OMAHA'S CHARTER BUTCHERS.

The Authors of the Garvey-Knox Minority Report Discovered.

DOINGS IN SENATE AND HOUSE

Agee's Railroad Bill Passed in the House-Appropriation Measures Considered and Ordered Engrossed For Passage.

The Mutilated Charter.

Lincoln, Neb., March 9,-|Special Telegram to the BEE! -It has now transpired that George Crawford, late of Idaho, who has been in charge of one of the oil rooms at the Capital hotel, wrote the minority report on the Omaha charter, which Garvey and Knox were induced to father by the railroad lobby. Knox gave himself some airs this morning by loud talk in the house before the session. In this he was doubtless prompted by the gang of shysters and vagabonds who have been his nightly associates. His inconsistent course is no longer ascribed en-tirely to the imbecility of a dotard. The fact that Vandervoort, and men of that ilk have been peddling Knox out to support or oppose bills or resolutions which they want to carry or beat is very suggestive. A close inspection of the judiclary com-mittee's mutilation of the charter shows that mittee's mutilation of the charter shows that they were working under pressure. Mr. Drake, manager of the telephone company, has been here working diligently to prevent any regulation of the telephone companies, either by the state or cities. His still hunt had its effect on the judiciary committee, which cut out of the charter the proviso authorizing the council to regulate telephone charges. Similar influences have been exerted by the Omaha street railway and gas companies. The board of public works section of the charter as it passed the senate gave the board control over the laying of gas and water mains and street railway tracks. The judiciary committee, under pretense of strikjudiciary committee, under pretense of strik-ing at the make-up of the board, have struck

out all these important provisions.

The judiciary committe met to-night and among other things considered the Omaha charter. Several of the members who have gradually been receiving light as to the needs of Omaha expressed themselves to the effect that if the charter had been referred to them this afternoon an amicable and satisthem this afternoon an amicable and satis-factory settlement would have been reached. The matter will probably come up to-morrow, either in committee of the whole or possibly by reference to a joint committee of the ju-diciary and Douglas delegation, in either of which events there now seems a prospect of an adjustment satisfactory to both parties.

Senate Proceedings.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 9,-|Special Telegram to the BEE. |-- The senate, in committee of the whole, resumed consideration of the bill creating the office of register of deeds. Mr. Brown of Clay moved to indefinitely postpone, which was lost,

Mr. Colby moved to defer consideration of it for the day. Carried.

The house bill to regulate the practice of pharmacy was taken up. It provides for a board of examiners, who shall issue certificates of registration to practicing pharmacists. Applicants must be over eighteen years of age, of temperate habits and pay the board a fee of \$3. Pharmacists in business three years prior to the passage of this act shall be entitled to a certificate without examination, and fixes the penalty at \$100 for fallure to take out a certificate. Considera tion deferred.

The bill to indemnify owners of live stock killed by order of the live stock commissioner was also deferred for future consider-

man Catholic church at Lincoln, Neb., lots No. 11 and 12, block No. 205, in Lincoln, was taken up.
Mr. Meiklejohn was emphatically opposed to such dedication to any organization under

any circumstances.

Mr. Tzschuck favored the bill.
Mr. Colby said many other lots had been given to other church organizations and he approved of the bill. The churches did the Mr. Brown thought the whole business of

dedicating these lots should be stopped. The lots should be sold to beautify the capitol and grounds.
Pending adiscussion the committee rose

and the report adopted. Recess till 2 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock the senate resumed considera-tion of the bill to dedicate city lots to the German Catholic church. After the oppo-nents of the bill wasted time in cash value to exceed the value of the lots, the bill was rec-

exceed the value of the lots, the bill was recommended to pass.

Senate file 214, for the valuation and sale of state lands on which any railroad may have located its grounds, was taken up.

Mr. Colby sald he was opposed to the bill, but had examined and found he was mistaken. The statutes provided that railroads are authorized to pass over and occupy state lands, and further, that after they have filed plans with the secretary of state they can obtain a deed from the governor for these lands upon paying the value of said lands. But there is no provisions in the statutes providing how this full value shall be determined. Damages accruing to persons having mined. Damages accruing to persons having improvements in said lands shall be paid by the railroad company. The old law provides how damages shall be arrived at. The bill

how damages shall be arrived at. The bill simply provides for appraisement, and he was now in favor of it.

Mr. Keckley stated the bill looked suspicious, as it included other corporations, and the term "for other purposes" meaning other than the purposes of a railroad.

Mr. Robbins had examined the bill and looked upon it with misgivings. He doubted the right of the state to deal with saline lands in that way.

in that way.

Mr. McNamar showed the bill to be full of inconsistencies and that it would infringe upon contracts already made. He would of fer amendments and moved that the committee sit again upon the bill.

Mr. Sterling moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. He thought another bill should be introduced simply providing for appreciament.

Mr. Meiklejohn concurred, but would rather have the committee sit again upon the

Mr. Schminke suggested that the bill be re-Mr. Schilling suggested that the be recommitted to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Snell said kill the bill or fix it up and
pass it. There was no scheme in it. It was
not a railroad bill. The attorney general
and governor favored it. He thought the bill
perfectly straight, but if not he would vote to
make it so.

perfectly straight, but if not he would vote to make it so.

Mr. Schminke said the Missouri Pacific railway was interested in the bill. That road had dealt fairly with the state and particularly with Nebraska City, He favored the immediate passage of the bill.

Mr. Robbins objected and thought the bill would stand further ventilation.

Mr. Casper understood the Missouri Pacific was blocked by an injunction which this bill would dissolve. He saw nothing particularly objectionable in the bill.

The bill as amended was recommended to pass.

House roll 2, providing a board of railroad

Mr. Keckley moved that the bill be recommended to pass.

Mr. Brown moved that the committe arise.

After amending the bill dedicating lots to the German Catholic church, requiring the church to pay \$250 each, the report was adopted and the senate adjourned.

Doings in the House.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 9 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |- On motion of Mr. Nichol of Antelope the house went into committee of the waole on the general appropriation bills, 446 and 455, with Norris of Pawnee in the chair, The bill appropriating salaries for state officers, superintendents of public institutions and employes was considered. Twenly-four hundred and three thousand dollars were stricken out as salaries for deputy

superintendent of education and deputy attorney-general respectively, there being

attorney-general respectively, there being no such officers.
The allowances are as follows: Governor, two years, \$5,000; private secretary, \$3,400; adjutant general, \$600; secretary of state \$4,000; book keeper, \$2,400; recorder, \$2,400; anditor of public accounts, \$5,000; deputy, \$3,400; book keeper, \$2,800; insurance cierk, \$2,400; book cierk, \$2,400; clerk, \$2,000; state treasurer, \$5,000; deputy, \$3,400; book keeper, \$2,800; superintendent of education, \$4,000; attorney general, \$4,000; stenographer, \$2,400; commissioner of public lands and buildings, \$4,000; deputy, \$3,400; chief cierk, \$2,800; book keeper, \$2,400; four clerks, \$8,000; supreme court, three judges, \$15,000; reporter, supreme court, three judges, \$15,000; reporter, \$3,000. Mr. Smyth of Douglas moved to make the

Mr. Smyth of Douzlas moved to make the salary of stenographer of the court \$1,200 per year instead of \$1,000. Carried. Stenographer, therefore, \$2,400.

State library, \$3,400: district court, twelve judges, at \$2,500, \$60,000. If the number of judges should be increased, the bill increasing the same will provide for the salaries of the extra judges. Twelve court stenographers, \$36,000.

Mr. Simms of Harlan moved to strike out the item of \$30,000 as salary for the teachers.

Mr. Simms of Harlan moved to strike out the item of \$25,000 as salary for the teachers of the normal schools. The motion was lost.

Mr. Miller of Butler moved to amend the bill by making the salaries \$20,000.

This provoked a lengthy discussion, which showed that the supporters of the original sum knew nothing about the needs of the school except such as they had been told by some other person, Mr. Miller's amendment was lost.

Mr. Nichol moved to amend that the payment of the teachers of the normal school be made from the interest on the normal school fund so far as that interest would extend. Carried.

fund so far as that interest would extend. Carried.

The salaries of the normal janitor and fireman were placed at \$1,500; superintendent of the insane asylum at Lincoln, \$5,000; first assistant physician, \$3,000; second assistant, \$2,400; superintendent of the asylum at Norfolk, \$5,000; assistant superintendent \$3,000; teachers and physicians of asylum for the blind, \$8,400.

The salary of superintendent of the insti-

blind, \$8,400.

The salary of superintendent of the institute for the deat and dumb, \$3,000, was amended by Mr. Acee to make it \$4,000. It was seconded by Mr. Smyth of Douglas.

Mr. Caldwell said Mr. Gillespie, the present superintendent, was an expert, and his work had been marvelously successful. The state had lost a competent man to the insti-tute a few years ago because Iowa offered him \$1,000 more per year than he could get

him \$1,000 more per year than he could get here.

Mr. Hayden said that the committee on public lands and buildings had considered an increase of Mr. Gillespie's salary, and had decided to not increase the same.

The amendment prevailed.

The salaries of teachers, matron, physician and nurses of the same institute, \$18,000 was amended by Mr. Smyth of Douglas to make \$20,000. The amendment was based upon the statement that the extra amount was required to retain competent teachers now en-

the statement that the extra amount was required to retain competent teachers now engazed. The amendment prevailed.

The salaries of the officers and employes of the home for the friendless was made \$10,000; superintendent of reform school, \$3,200; assistant superintendent, \$2,000; matron, \$1,200; bookkeeper, clerk and librarian, \$1,200; four teachers, \$6,400; superintendent of the Institute for feeble minded, \$3,200; matron, \$1,000; one teacher, \$960; \$3,200; matron, \$1,000; one teacher, \$960; two teachers, \$1,680; steward, \$1,800; state veterinarian, \$5,000; state veterinarian de-

ficiency, \$4,240.
On motion of Mr. Nichol the latter and salary are to be paid out of the live stock indemnity fund, the deficiency being occasioned by the borrowing of money to pay the veter-inarian before there was money in the treas-ury to pay him.

Mr. Tingle of Brown and Mr. Rief of Hall

moved to strike out \$15,000 required for the railroad commission and chief clerks of the Messrs. Newcomer and Agee held the strik-

messrs, Aewcomer and Ages held the strik-ing out of the figures would in effect kill the bills now before the legislature in which the officers mentioned are retained. Mr. Ages moved to insert the words "board of trans-portation" as an alternative for railroad comnission."

Mr. Rief wanted to know what difference

Mr. Rief wanted to know what difference there was between "railroad commission" and "board of transportation."

Mr. Agee said there was no difference.

Mr. Rief's question did not prevail.

Mr. Smyth offered a substitute for Mr. Agee's amendment by inserting the words "board of railroad transportation."

Mr. Kenney regretted to see the gentleman from Douglas acting with a lack of independence and in obedience to the clamor of the mubils.

ne public. Mr. Smyth said his acting in accordance with popular feeling was in response to a de-mand which had been well expressed against the railroad commission, and that was that they did not want the railroad commission. They were opposed to the railroad commis-sion and it was because of that opposition that the gentleman from Douglas was work

ing to defeat the same.

Mr. Caldwell said that so long as the house had not wiped out the commission it should not now starve it by refusing to appropriate money to support it.

The committee rose and asked leave to sit again.

again. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Omaha charter, the special order for 2 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Smyth was ordered to succeed the disposition of the house roll on

appropriations.

Mr. Agee's bill providing for a board of railroad commissioners and defining their luties and providing for their salaries, was

Mr. Agee asked for a call of the house.

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Mr. Agee asked for a call of the house.

Several members were discovered to be absent, among them being Messrs. Caldwell and Eggleston of Lancaster, Ellis of Johnson, Knox and Whitmore of Douglas, and Raymond of Lincoln. Mr. Whitmore was absent on excuse. After a search by the sergeant-at-arms all except Messrs. Caldwell and Knox were produced and excused. Further proceedings were dispensed with and bill 192 was read and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Abrahamson, Agee, Alkin, Andrews, Andres, Babcock, Bailey, Balrd, Ballard, Bentley, Bick, Bowman, Cameron, Cannon, Cole, Craig, Crane, Dempster, Diller, Eggleston, Eisley, Ellis, Ewing, Fenton, Fox, Frantz, Fachs, Fuller, Gafford, Gamble, Gilmore, Green, Harrison, Hayden, Heimrod, Horst, Jeary, Keiper, Kennedy, King, Lord, Marshall, Matthleson, McConaughy, McKenna, Minnix, Newcomer, Newton, Nichol, Overton, Pemberton, Peters, Randall, Raymond, Rief, Russell, Satchel, Schwab, Shamp, Simma, Simanek, Slater, Smyth, Sullivan, Sweet, Thornton, Truesdell, Turner, Tyson, Wetherald, Whitmore, Wilhelmsen, Wilson, Wolenweber, Wright, Vutzy, and Mr. Agee asked for a call of the house son, Wetherald, Whitmore, Wilhelmsen, ilson, Wolenweber, Wright, Yutzy, and

Mr. Speaker.—72.
Nays—Alexander, Brown, Dickinson, Latta,
Liesvield, McGrew, Norris, Tingle, Veach,
Watson and Young.—12.
Absent and not voting—Barrett, Caldwell,
Cope, Garvey, Knox, McCann, Miller, Underhill, Wilsey.—10.
The consideration of the appropriation bill

was continued. Mr. Agee's amendment "for a board of transportation" was adopted. An

a board of transportation" was adopted. An additional clerk was given the secretary of state at an expense of \$2,000. The salary of the fish commissioner was made \$2,500. The bill was ordered engrossed for passage.

House roll 455, making appropriations for the current expenses of the state till March 1, 1859, was read. Appropriations were made amounting to \$1,241,972.10. The bill was ordered engrossed for third reading. The amount of the appropriation for the pay of state officers superintendents and employes of public institutions was therefore \$1,096.63.

House bill 483, appropriating \$56,000 for the payment of members and employes of this session, was put on its final passage and carried, there being but four votes in the negative.

House roll 484, appropriating \$35,000 for the incidental expenses of the same session, was also passed.

Mr. Smyth moved the Omaha charter be made the special order for to-morrow at 10 o'clock and the house sit from day to day with the charter was finally considered.

Mr. Garvey moved to amend that the report on the charter of the Douglas delegation be re-referred to the judiciary committee to report to-morrow morning.

Pending a spirited discussion, led by Mr. Garvey, the house adjourned.

Fighting Saloon Keepers. SUTTON, Neb., March 9 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |- Four men, Cal Melvin, Robert Stewart, William Welden and William Ryan, former saloon keepers, were arrested here to-day for selling intoxicating liquor. Two of them, Melvin and Stewart, were tried before T. Weed, police judge, this afternoon and fined \$50 each and costs.

understood that others are suspected of selling on the sly and new arrests will probably be made soon. Since the last spring election. which was carried by the temperance people, the town has been unusually free from drunkenness and disorder and the law enforced, but within a few weeks past a large number of railroad men now working on the Kansas City & Omaha railroad have been about town and several drunks have been taken in lately and each sharply punished by Judge Weed. To-day Mayor Kendall and other law and order people took the matter in hand and the result is a very lively fight between the former saloon men and the law and order party. The prosecution is conducted by County Attorney McLaney and George W. Bemis of this city. The defense is represented by C. H. Tanner, of Hastings, and Judge Lehew, of McCook. enforced, but within a few weeks past a large

Charged With Election Frauds. EXETER, Neb., March 9.—[Special Telegram to the Ber.]—Reports from Glengary in regard to the alleged election frauds say that representatives of Fairmont brought to the polls three gallons of whisky and three kegs of beer. It was not sold or given away, but it was left in a conspicuous place that any who desired might partake. The result was a drunken election board and a free fight. As for the alleged tampering with the ballot box the election returns show thirty-four

against bonds, while affidavits have already

been secured from ninety-one that they voted

against. It is being investigated and it will

go hard with the perpetrators. THE CHARGES DENIED. FAIRMONT, Neb., March 9.—[Special to the BEE.]—It seems that certain parties in Exeter and Glengary are verysore because Fairmont has secured the Omaha & Kansas City railroad, and have tried to cause the report that Fairmont parties stole and stuffed the ballot have less Saturday Jones in Classics. Fairmont parties stole and stuffed the ballot boxes last Saturday down in Giengary precinct. It was a stubborn fight, and the bonds were carried. Now these few sore heads say that the ballot box was stolen by one of the clerks of election, taken to a school house, and all ballots against the railroad bonds were extracted and in their place "For bonds" were put, An investigation has shown up different.

Unearthed a Skeleton.

COLUMBUS, Neb., March 9 .- [Special to the BEE.]-Officials and citizens were aroused to a high state of excitement by a report that a murder had been committed near the old wagon bridge across the Loup river leading into Columbus this morning. The coroner visited the spot, which was found to be on the south side of the large ice house of Miller & Baker, and, sure enough, there were the bones of a human body in all their ghastliness exposed to view. But they had evidently laid secreted in the sand a long time. Whether Indian or white person is a matter of doubt. As the skeleton was found on land that had been used for years as a camping place for both Indians and emigrants, the conclusion arrived at by Dr. Schey, the cor-oner, is that no inquest could elicit any in-formation about either the time or cause of death, and he took charge of the bones and gave them an interment in the cemetery. The reasonable solution is that it was some emigrant that died while camping on the river bank and was buried near by, perhaps during the early tide of the gold excitement of California or Pike's Peak. There was cer-

tainly no evidence of violence. Making Good the Deficiency.

EXETER, Neb., March 9 .- | Special Telegram to the Beri-A delegation of citizens went to Geneva yesterday to confer with Judge Post and received from him the assurance that if Exeter and Geneva would make good the deficiency caused by Chelsea precinct re fusing to vote bonds for \$5,000 the North-western would be built through Exeter to Geneva by July 1. The \$2,000 for Exeter was promptly guaranteed by H. G. Smith, O. P. Baker, F. H. L. Lee and C. S. Cleave-land. A paper was circulated here to-day and signed by over two-thirds of the voting population pledging to vote bonds to that amount as soon as an election can be called Work will be commenced at once.

A College President Elected CENTRAL CITY, Neb., March 8 .- | Specia Telegram to the BEE |- Rev. David Margnette was elected president of Central College Central City, Neb., to-day.

THE BASE BALLISTS.

Washington Takes Four of Kansa City's Men-Rules Adopted. NEW YORK, March 9,- [Special Telegran to the BEE.]-When the delegates of the National Base Ball league met at the Fifth Avenue hotel this morning it was announced that a renty had been received shortly after midnight from Kansas City, accepting the first offer of the league for their playersnamely, \$6,000, the second proffer of \$3,500 for five of their men, with an extra \$500 for Radford not being considered satisfact ory The agreement was closed on these terms The Washington men secured four players for whom they have been contesting since they gave up the hope of adding Glassco. to their team-namely, Donnelly, Al Myers Whitney and O'Brien. A long discussion took place over the draft of the schedule of games for the coming season, and though it was at one time announced that it had been accepted just as brought in, it was not in final shape at noon. F. N. Stearns was elected director to fill the place of Menzies when the latter retires shortly with Kansas City. The application from the Pittsburgers for per-mission to reduce their tariffs encountered sharp composition. Its supporters ultimately had to be satisfied with the same commission that is allowed Washington—three tickets for \$1 when sold off the ground. By unanimous vote, which is necessary to carry any measure conflicting with the constitution, it was resolved that on any vacant date in the championship season the same club should be permitted to play the championship sened-ule for other dates with other league clubs, or exhibition games with any non-league, if said dates are not required for post-If said dates are not required for postponed championship games. The convention
then adjourned until next year. The scheddule of games for the coming season as
adopted gives the following dates of games
to be played in Chicago: Chicago, at home,
with Boston, June 25, 27, 28; July 28, 29, 30;
September 22, 23, 24. New York, July 4, 5;
August 5, 6, 8; September 15, 16, 17. Philadelphia, June 21, 22, 23; August 9, 10, 11;
September 12, 13, 14. Washington, June 39;
July 1, 2; August 1, 2, 3; September 19, 20, 21.
Detroit, May 12, 13, 14; June 16, 17, 18; August 13, 15, 16. Pittsburg, May 5, 6, 7; June
9, 10, 11; September 26, 27, 28, Indianapolis,
May 9, 10, 11; June 13, 14, 15; September 8,
9, 10.

Mrs. Parsons Arrested.

COLUMBUS, O., March 9-Mrs. Lucy B. Parsons, the lecturing anarchist, was refused a nall by a local military company where she proposed to speak to-night. She called on the mayor to protest against such action and became so abusive and demonstrative that she was locked up. Mrs. Parsons informed the mayor when he refused to grant her request that he was of little consequence and that the meeting would be held regardless of atm or his police protection. In the height of her excitement the mayor ordered her to be taken to a cell and has refused to let any of the local sympathizers see her to-night, although numbers of them have called. Mrs. Parsons was seen in her cell and stated that this is an effort to muzzle tree speech, that she had lectured in seventeen states and this is the first time she had been malested. the first time she has been molested. To-night she sent the following telegram: "A. R. Parsons, County Jall, Chicago.—Arrested to prevent my speaking. Am all right. Notify press. (Signed) Lucy."

Fatal Shooting Affray. MILWAUKEE, March 9 .- Lot Campion, who was shot by Roscoe P. Miller at the Chieago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad car sheps in this city yesterday, died this morn-ing. He was in the employ of the road for twenty-five years.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD NEWS.

Negotiations Pending For the Transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio.

THE GARRET INTEREST SALE.

The Sully-Thomas-Bryce Syndicate to Secure Control of the Railroad and Telegraph Lines and Express Company,

The B. & O. Change.

BALTIMORE, March 9,- Special Telegram to the BEE. |- This city is full of rumors in regard to negotiations for control of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and of its telegraph lines and express company. As the interest of the city of Baltimore and state of Maryland in the railroad company is large and important, these rumors naturally cause much comment and excitement. It is now understood that as a result of these negotiations the control of the railroad, telegraph lines and express business will be taken outside the city and state. It is believed that arrangements are practically completed by which President Garrett will sell his interest in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The understanding is that Garrett has acquired the stock held by the John Hopkins university, about 15,000 shares, it is said, and will transfer these shares, together with those previously owned by the Garrett family, and with whatever amount of stock additional may be necessary to give control additional may be necessary to give control of the property to a syndicate headed by Alfred Sully, General Samuel Thomas and Calvin T. Bryce, who are leading spirits in the Richmond terminal. It is understood that the syndicate, when it comes into possession of the property hopes to negotiate a contract with the Pennsylvania raliroad by which the line built by the Battimore & Ohio between Baltimore and Philadelphia will be sold to the Pennsylvania and contract with the Western Union Telegraph company by which it Pennsylvania and contract with the West-ern Union Telegraph company by which it will acquire the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph line. As an additional consequence of the change of control, the railroad company's ex-press business will be absorbed by one of the great express companies of the country. The object of these sales will be to relieve the company of a heavy floating debt, stated by some as high as \$15,000,000, and hardly claimed by anybody to be less than \$9,000,000 or \$10,000,000, which has been run up in the course of Garrett's enterprisrun up in the course of Garrett's enterprising management. The amount of the Balti ing management. The amount of the Baltimore & Ohio stock outstanding is \$14,792,566 and of preferred \$5,000,000. The city of Baltimore owns 32,500 shares and has seven directors on the board. The state of Maryland holds a large interest and has four directors, while individual stockholders are represented by twelve directors. The understanding is that Garrett has given an option on a controlling amount of Baltimore & Ohio stock at a price not yet known.

THE STORY IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 9.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Tribune says: It was as-serted in Wall street yesterday that the late John W. Garrett placed about thirty thousand shares in trust or in such condition that they could not be marketed; that the city of Baltimore owned 32,500 shares, and that Baltimore owned 32,500 shares, and that John Hopkins university owned about 15,000 shares. In reply to a suggestion that control of the company appeared to be tied up, a person interested in the syndicate operations remarked: "I don't care whether the stock belongs to Garrett or to his aunts and cousins, he is willing to deliver a majority whenever we can agree on some matters of detail. They are small things, and I have no doubt that the proposed transfer will be completed within a few days." General Samuel F. Thomas, member of the syndicate, said: "I am not in position to talk about this transaction, for it has not been consummated, but I think I am at liberty to say that important negotiations are pending which involve changes in Baltimore & Ohio stock, which heretofore has been held as a family interest, and the has been held as a family interest, and the new ownership which it is proposed would bring into the property important New York. bring into the property important New York, as well as other capitalists, and negotiations not only look to such distribution and control, but will involve the Reading, Jersey Central and Pennsylvania railroads and telegraph interests in relations which will tend to assure harmony and co-operation where before there were disputes and disagreement. The negotiations have made favorable progress, and have reached a stage where I think there is reason to expect that the wildest hope of those who are alming at reconcilitation will be realized. I do not believe that there is any stock which is in possession where it can't be reached, and the proposition is to secure a large, if not a controlling interest for distribution."

trolling interest for distribution."

THE FRELING IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 0.—Robert Garrett, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was seen to-day but had nothing to say in regard to the reported arrangement for a transfer of the control of that road to a syndicate representing the Reading, Richmond Terminal and other railway companies. The statement which appears in the New York papers to that effect has created a sensation here. The city as a corporation is largely interested in the great and these was

here. The city as a corporation is largely interested in the road and there were private interests which are opposed to the control of the road going out of Battimore hands. THE EFFECT ON THE MAIRET.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The Evening Post, in its financial article, says: "The attention of the street and general public has been concentrated upon the progress of the scheme for the amalgamation of half a dozen great rail-road properties, under the control of the Richthe amalgamation of half a dozen great rail-road properties under the control of the Rich-mond Terminal syndicate with so much skep-ticism about its success that even when it was openly and positively stated by members of the syndicate that they had acquired control of the Baltimore & Ohio speculators and others apparently waited for further develop-ments to show the extent of the whole scheme before taking much interest in the market. The prevailing belief is that a set-tlement of the telegraph war will be one of the results of the Jersey Central, Reading, the results of the Jersey Central, Reading, Baltimore & Ohio and Richmond Terminal combination. Alfred Sully was applied to by a reporter of the Evening Post to-day for some statement in regard to the circumstantial reports that the syndicate represented by him had virtually concluded nehim had virtually concluded ne-gotiations with President Garrett of the Baltimore & Onlo for the purchase of a controlling interest in that road, and a controlling interest in that road, and its dependencies. Sully said that he would to say nothing until he could state something definite, and that he was not yet in position to do so. When the reporter remarked that he supposed the fact of the purchase was not denied, Sully admitted that this "was pretty well understood," but said that he was not prepared to announce the names of the parties concerned or the terms of the agreement.

of the agreement.

It was reported in the street to-day that the price paid by the syndicate for the Baltimore & Ohio stock was \$225, but a well inmore & Onio stock was \$235, but a went in-termed and prominent broker said that he had reason to believe that it was not over \$200. A leading bank president, in com-menting on the importance of the reported sale, said that the railroads represented in the purchasing combination, or in harmony with them, would have control of all the au-threate seal territory in the country. thracite coal territory in the country.

THE WAY THE BEAL WAS WORKED.

Apropos of the Baltimore & Ohio deal,

your correspondent is in possession of the fact that the deal has been on foot for the last ten days. The business was worked most quietly and it was not until Saturday night that the final contracts were signed. The negotiations were carried on by a well known Wall street firm, which has been dealing liberally in southern railroad stock and The negotiations were carried on by a well known Wall street firm, which has been dealing liberally in southern railroad stock and which now become valuable and makes them rich. On Saturday night the papers for the absortion of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, together with its telegraph and express business, were all drawn up. John G. Moore, of the firm of Moore & Schley, of New York, had them in charge. He drew up the papers of settlement and submitted them to Jay Gould, and he signed them. Later Sully was presented with the documents and his signature affixed. The papers were then sent to Robert Garrett for his approval. On Sunday it was known that the Garrett interest had signed and the parties interested on Monday had a grand jubilee over the affair. Those who have been in the scheme know that the sale meant the absortion of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph by the Western Union and that ap amount of money has been already subscribed by outside parties to go to work

and equip and put into operation an extension of the telegraph system to cover the southern portion of this country, following almost identically the line of the Baltimore & Ohio road. The absortion of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph company leaves the field open to them, and as they have money their project will be pushed to completion at once.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS STATEMENTS.
PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—The Ledger, in its financial article to-morrow referring to the alleged Baltimore & Ohio "deal," will say: "In the various reports that have got into circulation in the newspapers there have been united in the alleged syndicate who are supposed to be buying the Baltimore & Ohio railroad a great many large railway corporations and bankers. We have made inquiry tions and bankers. We have made inquiry on the subject and are able to report as a re-sult that the Penusylvania railroad and the Lehigh Valley railroad have no connection with the deal; that the controlling powers in the Reading railroad management have nothing to do with it, and that company cannot ing to do with it, and that company cannot be used by this syndicate in such connection; that the friends of Austin Corbin deny that he had anything to do with the movement, and that Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, have nothing to do with it."

The Record will say: "An important meeting of Adams express officials and others was held in this city yesterday and it was afterward learned that the following interests were represented: Western Union

was afterward learned that the following interests were represented: Western Union telegraph company, Adams express company and Pullman palace car company. These corporations are stated to be interested in the deal and will, as their share of it, take the express, telegraph and palace car privileges of the Baltimore & Ohio system, thus removing the most formidable opposition that these interests now have, by doing which they will ultimately get back all that they will invest in the deal."

TERMS OF THE DEAL.

New York, March 9.—The Tribune tomorrow will say: The option on the controlling interest in the Baltimore & Ohio
railroad recently obtained by Alfred Sully in
behalf of a syndicate of New York capitalists
was not avariated westerday. It is probable was not exercised yesterday. It is probable that the privilege will be settled in a few days, and if the terms for subscription of the syndicate can be arranged the change of ownership may be officially announced to-day. It is understood that the contract with President Garrett provides for the transfer by ten to the syndicate of 8000 contract with President Garrett provides for the transfer by him to the syndicate of 8,000 shares of Baltimore & Ohio stock at \$200. The amount of the purchase money is thus \$16,000,000, of which Garrett insists upon a payment in cash of \$6,000,000. The remaining \$10,000,000 may be paid at any time within one year, but until final payment has been made the entire block of stock is to be held in trust under certain conditions, which have not been made public. Nothing in these terms is likely to interfere with the general purpose, but in the meantime persons acknowledged to be largely interested in the plan are disposed to withhold information in regard to the details of arrangement.

regard to the details of arrangement.

JAY GOULD INTERVIEWED.

When Jay Gould was asked by a Tribune reporter if he had any interest in the proposed purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio railtond he replied: "I am not engaging in new enterprises of any kind. I am in a snug condition. I do not owe anything and my time is all filled in looking after the interests I now have. These are the Elevated roads, Missouri Pacific and Western Union telegraph. I find that I have plenty of work in managing them, and at my time of roads, Missouri Pacific and Western Union telegraph. I find that I have plenty of work in managing them, and at my time of life I think a man ought to be contented if he has got a little property together. I have often noticed that when men go outside of their regular business, in which they have achieved a certain amount of success, they are apt to get what is called, I believe, the "great head." That is the beginning of their complete overthrow. In regard to telegraphic matters, I can only say that it is not the policy of the Western Union to buy up opposition lines. We might accept lines where they were necessary to our business, but only at a price that represents the cost to us of building new lines. We were asked lately if we would consent to a general advance of rates, but I replied that the Western Union did not first reduce rates and that it had been able to live at the lower tolls. In fact, I am clearly of the opinion that the true policy of this company is to conform its business to be the rates and convergence. this company is to conform its business to cheap rates and force opposition companies to follow the example. If I were to secure by purchase or lease all the opposition companies the fact itself would stimulate new rivalry. I prefer, on the whole, to let the present opposition pursual the course. If the present opposition pursue its course. If the Baltimore & Onio system is to be con-trolled by a New York syndicate I do not see that it changes the relations of the com-panies. I understand that the purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio stock has been practi-cally completed, but I have no interest in the transaction."

REACHING AGREEMENTS.

The Railroad Managers Fixing Rates

as Fast as Possible. CHICAGO, March 8 .- A hundred or more general managers and railroad officials, representing the lines embraced in the Central Traffic association, met here to-day for the purpose of outlining a general policy for the future government of the roads. Commissioner Blanchard opened the pro-ceedings by making a short address, counseling harmony, uniformity of action and strict obedience to the new law. A vote was then taken on the reports regarding Mississippi river percentage, and the majority report was adopted with only two dissenting votes. A committee was appointed

arrange rates in conformity with the base of rates agreed upon. This disposed of, a committee of lifteen was named by the chair to arrange a report as to the propriety of con-tinuing the Central Traffic association. Both committees will report to-morrow. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter and until the new tariffs and classifications take effect, all settlements and billing shall be at tariff

rates.

Resolved, That parties may be carried with shipments of stock, uexctable and other perishable property to take care of the same in accordance with the classification which has been adopted, the freight agent to establish the uniform rate or custom, and no return transportation to be furnished.

Resolved, That all passes now out other than exchange passes issued to rallway of neers and its own employes and those of connecting lines actually in the service of the ncers and its own employes and those of con-necting lines actually in the service of the company shall be withdrawn, and none hereafter issued. The construction of the law as to whether passes can be issued to families of the employees and the relifamilies of the employes, and the policy of so doing shall be left to each company to determine for itself.

Resolved. That there may be checked free

Resolved. That there may be checked free over the roads in this association on each full first or second class ticket, 150 pounds of baggaze; on each half ticket, seventy-five pounds, on each full emigrant ticket, 100 pounds, and each half fifty pounds. Baggage of first and second class passengers, weighing in excess of the free allowance thus authorized shall be subject to a charge of not less than twelve per cent of the lowest unlimited first class rate for each 100 pounds; provided, however, that no less charge than provided, however, that no less charge than 25 cents be made in any case. No single piece of bagrage weighing more than 250 pounds shall be checked as baggage by any of these lines except for ship emigrants.

Resolved, That the accommodation of second clear passengers be referred to the genond class passengers be referred to the gen-eral passenger agents for further report, with the recommendation, if possible, that they make a report abolishing second class

A committee of thirteen was appointed to

mile tickets up to to April 1, limited to expire July 31, at not less than 7\$25 per ticket. A resolution was adopted that the use of the thousand-mile ticket should be limited to the individual named thereon. All unadjusted pool balances were referred to arbitration. V. T. Mallett was selected as principal arbitrator. The new classification of trunk lines was adopted by all the roads in the association. Taking effect April 1 the middle and western freight association was merged into the central traffic organization. A committee of seventeen was appointed to confer with the Mississippi roads tion. A committee of seventeen was ap-pointed to confer with the Mississippi roads as to the percentage basis. The recommen-dation was made that all second-class passenger tickets in both directions be abolished. Land-seekers' tickets and their bearing on the inter-state law were referred to the passenger agents, they to confer with the west ern lines. The question whether excursion tickets should be limited to two points or all intermediate points was referred back to the passenger agents for discussion. The asso-ciation then adjourned to meet again

At a meeting to-day of the National Association of General Baggage agents an at-tempt was made to compromise on a uniform charge of 15 per cent of the unlimited firstclass fare for excess baggage, but both east-ern and western managers rejected the prop-osition. The former will adhere to the 12 per cent established and the roads west of Chicago will continue to charge 16% per

At a meeting of the Chicago and Ohio river pool to-day a resolution was adopted dissolving that organization March 31. A committee was appointed to consider a plan

committee was appointed to consider a plan for a traffic association to take the piace of the present one and become operative April 1. Its object is to be the maintenance of lawful rates under the law.

A consolidation was effected to day between the Western, Northwestern and Southwestern Passenger associations. The new organization will be known as the Western States Passenger association. An executive committee was created consisting of the general managers of the association lines. J. N. Abbott was made chairman, taking that title instead of commissioner. Interstate passes were abolished. Each road was state passes were abolished. Each road was left to deal with state passes as it pleases. A system of penalties and fines will be estab-lished to be inflicted for infractions of the association rules.

At the annual meeting of the Illinois Central Railroad company here to-day, 1,483 stockholders, owning 197,752 shares, were represented. Stuyvesant Fish, Edward H. Harriman and William Waldorf Astor were elected directors to serve for four years from May 25, 1887. To fill a vacancy John C. Welling was elected director for the remain-der of the term ending May 25, 1887.

Affairs of the Wabash.

St. Louis, March &-Arguments on the petition of the bondholders of the Chicago division of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad that \$1,350,000 surplus over the total expenses of that division be turned over to them and not diverted to the payment of deficits of non-paying branches of the system, was concluded in the United States district

court to-day. The court deferred decision in the matter until March 21.

The board of directors of the Wabash Western road met at the Southern hotel this afternoon and organized by electing the following officers: President, O. D. Ashley, of New York: vice presidents, Edgar T. Wells. New York: vice presidents, Edgar T. Wellof Hartford, and A. A. Talmage, of St. Louis; secretary and treasurer, James F. How, St. Louis; general manager, A. A. Talmage; assistant secretary, William W. Beach,

BEECHER'S DEATH.

Views of the London Papers on the Life of the Great Preacher. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Branett.] LONDON, March 9.-[New York Herald Table-Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The Daily Telegraph, speaking this morning of the late Mr. Henry Ward Beecher's qeath, says in an exhaustive editorial, smacking of the style of George Augustus Sala: "Without comparing him with living clergymen, it would be an injustice to say that Theodore Parker surpassed him in erudition and Cha-

pin in fervid eloquence. The Daily Chronicle, per contra, calls him 'America's most notable pulpit orator," and adds: "His pulpit style was not universally admired in this country, having been what is termed too theatrical to suit the ordinary taste of the English public."

The Times thus sums him up as a preacher: "Mr. Beecher was to the last degree unconventional, humor and pathos being very freely intermingled in his discourses. Dramatic in bearing, he filled his sermons with iliustrations drawn from all sources, never forgetting, however, allusions applicable to

The News, Standard and Post are more blographical than critical towards the dead

orator.

PRESIDENT CLEVELALD'S SORROW,

WASHINGTON, March 9.—|Special Telegram to the Bee.|—President Cleveland will
not be able to attend the obsequies of the
late Henry Ward Beecher on account of his
official duties here. The president expresses
his deep sorrow at the event to-day but declined to say anything for publication in the form of an interview. THE FUNERAL.

New York, March 9.—Arrangements for the funeral of the late Henry Ward Beecher are not yet completed, but it has been decided it should be a public one, the services at the house being a strictly private one. Services will be conducted at the house by Dr. S. II. Hall of the church of the Trinity. None but the family will be admitted to these services, which will be of the simplest nature. The body will be escorted to Plymouth church at the close of the family services by the Thirteenth regiment of Brooklyn, of which Beecher was chaplain. The regiment will then be dismissed and will leave company G, which is known as the Plymouth company, and is composed chiefly of members of Beecher's congregation, to remain on guard while the body is laid in state in the church. The church will remain open all day Thursday and friends and members of the congregation will have the first privilege of passing before the body. Friday the church will be the control of the congregation will have the first privilege of passing before the body. Friday the church will be the control of the congregation will have the first privilege of passing before will have the first privilege of passing before the body. Friday the church will be thrown open to the public. This course has been rendered necessary in consequence of the large circle of friends and admirers of the great divine. The citizens committee, of which ex-Mayor Seth Low is chairman, will have charge of the body until the interment

The body was embalmed to-day. The face was not pinched, but it had flattened out much. Mrs. Beecher was taken out by a friend for relief and a drive this afternoon, but returned thoroughly exhausted. Fears are entertained that she will not long survive her husband.

"Now It is Out." [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, March 9.-[New York Herald

Cable-Special to the BEE, |-This morning's

Chronicle, in a dispatch from Rome, says: The voluminous statement of Mgr. Stranlero was telegraphed over in extense on Thursday night last to America. Leo XIII. is not bound by his ablegate. In an interview which I had to-day with Cardinal Gibbons, followed by another with Mgr. Straniero, both the primate and the ablegate assured me that their reports, although published by a wonderful stroke of newspaper enterprise, were in the first instance confidential. "Seeing, however," added his eminence, "that it is all out now, I once more affirm that I am and ever shall be the enemy of plutocracy and of corporations of men with no soul. The Catholic church of America, as elsewhere, will take the side of the weaker against the stronger. In this instance there can be no question of secret societies. Mr. Powderly and many of the other chiefs are good Catholics. Above all," added the primate of the American church, "do not let it go forth that there is any essential difference bet ween the cavalinal, archbishop of Quebec and myself on this subject. The French Canadian society is not that of the United States, and perhaps the French ecclesiastical or administrative mind is more inclined to take alarm than we are and see revolutions behind every bedge. Depend upon it, the American govwas telegraphed over in extenso on Thursday than we are and see revolutions behind every hedge. Depend upon it, the American gov-ernment is quite able to take care of itself and of the interests of American citizens. There will be plenty of time to consider all sorts of side issues when they are raised."

CATHOLICISM IN AMERICA.

Views Expressed By the Late Papal Ablegate to This Country.

SOME INTERESTING SUBJECTS.

The Advisability of a Papal Nuncio to This Country Discussed-Bismarck Gains Another Parliamentary Victory-Foreign News.

Catholic Questions Discussed.

[Coppright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett,] ROME, March 9.—[New York Heralds Cable-Special to the BEE -I have ascertained that in addition to the remarks on the Kuights of Labor already cabled to the BEE the secret report of Mgr. Straniero while papal ablegate in the United States, embraces a number of subjects interesting to the Catholic church in America. Among . score of other points the monsigneur has treated the questions of mixed marriage, church and state, the Catholic hierarhy in America, Catholic journalism and American nuncios. Mgr. Straniero evidently had his eyes open walle traveling through the United States. His views on the whole are very impartial and very free from that prejudice which perhaps has been natural enough in an Italian ecclesiastic seeing so new and so strong a country. He is full of admiration for the freedom of American in stitution and the tolerant spirit which has permitted and even encouraged the wonderful government of American Catholicism. This inquiry into

THE QUESTION OF MINED MARRIAGES leads him to the conclusion that they are, on the whole, favorable to the spread of Catholleism. He mentions that Protestants, as a rule, seem to regard alliances with Catholics as a come down, the fact being partly explainable by the poverty of the vast majority of American Catholics. The expression of a "free church in a free state," he says means far more in the United States than some European countries. Church and state are absolutely independent of each other, America gives a striking proof of how a church can live and flourish without the support of government subsidies. In a chapter devoted to

THE AMERICAN HIERARCHY, he speaks in glowing terms of the virtues and talents of many of the archbishops, bishops and prelates he met. Inter alias, he speaks of the illustrious Mgr. Ryan and of his golden eloquence; of Archbishop Williams, the wise and prudent; of Cardinal Gibbons, who has so large a share of the prudence, zeal and courtesy essential to the modern pastor; of Archbishop Feehan, who, he remarks, boasts of a richer and handsomer residence than even Cardinal Gibbons; of resolute Bishop Ireland; of Mgr. Kenyck, the patriarch of the episcopacy, and of his exemplary piety and inflexible character, and of Mgr. Salpointe, of Santa Fe.

AMERICA'S FUTURE CATHOLICISM. In the last chapter of his report Mgr.' Straniero takes a sanguine view of the future of American Catholicsim and thinks it pecutiarly and admirably suited to the American ideal which, both in matters civil and ecclesiastical, is positive and serious, and not un (

willing to rest on authority. In a paragraph on journalism, after rather severely beginning by the remark that journalism that is dognastic and journalism that is partisan belongs to the plagues of the age. he adds it would be useful if journalism limited its mission to keeping its readers posted day by day about all that was happening in the world, but that it bocomes a danger when it seeks by virulence and polemical pressure to force its opinions down the

throats of the public. AN AMERICAN NUNCIO. Finally Mer. Straniero very candidly submitted to the holy father his views on the much debated question as to the policy and possibility of appointing a nuncio to America. Here I am able to quote more fully. Mgr. Stranlero begins, of course, by repeating the familiar argument about the inconvenience and slowness of existing relations between Rome and America. "Would it not be well," he asks, "to remedy all this by establishing an apostolic degree at some point in the United States with full powers from the holy see, thus forming a link between Rome and America?" He is quite alive to the difficulties of the plan-He foresees it would be distasteful to many of the bishops and detestable to many Protestants, but much hostility would, he feels sure, be overcome if the delegate were to begin his task moderately, avoiding the title and pomp of nuncio and holding aloof from diplomatic matters, while he connned himself strictly to ecclesiastical business. "Above all to have any chance of success," remarks Mgr. Stranlero, "the apose tolic delegate must be an American. This arrangement would make the delegation

ing the pros and cons he decides in favor of BISMARCK VICTORIOUS.

merely a branch of the propaganda." As to

the most fitting place in which to make the

experiment, he hesitates between Baltimore

and Philadelphia, the American Romes

Washington and New York. After weigh-

The Reichstag Passes the Second Reading of the Septennate.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLIN, March 9.-[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-Prince Bismarck gained to-day his greatest parliamentary victory. The second reading of the 'septennate" was passed by an overwhelming majority. Moreover, by admirable tactics, the chancellor managed to split both the center and progressist parties. ter feared to show the full extent of its weakness and refused to vote at all, so that only Catholic votes were cast for the "septennate." All to-day there has been great excitement in Berlin. The Clipziger strasse, in front of the reichstag, was so crowded that it was almost impossible to enter or leave the building. The galleries and the floor were packed, and so intense was the interest among the deputies that many stood throughout the session in order to be nearer the speakers. With eager attention the house watched the conversation (conducted in whispers) betheen Herr Windthorst and Richter, the leaders, respectively, of the Catholics and progressionists, as to what they would do to hold their followers together. Then Baron Von Frankenstein, in answer to whose questions about the the center party the second of the now famous Jacobini let ters was sent to the papal nuncio at Munich. announced that the center still favored the three years' term, but being in a hopeless minority would not vote nor speak further on that question. This, even, was not enough to hold the party together. After he sat down, Herr Audeber, a Catholic leader, announced that he and his followers must vote for the "septennate."

Up to this point the discussion had been sharp and crisp and the auditors kept silence, but seeing the revolt of the center, and know ing their party would be thereby encouraged to break their party lines, Herr Bamberges

and other progressionists leaders LOST THEIR TEMPERS and began an impolite abuse of Prince Bis