said the senator, "has been put to sleep in the house and we might as well face the truth on the silver question. Nobody expected the measure to become a law during this administration because the present chief executive last summer foreshadowed his veto and those in his counsel had openly proclaimed it since. The friends of silver, however, had hoped that they would at least score some advantage at this session. If the votes of the two houses had been polled in full there would have been a clear majority of fifty for free coinage in the other body and a majority of twelve in this. But today if a vote were had on the motion to take the silver bill from the calendar it would not be carried. So the friends of silver were left fighting the air on a series of general resolutions. It was a proper time, therefore, for the friends of free coinage, having practically suffered defeat, to gather up their wounded and dead, to determine where the deserters are hidden, force their entrenchments for the next encounter and stop possible destruction from the rear firing, which had not only damaged but surprised them. The great force opposed to the silver bill was in this congress (as it had been for three years) the present administration. No stone had been left unturned, no effort unemployed to compass the defeat of the measure. The national convention was soon coming on and decisive action on the silver question was supposed to be embarrassing, and a thing it would be better to avoid. The necessity of a vote had to be proved, and so the miserable work had been begun.

There is a Tomorrow.

"The officers had been paddled out, the party lash had been cracked, and wavering members had been gained. The work had apparently been effectively done, and yet there was always a tomorrow. Nobody was deceived. But it would have been a good act in an outgoing president to permit congress to vote according to its own inclination on a measure of national importance.

"The spectacle, humiliating as it was, showed a change of front by a great section of the democratic party. During the last session the party had stood manfully to its party tradition—hard money. A clear majority of its members had taken the stump before the election and pledged themselves that they would vote for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The sudden change would be ridiculous if its effects were not tragic. One prophet of the democracy announced that tariff reform was the issue. Another insisted that being a democrat was a test and the watchword. But each political party had become, in reference to the silver question, what Disraeli had only charged the tory party as being, an 'organized hypocrisy.' But unless all signs fail they will be anxious before long to 'load the responsibility on the others, and the people will then have their innings.' Out of the wreck of hopes they had cherished, one fact stood. The vast mass of the people of the country are unrepresented by either political party concerning the question which they considered paramount to every other. Not only was that true now, but it seemed certain that the same condition of forces would continue.

Uncomplimentary to Harrison.

"It is apparent that the party in power, (with unanimity), will renominate the 'present magnetic executive,' [Into this epithet Mr. Wolcott threw much emphasis.] Not because," he added, "he is the choice of any considerable body of his party, but because in the letter of retirement of the great secretary who had held his party bound by ties of deepest affection and regard, no man of greater stature than the present incumbent had been found willing to stand. Because of the blow that had struck silver aside, it seemed equally manifest that the democrat party would present its apostle of tariff reform whose vision had no other idea."

The uncomplimentary allusions to Mr. Harrison and Mr. Cleveland and the highly flaming reference to Mr. Blaine had all the effect on his auditors Mr. Wolcott could have desired. Smiles of pleasure and signs of pent up feelings were the only outside signs given and he went on with his speech. The senator reviewed the silver question in detail and concluded by the assertion that the people would speak and that free silver would be their verdict.

Mr. Morgan offered the resolution which he presented yesterday and the resolutions went over without action.

Indian Appropriation Bill.

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up, the question being on Mr. Dawes' motion to strike out the provision for the assignment of army officers remaining in the bill.

Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment appropriating $187,000 for compensating the Indians of the Crow reservation for loss in their receiving less land per capita in their diminished reservation than was received by the Indians occupying other reservations.

The senate was then addressed by Voorhees, who went over the circumstances of the Sioux outbreak of last year, attributing it, on the authority of General Miles, to hunger.

Mr. Pettigrew also offered an amendment authorizing the secretary of the interior to expend not over $50,000 in the construction of two Indian industrial schools (to cost not over $25,000 each), one near Chamberlain, S. D., and the other near Rapid City, S. D. Agreed to.

IN THE HOUSE.

Little Interest Taken in the Proceedings Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The house went into committee of the whole on the understanding that debate on the president's re-election bill shall close in an hour and a half.

The amendment offered by Mr. Burrows, striking from the first section of the free wool bill the word "wools," though an amendment of vital importance to the bill, created little interest and was rejected by a vote of 28 to 130.

Mr. Otis of Kansas moved to strike out the first section. The bill, he said, in its first section insulted the wool grower, and in the second section proposed to rob him of his profits.

Mr. Alexander of North Carolina spoke in favor of a proposed amendment imposing a duty of 30 per cent on imported wools. Mr. Alexander's amendment was rejected.

The vote recurring on Mr. Otis' motion to strike out the first section, it was lost. There was no fight made on either amendment and no interest was shown.

The second section was then read, and a discussion ensued as to the effect had on the price of wool and woolen goods by a protective tariff. After a long debate the committee rose and reported the bill to the house and the house adjourned.

Raum's Investigations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The pension office investigation opened this morning by a motion by Mr. Enloe to put into evidence that testimony in last year's investigation with reference to the refrigerating company, and with reference to Mr. George E. Lemon's endorsement of Commissioner Raum's appointment. He said that his object was to show that the commissioner had favored Mr. Lemon in the completed files order and that its issue was probably due to the favors given by Mr. Lemon.

Mr. Payson objected to the admission of the testimony and the matter went over.

Mr. Enloe asked if immediately after the completed files order was issued, George E. Lemon did not endorse Mr. Raum's note for $12,000.

The commissioner under advice of Mr. Payson said that the committee had no right to inquire into Mr. Raum's private business and declined to answer it, and then Mr. Enloe read from last year' testimony in which the commissioner admitted that Mr. Lemon had endorsed his note. Mr. Enloe said he proposed to show that instead of the incompleted files order resulting beneficially to the claimants, it had resulted in a blockade of business and also in great pecuniary benefit to Mr. Lemon, and as a system of favoritism.

Mr. Payson objected, that his statement was "hauling the cart before the horse," and Mr. Enloe retorted that sufficient testimony has been offered to furnish a cart for the present horse.

Mr. Wheeler, the chairman, thought the evidence admissable and by a majority vote it was put in the record.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Complete List of Changes in the Regular Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted and transfers of officers are ordered:

The superintendent of the recruiting service will cause twenty five recruits to be assigned to the Seventeenth infantry and forwarded under proper charge to such point or points in the Department of the Platte as the commanding general of the department shall designate, and twenty-five recruits to be assigned at David's island to the Twentieth infantry and forwarded under proper charge to the Department of Dakota. Leave of absence for six months, to take effect on or about July 10, with permission to go beyond the sea and to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Major Albert Hartsuff, surgeon. The extension of leave of absence granted Captain William L. Pitcher, Eighth infantry, March 8, 1892, is further extended one month. First Lieutenant Charles A. Churchill, Fifth infantry, having complied with special orders March 16, will return to his proper station. The following transfers in the Sixth cavalry have been ordered: First Lieutenant John N. Glass, from troop L to troop G; First Lieutenant Hugh J. Gallagher, from troop M to troop L. Second Lieutenant Delamore Skerrett, First artillery, will report in person to the commanding general, Department of Texas, for assignment to duty until further orders, with light battery F, Third artillery.

Washington News Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The British minister had another conference with the president this morning in regard to a modus vivendi, and it is understood that an agreement has practically been reached.

The house committee on Columbian exposition heard arguments this morning by Colonel Elliott F. Sheppard and others of the America Sabbath union in favor of closing the fair on Sundays.

The president has sent the following nominations to the senate: Franklin P. Phillips to be register of lands at Watertown, S. D., Franklin Lillibridge to be Indian agent at the Cheyenne River agency, S. D.

The house today passed a senate bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Chamberlain, S. D.

The house today adopted a resolution requesting the committee on judiciary to report back the resolution providing for an investigation of the Pinkerton detective agency.

Hebrew-Americans in Russia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The joint resolution agreed upon by the house committee on foreign affairs calling on the president for information as to whether by operation of the Russian laws concerning Jews any American citizens of Jewish faith are subjected to restrictions which violate the treaty between the United States and Russia, was today reported to the house by Mr. Chipman.

A report prepared by Mr. Chipman to accompany the resolution says: "Every citizen of the republic is entitled abroad to the exact treatment and protection of the full right of citizenship under the constitution and our treaty with foreign powers. Whatever we may think of the anti-Jewish regulations as part of the domestic policy for the government of Russian Jews, we cannot tolerate their application to any American citizen of any religious faith or race."

Justice Lamar Continues to Improve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—Justice Lamar is decidedly better.

ROBBED THE BANK.

Clerks in a New York Institution Work a Smooth Swindle.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A systematic robbery of the banking house of Dix & Phife, 45 Wall street, by employes was unearthed today. The loss by the peculations aggregates $68,000. Oscar Creamer, a clerk in the bank and a resident of Brooklyn, during the absence of the chief bookkeeper is said to have stolen $20,000 worth of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad bonds. Detectives have discovered that Creamer, who is but 19 years of age, conspired with William E. Carpenter and another young clerk in the bank to rob the firm. James T. White, a third of the conspirators, was introduced at the Park National bank by a false letter of introduction purporting to come from Dix & Phife, and he opened an account to begin with a deposit of $2,000 on March 5. Subsequently he deposited at different times $14,800, $9,850, $567.51 and $75. These deposits were mainly in checks purporting to be from Dix & Phife, with the firm signature forged, April 1, while entering a check for $1,000 against his account and two days later one for $15,000, leaving a balance in the bank of about $4,000. Carpenter was arrested yesterday and confessed that Creamer had been stealing from the firm. He told Inspector Byrnes that it was all buried in a cellar at 47 Quincy street, Brooklyn. The detectives went over to the address, and after searching about found hidden in a pile of ashes in the cellar the following securities, $21,000 first mortgage bonds of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad and $32,000 in bills. They are now in charge of the police. White and Creamer are supposed to be on board the steamer Oakland. Until last Saturday she lay in Brooklyn. Her destination is Copenhagen. An effort will be made to intercept her and arrest the two fugitives.

WILL NOT PAY THE PENSION.

President McCall of the New York Life Objects to Beers' Big Salary.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Although an annual pension of $35,000 was voted to William H. Beers by the trustees of the New York Life Insurance company in consideration of his ersigning the presidency and a contract to that effect had been signed, he has not drawn any part of the pension and cannot do so until the contract has been established in the courts as binding upon the company. Such was the information given to a reporter today, and it was confirmed by John A. McCall, Mr. Beers' successor. In reply to a reporter Mr. McCall said:

"No money has been paid to Mr. Beers pursuant to that contract and none will be with my consent until its validity has been established in the courts."

Medill Mentioned as Reid's Successor.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A Washington correspondent, speculating upon Whitelaw Reid's successor, states that among those mentioned is Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, now in California.

BLOWN FROM A MOVING TRAIN

Remarkable Story of a Woman's Narrow Escape from Death.

SHE WAS CAUGHT IN THE HURRICANE

Snow Banks Saved Her Life—An Explosion at Norfolk Seriously Injures an Editor—Other State News Notes of Interest.

ELSIE, Neb., April 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Mrs. Vancleave, a young bride, accompanied by her husband, were passengers on the west bound train on the Cheyenne line on April 1. As the train began to make its way into the fierce blizzard that was raging in the west part of the state on that day, the conductor requested passengers to take the smoking car, thinking he would drop the coach in case the snow became too deep. The newly married couple undertook to pass from one car to the other while the train was in motion. Mr. Vancleave took the lead with a violin under his arm and left his bride to follow.

When she stepped upon the platform of the car the train was moving at a speed of at least twenty-five miles an hour and the wind blowing almost equal to a hurricane. She was picked up bodily by the wind and carried from the train. The husband pulled the bell cord and cried that his wife was killed. The train was stopped promptly and backed up to the place where the lady fell. As it neared this point she was discovered standing on the track waving her hand. She received no injury. This was due probably to the fact that she was thrown down an embankment covered with two or three feet of snow. The train was snowbound at Elsie all of the next day.

Killed at Schuyler.

SCHUYLER, Neb., April 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Owen Green, a young man about 20 years of age, was struck and killed this morning by an east-bound wild freight about half a mile west of the city. He was subject to epileptic fits, and while returning home this morning was taken with one and fell on the track. The engineer sounded the signal when he saw him and the young man partially raised up, but was unable to get off the track. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of death by being struck by a Union Pacific engine. They attached no blame to the engineer, although his train ran fully 300 yards beyond where the accident happened before stopping and was about fifty yards from the young man when the engineer recognized the object on the track to be a living person.

Narrow Escape from Death.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., April 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This morning while Mrs. Dudley and Jerome Robinson, better known as "Yankee" Robinson, were in a wine room together Mrs. Dudley gave Robinson a morphine injection, after administering one to herself. This is the story given by Robinson. This afternoon he was discovered in an engine house and could not be aroused. Five physicians were called who brought into use every system of resuscitation known in such cases. After four hours' hard work they had him up walking about the room. It was considered a marvelous recovery. Mrs. Dudley was arrested but denied administering the injection to Robinson, but finally acknowledged her habit.

Worst Storm of the Season.

HYANNIS, Neb., April 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This city had scarcely recovered from the blizzard of the 1st inst when a more violent storm passed this county on the 4th. This section of Nebraska has never experienced anything like the blizzard of Monday in intensity and destructiveness. The wind come from the nortwest and mingled with rain and snow, swept over this country with terrible effect. trains were delayed for two days, the railroad track being buried in snow in many places to the depth of four and five feet. Great loss of stock is reported. One stockman lost nearly 300 head of cattle. The wires were not working until today.

Norfolk Editor Injured.

NORFOLK, Neb., April 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Last night as Editor Parks of the Herald (dem.) was about to retire to his bachelor's couch he found his lamp empty and proceeded to replenish the same. After pouring the liquid in he suspicioned that it might be other than kerosene, and proceeded to investigate. What followed is not definitely known but it is certain that Mr. Parks' face is very much disfigured.

Holdrege Democrats Caucus.

HOLDREGE, Neb., April 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—James I. Rhea and E. A. Roth were elected last night as delegates to attend the democratic delegate convention which meets in Omaha April 13, Harry Stern and M. D. Cooper to the state convention at Lincoln and W. H. Cowgill C. S. Betz, W. S. Snow and S. C. Brown to the congressional convention at Holdrege.

Nebraska Mortgages.

YORK Neb., April 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The following is a statement of the mortgage record in York county for the month of March: Farm mortgages filed, seventy-eight, amount $82,767.; released, ninty-one, $57,958.56; city mortgages filed, nineteen, amount, $7,386.45: released, twenty-four, $29,959.35; chattels filed, 248, $36,674.19; released; 692, $173,886.30.

Fourth District Politics.

YORK, Neb., April 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The 13th of this month a convention of the Fourth congressional district will be held in this city to elect two delegates to the national convention. C. A. McCloud of this city will be a candidate. The time and place for holding the convention for a congressman for this district will be fixed at that time also.

Struck by a Derrick.

ASHLAND, Neb., April 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—George Johnson, a laborer employed in the quarries at South Bend, was seriously injured this afternoon by a derrick falling upon him, striking him in the small of the back. He was brought here this evening and medical examination showed him to be quite seriously injured internally.

York Thieves Convicted.

YORK, Neb., April 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Two of the men arrested Saturday night for stealing clothing from the stores of Hopkins and Woods Bros. were yesterday afternoon fined $19.50 and costs. The charge was petty larceny. The men gave their names as Charles Stewart and Sylvester McCue.

Trial of an Alleged Thief.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., April 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The trial of Samuel Smith, the last of the alleged Union Pacific car robbers, was taken up in district court today and given to the jury, who have been out for six hours without a verdict.

Bought Out a Big Concern.

NEW YORK, April 5.—A meeting of the directors of the United States Rubber company of New Jersey was held today in this city. The purchase and transfer of the plant and property including the good will of the New Jersey Rubber company was completed.

Bayard Will Work for Cleveland.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A Wilmington, Del., dispatch to a morning paper affirms that a close personal friend of Mr. Bayard stated to the correspondent that the ex-secretary of state will make the speech putting Cleveland in nomination and will work early and late for the success of his candidate. Mr. Bayard believes Cleveland will not only receive the nomination, but be elected, in which case he expects to be appointed to the court of St. James.

OUT OF COURT.

General Thayer's Suit Dismissed by the Supreme Judges.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—In the supreme court today the end of the great Thayer-Boyd case was reached. The record of the proceedings show:

State ex rel John M. Thayer vs James E. Boyd. Motion to set aside; judgment denied. Opinion by Mr. Justice Post.

Courts will take notice without proof of events which are generally known within the limits of their jurisdiction. This will include changes in the office of the chief executive, and such acts of public and general interest as may be said to be conspicuous events in the history of the state.

One who seeks by quo warranto proceedings to obtain possession of an office held by another must show that he has a better title to such office than the incumbent.

When the only claim of the relator to an office is the right to hold over after the expiration of his term, on the ground that the respondent, his successor elect, is ineligible; and while the action is pending and undetermined he voluntarily abandons the office in controversy and surrenders it to the respondent, such act will disqualify him to further prosecute as relator and amounts to an abandonment of the action.

The following gentlemen were admitted to practice: T. Fulton Gantt, esq., of Lincoln county; Ambrose C. Epperson, esq., of Clay county; William C. Strohm, esq., of Gage county; M. A. Mills, esq., of Polk county; H. M. Marquis of Polk county.

State ex rel. Attorney General vs Smith. Ordered on docket; case advanced. Boehl vs Cowan. Dismissed.

The following causes were continued: Glaze vs Parcell, McDonald vs Aufdengarten, Duggan vs Hansen.

The following causes were argued and submitted: Scharman vs Scharman, Depriest vs McKinstry, Smith vs Parsons, State ex rel Bare vs Lincoln county, Jones vs Bivian, Noll vs Kennedly, Salisbury vs First National bank, George vs Ednay.

Court adjourned to Thursday, April 7, 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m., when the causes from the Fourteenth district, including the counties of Gosper, Furnas, Frontier, Red Willow, Hayes, Hitchcock, Chase and Dundy, will be called.

CHURCH OF LATTER DAY SAINTS.

Annual Conference of Delegates Meet and Transact Business.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 6.—The annual conference of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints began here today, Eight hundred delegates were present from all parts of the world and nearly every state in the union.

The conference was called to order by President Joseph Smith, the prophet. He was chosen presiding officer of the conference and W. W. Blair was elected associate president. Church Recorder Stebbins was elected secretary.

The credentials committee reported 871 delegates entitled to seats in the conference.

The quorum of twelve presented its report on the district president, which office it was ordered to create at the last conference. It reported that the president found authority in the revelations but not in the epistles. It was recommended that the epistles be amended to correspond with the revelations. The recommendation was adopted.

Secretary Stebbins reported that the membership of the church had increased during the year by the addition of 2,632 members. Wales asked for another missionary and the South Sea islands had not been heard from at all. It was recommended that a missionary be sent to the latter place as soon as possible. The publishing house of the church reported a net profit during the year of something over $4,000.

The quorum of twelve submitted a supplementary report on the question of baptism after death. The report stated that that doctrine had been frequently taught in the past and recommended that it be included in the church's doctrine, but not until a special revelation had been received on the subject.

It is said that such a revelation will be received at the present conference.

The sensation of the session today was the reading of a letter from D. H. Mays, a prominent member of the quorum of the serenities, repudiating Mormonism generally and tendering his resignation. The letter was referred to the quorum of twelve.

LAND SETTLERS EXCITED.

Approaching Opening of the Sisseton Reservation Causing Much Interest.

WATERTOWN, S. D., April 6.—Word was received today of the appointment of Hon. Frank P. Phillips, a resident of this city, as successor to Hon. C. G. Williams, register of the land office, deceased. The news spread among the land-hunters like wild fire and the land office was immediately beseiged by anxious people inquiring if the president's proclamation would be issued in time to enter the Sisseton reservation by April 15. The new register will hurry his bond forward and every effort will be made to have everything in readiness, so there will be no reason to delay the proclamation.

Special Agent Harlan is here and will remain until after the opening. The fine weather is bringing in people in crowds, all eager to secure a slice of the wonderfully fertile Sisseton reservation. A company of United States troops will be here in a day or two to maintain order on the day of the opening, and in the meantime guard the reservation against trespassers.

NO EVIDENCE TO CONVICT.

Miners Charged with Murdering E. J. Pinrose at Butte Discharged.

DEER LODGE, Mont., April 6.—The case of the three miners of Butte, Mont., charged with the assassination of E. J. Pinrose in that city a year ago, came to a sensational end yesterday. The case had been brought to Deer Lodge on a change of venue, and when called yesterday the state's attorney annulled all three cases, stating he could not secure sufficient testimony to convict them. They were discharged. The case became celebrated from the fact that the accused were leading men of the miners union, upon whom Pinrose had waged a bitter personal war in his paper. He was on his way home one night in June and was shot to death on a cross street. At the time of the assassination the murdered man was a member of the legislature of Montana.

LAID THE CAPSTONE.

Work on the Mormon Temple at Salt Lake Practically Completed.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., April 6.—The capstone, or the last stone of the Mormon temple was laid at noon today by President Woodruff of the Mormon church in the presence of an assemblage of from 40,000 to 50,000 people, The ceremonies were simple, but of the most impressive character. Nearly every leading man of the Mormon church was present and the occasion was viewed by the people as one of the most impostant in their history. A resolution was adopted with cheers by an immense assembly to complete the building by April next.

Chopped His Enemy to Pieces.

RICHMOND, Ky., April 5.—News has just been received of the murder of Theodore Markham at Red Lick, in the remote southern part of Madison county. Clabe Smith literally chopped Markham to pieces with an axe. Both men worked at the same distillery. Smith says it was a case of self-defense; that Markham snapped a pistol at him and he had to kill him.

Steamer Arrivals.

At London—Catalion, from Boston; Victoria, from Baltimore.

At Mobile—Devonia, from New York.

At Liverpool—Majestic, from New York.

At Boulogne—Veendaam, from New York.

At New York—Lahn, from Bremen.

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREATEST

General Sherman's Memory Honored by the Loyal Legion at New York.

HIS LIFE IS REVIEWED BY HIS BROTHER

Sacrifices for and Services Rendered to His Country by the Departed Hero—An Estimate of His Character—An Affectionate Tribute.

NEW YORK, April 6.—There was a notable scene and historic utterances in the hall at Delmonico's tonight at the banquet of the Order of the Loyal Legion given by the New York commandery. Chief among those at the table were John Sherman, brother of the dead general, W. T. Sherman, and Miss Lizzie Tecumseh Sherman. Beside them were Thomas Ewing and Chief Engineer and Mrs. J. C. Key. The Sherman family was so fully represented because the gray-haired and rugged brother of the ex-soldier, who sat as chief at the guest's table, was to speak upon the life and deeds of the warrior, William Tecumseh Sherman.

The large dining hall could hardly accommodate all the guests. Many of them dined in the ante room. General Wagner Swayne presided. Among the guests were: Senator Sherman, General O. O. Howard, General George S. Greene, General T. H. Hubbard, General George M. Dodge, General Charles A. Charlton, Rev. Mr. Cramer, chaplain of the commandery; Colonel C. P. Clark, General Henry W. Slocum, General Horace Porter, Captain Kingsbury, Rear Admiral Braine, Rev. Charles S. Lane and Assistant Paymasters Lakeman and Barton, Chief Engineer Frazer, Surgeon General Hammond.

When General Swayne introduced Senator Sherman as the speaker of the evening there was silence for the moment that intervened before the statesman arose. Then there broke forth the sound of hand-clapping and then cheers and a tumult of applause that must have been exceedingly gratifying to Mr. Sherman. When the applause had subsided Mr. Sherman spoke.

Senator Sherman's Speech.

Mr. Sherman said it was a delicate task on account of their relationship for him to respond to the toast in honor of the memory of General Sherman. As to his merits as a soldier the speaker was not an impartial judge. General Sherman's standing as such would rest mainly upon the opinion of his comrades and the official record, even now being gathered into volumes, too large to be read except by the compilers and proofreaders. The speaker could say nothing but to recall several incidents illustrative of his life from boyhood to old age. He reviewed a history of the boyhood of his brother and told how the death of their father left nearly destitute a family of eleven children. Necessity soon compelled the partial breaking up of the family, and the four younger children were adopted by friends. "Cump," as the general was called in his youth, entered the family of Hon. Thomas Ewing, soon after a senator of the United States.

Continuing Mr. Sherman said: "By his influence William Tecumseh Sherman was appointed in July, 1836, a cadet to West Point, and there laid the foundation for his military career. About a year later, I, at the age of 14, was employed as a junior rodman by the Muskingum Improvement company. Soon after commenced the correspondence between us which continued until within a week of his death only intercepted when the trend of our lives brought us together at Washington. In this correspondence, carefully preserved, relating to every material event of his life, is to be found the opinions and motives that guided him in every period of his career, and it is the basis of what I have to say tonight.

Ordered to Florida.

"Cadet Sherman graduated at West Point in the summer of 1840. After a brief visit to Ohio, he was ordered to Florida, to take part in the Indian war. It was during this time, when sent on official duty in connection with Indian accounts through several states, that he became familiar with the region around Atlanta, a knowledge of great service during his campaign of 1864. He had a strong prejudice against the abolitionists, who, he said, would disturb the peace of the country to carry out Utopian views.

"On the approach of the Mexican war Cadet Sherman was ordered to Pittsburg on recruiting duty, but was so impatient to join the army then gathering laurels in Mexico that he applied in rather an abrupt manner for leave to join his company, but the result was he was sent with another company around Cape Horn to California to take that country, then a portion of Mexico, until the war should determine its ownership. The story of long voyages, the occupation of California, the discovery of gold by Marshall and the vast and heterogeneous migration to the gold field is as well told in General Sherman's memoirs as it was told to me in his letters. The first details of the gold discovery made known in Ohio was in a letter from him, which was read with incredulity, and many came from far and near to see his letters, and have assurance from some one that an industrious man could earn an ounce of gold a day in California. General Sherman shared in the ups and downs of this world.

His Business Ventures.

"While an officer in the United States army in California his daily pay became insufficient to buy a dinner. His servant deserted him to earn $10 a day. To make a living he was allowed a leave of absence and earned as a surveyor ten times as much as his pay as an officer. In two or three years he was compelled to resign his commission in order to support himself and family, and embarked in banking. After remarkable success he had to weather the storm of a general panic, which broke the strongest banks of San Francisco. He saved the credit of his house by the sacrifice of all his earnings.

"At the request of General Wool, and the governor of California, he undertook to put down the vigilance committee which, without law, assumed to hang people. He turned from banking to the law. I cannot say that he was a success in this venture.

"He was soon called to the head of a military institution in Louisiana. This gave him an employment suited to his active temperament. But soon he was compelled to choose his side in the great tragedy of our civil war. Secession would destroy the union and therefore he was opposed to secession. It is certain he did not leave on account of slavery. His sympathy and friendship were largely with the south. In a letter of November 7, 1854, congratulating me on my election as United States senator, he says, 'As a young member I hope you will not be too forward, especially on the question of slavery, which it seems is rising every year more and more into a question of real danger, notwithstanding the compromises. Having lived a good deal in the south, I think I know practically more of slavery than you do. If it were a new question, no one would contend for introducing it, but it is an old and historical fact that you must take a side on.'

His Intense Patriotism.

He acknowledged fealty to the north, and voted for General Grant. The motive that led him into the war was his intense patriotism. This was the most striking trait of his character. The evils of slavery, the dictates of party and the hope of promotion had no influence with him. The seizure of arsenals of the United States in 1861, and the forced surrender of Captain Haskins' company of artillery, the transfer of some of the arms to the military academy in charge of General Sherman, making him the receiver of stolen goods—and these goods the property of the United States—fired his blood, aroused his patriotism and forced him to take his stand. On the 18th of January, 1861, the ordinance of secession and the capture of the forts below New Orleans, he sent the governor of Louisiana the noted letter in which he asked to be relieved from his position:

"'If Louisiana withdraws from the union I prefer to maintain my allegiance to the constitution as long as a fragment of it survives, and my longer stay here would be wrong in the sense of the word. * * And furthermore, as president of the Board of Supervisors, I beg you to take immediate steps to relieve me as superintendent the moment the state determines to secede.'

"He came to Washington in March, 1861, to advise the authorities of the condition of affairs and to offer his assistance. I went with him to see Lincoln. I heard the conversation. General Sherman referred to the fact that he was educated at West Point. He stated the condition of affairs in Louisiana and that he felt it his duty to tender his services to the president for any military position for which he was deemed fitted. The president said he hoped they would not need soldiers. What was said by Mr. Lincoln was kindly meant, but it had an unpleasant effect on Colonel Sherman, who was deeply impressed with the gravity of the situation. When he left he said to me, 'These men are sleeping on a volcano. But I have done my duty.'"

Offered His Services to the Government.

Continuing, Mr. Sherman told how his brother went to St. Louis and became president of a street railway company. His letters at that time and during the early days of the war, said Mr. Sherman, showed a highly excited state of mind. An effort was made to have him to go to Ohio and raise a regiment, but he said he would have nothing to do with "three-months" volunteers; that he would not identify himself with a partisan government, whose first movement would fail and whose leaders could be set aside When the call for three-years regiments was made his objections disappeared. He wrote to the secretary of war, tendering his services in the capacity for which he was trained. He was soon appointed colonel of the Thirteenth infantry, one of the new three-batallion regiments.

The speaker then briefly sketched the outlines of General Sherman's war career and in the course of his address described the gallant part he took in the battle of Shiloh. "Here," continued the speaker, "commenced his friendship with Grant, which like that of Damon and Pythias has been made the subject of story and song. It was one of the most interesting incidents of the war and continued unbroken while both lived. The campaign at Vicksburg was the work of General Grant, to whom General Sherman awarded all the credit. In a letter dated May 29, 1863, he says: 'General Grant is entitled to all the merits of its conception and execution.'

"General Sherman always regarded his march from Memphis to Chattanooga and the battle of Chattanooga as among the most important incidents of his life. The general public have regarded the march from Atlanta to the sea with great interest, but in fact it was an easy task, with little resistance and less fatigue. When nothing was heard from General Sherman there was a feeling of deep anxiety. Sharing this feeling, I went to Mr. Lincoln, hoping he had received some intelligence. Upon my inquiring, he said: 'Oh no, we have heard nothing from him. We know where he went in, but do not know what hole he will come out of.'

"It was a joyful Christmas day in the north when he was on the shores of the Atlantic. With the approach of General Sherman toward Richmond it was manifest that the last days of the confederacy were drawing near.

Carried Out Lincoln's Policy.

"When he reached Goldsborough he received word that the president desired to meet him. He went and held the famous interview with President Lincoln. He was then confident of the overthrow of the rebellion. Lincoln was studying over the best mode of closing the war and restoring the old union. When Johnston proposed to surrender the conversation with Lincoln was in the mind of the general, and he believed that in agreeing to the terms of the surrender he was carrying out the plans of Mr. Lincoln. He could not know that the brutal murder of Lincoln had aroused in the minds of the people of the north a deep feeling of resentment which would not tolerate the liberal terms granted to Johnston, and the remnant of the rebel forces. But for this desperate act the whole history of reconstruction would have been reversed. General Sherman believed in and sought to carry out the policy of Mr. Lincoln. The terms of surrender were entirely subject to the supervision of the executive authorities, but instead of being submitted to the generous and forgiving patriot who had fallen, they were passed upon in the shadow of a great crime by stern and relentless enemies, who would not have consented to the conditions imposed by General Grant upon General Lee and who would have disregarded them had not General Grant threatened to resign upon their refusal to carry out his terms.

"When the arrangement with General Johnston was submitted to President Lincoln by Mr. Stanton it was referred with the insulting information that it proceeded either from cowardice or treachery. The old cry against General Sherman was again started. It was even imputed that he would attempt to play the part of a Cromwell. The generous kindness of Grant came to his relief, new terms were agreed on and the war closed.

His Actions Misjudged.

"It seemed to be the fate of General Sherman that when he was clearly right he was deemed to be clearly wrong. His services were rejected when he urged prompt action. He was adjudged insane when his mind was most clear, and was deemed false to his trust at the close of the war when he endeavored to carry out the policy and instructions of Lincoln.

"I close this brief and imperfect reference to the military services of General Sherman with the pageant that will be forever engraved upon my memory and preserved in history as one of the most imposing civic demonstrations of all time. A review of the union armies was ordered on the 24th and 25th days of May, 1865. Then we gathered in Washington over 200,000 real soldiers, thoroughly disciplined, and equal to any army that marched in a Roman triumph, and who were able to be reviewed by vast masses of their countrymen. Thus closed a memorable war. General Sherman took a deep interest in the conduct of the troops he had so long commanded. The only cry of exultation I ever heard him utter was when he mounted his horse to take his place at the head of the line on the second day of the review. Speaking for himself and his army he said: 'This is our day.' He was then in the prime of manhood, 45 years old, and his name has a place in the history and a place in the hearts of his countrymen. He proudly rode along the length of Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol to the white house, receiving the cheers and covered with flowers from a grateful people, and, as was Grant, surrounded by an enthusiastic multitude."

His Career After the War.

Mr. Sherman reviewed the general's career after the war. "Politics," he said, "he carefully avoided. He was urged to accept a nomination for president, but he would not listen to it. When I had an inclination that way he remonstrated: 'Why, John, they will kill you; they killed Harrison, they killed Taylor and Lincoln and Garfield, and will kill you.' It was useless to tell him some people were killed in war and that the presidency was not necessarily a fatality."

The speaker told of the general's love for his mother, wife and family and of his venerated foster-mother, and continuing said: "He was the most unselfish man I ever knew. He did not seek for high rank, and often expressed doubts of his fitness for high command. He never asked for promotion, but accepted it when given. His letters to me are full of urgent requests for the promotion of officers who rendered distinguishing services, but never for his own. When the bill for the retirement of officers at the age of 63 was pending, he was excepted from its operations. He telegraphed me insisting no exception should be made in his favor, that General Sheridan should have the promotion and rank of general, which he had fairly earned. This was granted, but congress with great kindness continued to General Sherman the

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

DEATH IN THE FLAMES

Whole Family at Fort Madison, Ia., Perish in a Burning Building.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION CUT OFF ESCAPE

There Was no Sign of Life When the Firemen Arrived.

TWO WERE RESCUED BY HARD WORK

Origin of the Fire Completely Shrouded in Mystery.

TERRIBLE SCENES WERE PRESENTED

Bodies of the Victims Recovered—They Were Charred Beyond Recognition—List of the Dead—Two Others May Be Added.

FORT MADISON, Ia., April 6.—A frightful calamity occurred last night in this city, by which seven people lost their lives, in a two-story building on Santa Fe avenue, owned by T. V. Kitchen. The upper story was used as a dwelling by the owner, the lower part being occupied by the general store and meat market of McIntosh & Poes.

It was discovered on fire about midnight. Two minutes later a terrific explosion shook the building and flames burst out furiously. It is supposed that some kegs of powder stored in the building exploded.

It destroyed the stairs leading to the second story, shutting off escape. The fire burned very rapidly and before the department could get to work the building was doomed. No cries were heard from those in the building and all perished in the flames. They were:

JAMES KITCHEN, aged 35, wife and three children aged 1, 3 and 5.

MISS SIDNEY DAY, sister of Mrs. Kitchen, aged 18.

AUGUST KNEYNER BOARDER, aged 17.

Henry Kneyner Boarder, aged 18, and Samuel Kitchen' aged 20' were taken out of the building alive but may die.

Seven bodies were found in the ruins. They presented a ghastly sight. Mrs. Kitchen, Mrs. Day and the baby were found locked in each others arms, and were with great difficulty separated. A dwelling owned by John Knock was also destroyed. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The loss is $4,000.

Iowa Educators in Session.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There was an attendance of about twenty-five at the county superintendents' meeting this morning, and it was a lively occasion. There was a general discussion of the question, "What Changes are Needed to Make the State Course of Study for Country Schools Still More Effective?" The general tenor of the remarks made was to the effect that the state course is productive of good results, the township diplomas leading to a desire for higher education. Superintendent E. P. Fogg read a paper in which he outlined the manner of securing reports from secretaries and treasurers, and to make their reports more valuable. Superintendent B. P. Holst read a paper about holding township meetings of teachers. There was an animated and interesting discussion of the question, "How can we Supply our Schools with a Larger Number of Efficient Teachers?"

W. J. Hadley was elected president, and Mrs. M. Harsin, secretary for the ensuing year. A series of resolutions were adopted setting forth that boys ought not to be given certificates under the age of 19, and girls under 18, and those who had had first class certificates for a number of years should have a professional certificate, good for four years, and compelling those holding state certificates to register at the county institute.

"Stormy" Jordan's Good Fortune.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Liston McMillin of Oskaloosa made an argument before Governor Boies for the pardon of "Stormy" Jordan today. The points are these: His client was innocent of the offenses charged for the reason that he only sold liquors imported from other states and sold them either in the original package or drew the same therefrom in the act of selling, and that such traffic was sustained by the Lersey case in the federal supreme court—supplemented by the Collins case in the Iowa supreme court. The governor finally said that three months imprisonment would possibly be sufficient punishment for the violation of the parole, and that at the end of another thirty days he might possibly parole Jordan on condition that he should keep no saloon—either by himself, clerk or lessee in future.

Got Twenty Years.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 6.—Bernard Hansen, one of the boys who last November attempted to hold up a street car driver, was sentenced to twenty years in Animosa prison this afternoon. Hansen shot the driver, who attempted to throw one of the boys off, the wound proving fatal the following day. Hansen's accomplice, Lee, will be tried at the May term of the district court.

Iowa's Columbian Commission.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 6.—Iowa's Columbian fair commission began a session here today to make final arrangements for Iowa's exhibit at Chicago. They practically decided to put the larger part of the appropriation of $125,000 into a building and exhibits.

Apologize or Fight.

NEW YORK, April 6.—F. W. Skinner, a Virginia gentleman, has demanded from Hon. J. S. Wise, recently of Virginia, a retraction from Mrs. Wise or satisfaction from Mr. Wise for remarks said to have been made by Mrs. Wise derogatory to the character of Miss Belle Greene of Virginia, who has been spending the winter in New York. Last night a tart letter from Mr. Skinner was carried to Mrs. Wise by Miss Greene's brother, demanding an apology full and complete. The alternative has already been stated and the outcome is awaited with interest.

Frightful Boiler Explosion.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., April 6.—A locomotive boiler exploded in the yard of the Long Island railroad this morning. Eight men were injured, five fatally.

WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU,
OMAHA, April 6.

Delightful weather, with rising temperature, prevailed throughout the western sections. The northern storm was moving across Manitoba and its influence was felt in the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, where the winds were generally in the west and south.

Cloudiness prevails tonight only in Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana, and in the latter state there were some light rains.

No cold weather is reported from any station, whatever may be approaching in the rear of the northern storm.

For Eastern Nebraska, Omaha and Vicinity—Slightly cooler; probably continued fair weather during Thursday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—For Kansas—Generally fair, preceded by showers in extreme west; cooler in east; north winds.

For Iowa—Fair; slightly warmer in east; cooler by Thursday night; west winds.

For Nebraska—Generally fair; cooler by Thursday night; north winds.