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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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April 5th, 1888.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Institution, payable May 5th, 1888, to all stockholders of record on March 15th last, *personally* upon presentation of their stock certificates, or upon their written order.
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d114 2w Sec'y and Treas.

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LAST NIGHT'S NEWS

Rumors of Bismarck's Resignation—A Fiendish Hungarian Murderer,

Further Details of the Wreck on the St. Paul—The Killed and Wounded.

Revolution in Kansas—The Ladies Will Lay Down the Law in Oskaloosa.

The Largest Fire Ever Known in the Place Sweeping Through Amesbury, Mass.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

Further Details of the Wreck on the St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, April 5.—A special to the *Dispatch* from Newhampton, Iowa, says:

A terrible railroad accident occurred about four miles west of here on the Milwaukee & St. Paul, by which at least a dozen people lost their lives, and from fifteen to twenty were injured. The train which left Chicago at 11:30 yesterday morning, and was due here at 2:13 this morning, passed here nearly on time, and when about four miles west plunged into a creek, the bridge of which was washed out. The creek was swollen by an immense amount of water which had been running for the past few days, and in addition, a gorge was formed which, previous to the arrival of the train, carried away a portion of the bridge. There was nothing to show that there was danger ahead, and the train plunged into the stream while running at full speed. The engine and three coaches went into the creek and were instantly submerged in a torrent of water which overflowed the banks. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued, and those of the train crew and passengers who escaped death and injury, were immediately called into service to relieve the drowning or the pinioned passengers. It was with great difficulty that the passengers could be reached owing to the rushing of the waters through the car windows. Those who were rescued from the smoking car, which was almost entirely submerged, were taken from the windows, some maimed to such an extent they were powerless to help themselves, while others unhurt were nearly drowned before aid could reach them. At 11 a. m. six dead bodies had been taken out from the wreck. Three more were known to be underneath the debris through which the water was madly pouring. It was stated that the engineer and fireman were instantly killed, or were caught in the cab and drowned before aid could reach them, but the confusion and excitement were so great it was difficult to secure reliable information. In addition to the passengers known to be killed, from fifteen to twenty were rescued that are more or less seriously injured. A number were so dangerously hurt that it is feared they cannot possibly recover. As soon as the trainman who escaped uninjured could be spared he was dispatched to the next station as a relief train was telegraphed for from Mason City. Telegrams for relief were also sent to Charles City and other nearby places. It was not until several hours after the accident that the train arrived with the physicians.

CHARLES CITY, Iowa, April 5.—The wreck on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, some claim, was caused by ice on the track, while others claim by the spreading of the rails. The engine jumped the track first and the baggage car and tender plunged over the engine into the water. The smoker struck on top of the engine and was badly mashed. The engine is entirely under water, and the baggage car is almost covered with water. There were about thirty people in the smoker. Four were killed, so far as known, besides the engineer, who was crushed between the cab and the smoker. The fireman escaped unhurt. There were about twenty-five to thirty wounded, though none fatally. The belief is that three or more bodies are yet under the wreck. A baggageman and route agent escaped through the window without much injury. The names of the dead are as follows:

W. Anderson, C. Searens, J. Daniels, James Scagel, engineer, of Mitchell, Dakota, Dora Heidecker and Letta, a girl about 4 years old.

Of the names of the wounded, only two can be obtained, those of Mr. O. B. Allen and H. Sear, both of Nora Springs.

A Chicago traveling man and a conductor kept the passengers quiet till they could help them out.

The wounded are mostly burned from the engine. The mails and baggage are in the river. Three physicians from Newhampton and three from Charles city are doing all they can for the wounded.

CHICAGO, April 5.—A dispatch to the Associated Press from New Hampton, Iowa: says:

"The train was thrown from the track by a block of ice which the wind and high water had placed there."

The list of killed given in this dispatch is the same as from Charles City.

The following list of wounded is also given: Jacob Scharl, Jr., Sioux Falls, Dak.; C. J. Weliand, Geneva, Iowa; Nick Corning, Aurora, Wisconsin; J. M. Christianson, Denmark; Mr. and Mrs. Heidecker and five children, the baby being killed as mentioned in the other dispatch: Jas. Murphy, Ossian, Iowa; Arthur White, Blackstone, Mass.; Jno. Glausenor, Monticelly, Wis.; Frank Studebaker, Boaz, Wis.; Henry Schmarr, Nova Springs, Iowa; Adam Kouch and wife, Prussia; Gus Bernhus, Prussia; Elwood Ewers, Marshal, Wis., and Philip Gross, Fort Atkinson, Iowa. None of these are fatally injured and they are being cared for at New Hampton. Hopes are now entertained that no more bodies are imprisoned in the wreck.

BISMARCK TO WITHDRAW.

A Conflict Between Him and the Emperor's Party.

BERLIN, April 5.—The *Cologne Gazette* publishes the following:

Great excitement prevails in diplomatic circles in Berlin over the possibility of the speedy resignation of Prince Bismarck because of the proposed marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Prussia. Prince Alexander wishes to accompany Queen Victoria to Berlin as a suitor for the hand of the Princess. The bearing of the reports is so serious that they cannot be passed over until the Bulgarian question shall have been settled by all the powers. The projected marriage can only be judged from a political point of view. On this account the marriage is an impossibility. The German policy has its root in the endeavor to avoid anything that would be likely to arouse the slightest inducement for suspicion, and in the Bulgarian question Germany must act in accordance with the declaration made by Prince Bismarck in the Reichstag, and that is, remain a wholly uninterested party as long as Bulgaria is in question. This course of action affords the only means of retaining the full confidence of opposing governments. That confidence would be disturbed in an instant if the Czar's most detested antagonist would become a son-in-law of Emperor Frederick. As the German Prince Alexander cannot take a step which can only be the reverse of beneficial to the Fatherland, and as the intelligence of the prince is so highly esteemed, it is impossible for him to attempt a suit which would assuredly cost the German people their chancellor. Public opinion in Berlin is emphatically in favor of Prince Bismarck.

A strong affection has existed between the young couple since Prince Alexander's visit to Berlin in 1885. The late Emperor opposed the match, but it is believed Emperor Frederick, the Empress and Queen Victoria look upon it with favor. Prince Bismarck has had a long conference with the Empress, and has also laid before Emperor Frederick a comprehensive statement in writing of the possible consequence of the marriage. The result, is that the marriage has to be postponed for the present, and that Prince Bismarck will retain his position.

LONDON, April 5.—A dispatch received here tonight confirms the report that Prince Bismarck is about to retire from the German Chancellorship.

It is rumored at Berlin that if Prince Bismarck resigns, Count Herbert Bismarck will also resign.

Dead.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Jacob Sharp died at 9:20 o'clock tonight.

About 6 o'clock he was seized with a severe fit of coughing and though it subdued somewhat, he never rallied. He died in a state of coma without recovering consciousness. Members of his family were at his bedside. His death was the result of a complication of heart disease, affection of the kidneys, bronchitis and worry over the legal troubles which hung over him. It was understood he was soon to be tried a second time on the charge of bribery.

Political Points.

OSKALOOSA, Kansas, April 5.—The ladies who were elected to the offices of mayor and council took the oath of office today and will at once assume their official duties. They declare for law and order and public improvements.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The state prohibition convention adopted a platform today.

It declares the prohibition party of California is in alliance with the national prohibition party and demands the extinction of the manufacture, import, export, transport and sale of all intoxicating beverages enforced by effective preventive pledges. It concedes the rigot to manufacture for medicinal uses, but for nothing else. The platform hails with pleasure the cultivation of grape in the state as a most pleasant, healthful and remunerative occupation and indicates that there will always be a good market for raisins, syrups and canned fruits and pressed grapes, but denounces the prostitution of the grape industry to the manufacture of wine, brandy or other intoxicating liquors. The platform declares that women should have the elective franchise and demands the government control of railroads and telegraph.

Savage Butchery.

LONDON, April 5.—A murderer who had been released on ticket-of-leave near Tempesvar, Hungary, went to the house of the judge who condemned him and killed the judge's wife. Then he went to the house of the notary and killed the latter's deputy. From there he went home and split the skulls of his wife and children, after which he fled and has not been captured.

WASHINGTON.

The Bond Bill.—Acts Approved, Etc.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Senate today passed the bond bill. The measure was not taken up until 3 p. m. McPherson immediately withdrew the amendment which he had offered yesterday, and then, without a word of discussion and without a division, the substitute with the Beck amendment was passed and a committee of conference ordered.

Secretary Bayard today received a cable from United States Consul Lewis at Tangier, the tenor of which is that a satisfactory settlement of the trouble with the Moorish government will soon be reached.

The State Department is informed that the Venezuelan government has issued a decree placing barbed wire on the free list.

The President has approved the act amending the laws relating to navigation; the act to confirm the new Madrid location survey number 283 and to provide for the issue of a patent therefor; the act for the relief of in-person of animals for breeding purposes in certain cases.

Representative Cox, chairman of the Democratic Caucus Committee, has issued a call for a caucus of democratic members of the House to be held on Saturday evening next for the purpose of considering the proposed admission of new Territories into the Union.

Big Blaze in Amesbury.

AMESBURY, Mass., April 5.—The largest fire ever known in this town is now raging. The Babcock Carriage Company is burned out, also J. H. Clark & Co., Walker, Shields & Co., A. N. Parry & Co., Lambert Hillander, The Hume Carriage Company and nearly a dozen dwellings. The fire is spreading and threatens destruction to a large amount of other property. The loss will probably reach several hundred thousand dollars. Help has been asked from Lawrence, Merimac, Haverhill and Newburyport.

About half the business portion of the town was destroyed. Five dwellings are among the burning buildings. Over one thousand people are thrown out of employment. The total loss is estimated at nearly a $1,000,000.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The proposal from the Dominion of Canada for a direct and immediate interchange of parliamentary publications, which was transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary of State, was referred to the committee on printing.

Wilson (Iowa) then addressed the Senate on the President's message. He quoted the figures contained in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the last three years, the aggregate of receipts over expenditures being $178,000,000, or an average of $59,000,000 a year. The result thus disclosed, he said, presented the limit within which Congress should move in the matter of reducing the revenue. All the Senators will doubtless agree that the revenue should be reduced. He alluded to the great achievements of the republican party, and spoke particularly of the practical capacity which could evolve a boundless credit for a Government that was bankrupt when it took charge of its affairs. He referred to the railroad land grant policy, something in which the repualican party had without due consideration followed the precedents of the democratic party. The republican party should be excused for not at once detecting the dangerous possibilities of that democratic land-grant policy. It was not responsible for the war, but it was responsible for the maintenance of American institutions, the enforcement of the laws and the unity of the republic. This responsibility it had met and discharged faithfully and fully.

Referring to the growth and prosperity of the country, he contrasted the figures of 1860 and 1880 as to agriculture and manufactures, and said that the true policy was one which would plant manufacturing establishments in every part of every agricultural State. If the reduction of the prices of manufactured articles was what was wanted, there was no surer road to its realization than the one which would lead to the distribution of manufacturing plants in all the localities where agriculture produced cheap food, and where forests and mines and quarries supplied raw materials to be used. There should be an end of the policy which tended to centralize manufacturing plants in great cities, and a policy should be adopted which would distribute them in all parts of the country. If, however, they were to follow the President's suggestion they would not multiply and distribute manufacturing plants, but they would embarass those now in operation and repress the tendency to invest capital in them.

As to the annual surplus of about sixty millions, he asked what was the right thing to do about it? Could that right thing be found in any of the various schemes urged upon our attention by the President and other opponents of protection? Was there anything in those schemes that could produce such happy results as had happened in the cotton manufacturing industries of the Southern States within the past seven years? The country was doing well under the policy which the President assailed. Whatever of danger was now menacing the country came from sources other than those embraced in the protective policy. That policy had given the country strength and prosperity.

Proceeding to the discussion of the question of the duty on sugar and molasses, he quoted figures to show that in spite of the tariff, the prices of the articles had fallen considerably for several years past, and suggested the removal of the duty on sugar and molasses, amounting to about $58,000,000, as a means of guarding against the annual surplus of $60,000,000. He quoted some sentences from the President's message and asked whether any better response could be given to them than by placing sugar and molasses on the free list. He would admit free all sugar and molasses coming from countries which did not impose import duties on those commodities and which reciprocated by admitting American products free of duty into their ports, and then why not adopt the practical business plan which had worked so well in European countries and provide for paying a reasonable bounty to the producers of sugar in the United States?

He criticised the President's suggestions on the subject of wool and said no one would infer, from them that under the tariff tinkering the wool product of the country had fallen off 43,000,000 pounds in three years. After discussing the wool and flax question as affecting farmers, Mr. Wilson said the farmers should demand that all articles produced by them should be taken from the free list and that at least a moderate rate of duty should be imposed upon them. He asked whether there was no way of getting rid of the annual surplus revenue disturbing our industrial interests. He would make the reduction of intoxicating liquors. The true interests of the people demanded that the revenue system should be so adjusted as to prevent a tax on intoxicating liquors from becoming a fixed and necessary part of it. He should regret the passage of any bill looking to the reduction of revenue which did not make a pronounced start toward the ultimate elimination of a liquor tax from the law.

At the close of Wilson's speech the consideration of the House bill for the purchase of United States bonds was resumed.

McPherson withdrew the amendment offered by him yesterday, and then the substitute as amended by Beck's proposition was agreed to and the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Beck the Senate insisted on its amendment to the bill and the following committee of conference was appointed: Messrs. Sherman, Allison and Beck.

The following is the text of the bill as passed:

That section 2 of the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1882, and for other purposes, and which is as follows: "That the Secretary of the Treasury may apply public moneys not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as he may consider proper to the purchase and redemption of United States bonds, provided the bonds so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, and said bonds shall be canceled," was intended to be a permanent provision of the law, and the same is hereby declared to have been since its enactment and to be in full force and effect now.

SEC. 2. That whenever the circulation or any portion thereof of any national bank not in liquidation shall be surrendered by deposit of United States notes in the Treasury or otherwise, and the same, or an equivalent amount, is not taken by the national banks within thirty days thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to purchase at the market price thereof an equivalent amount in silver bullion in excess of the minimum of two million dollars' worth per month for coinage purposes, which shall be coined and used as provided in the act passed February 28th, 1878, entitled "An act authorizing the coinage of standard silver dollars and to restore its legal tender character," provided that nothing in this act shall alter or repeal the said act of February 28, 1878.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry to facilitate the exportation of live stock and their products, and to extirpate contagious pleuro-pneumonia. After some discussion the bill was laid aside without action.

Hawley reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point, Jose Andres Urtechea of Nicaragua. Passed.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The House today resumed the filibustering over the direct tax bill that consumed the time from noon yesterday until 2 o'clock this morning. Speaker Carlisle ruled today that he had no power to put an end to the filibustering as there were just enough members opposed to the bill to make dilatory motions and to prevent the majority passing it. The dreary roll calls were continued cutting off the commerce and military affairs committees which has special orders for today.

In the interval between the votes, Hatch, (Missouri,) introduced a bill to consider what can be done to prevent the loss of life and limb in coupling and uncoupling cars used in interstate commerce and in handling the brakes of such cars, and in what way the growth of the system of heating passenger cars from the locomotive or any other single source can be promoted to the end that such commission may make recommendation in the premises to the various railroads within its jurisdiction and report the doings to Congress at an early date.

The entire day was consumed in roll calls. Not an incident of interest occurred, and finally the House took a recess until 1:45 p. m. today.

Contrary to the general understanding of the House, the question of parliamentary law raised yesterday by the motion to excuse a member from voting on a proposition to take a recess, is by no means a new or unsettled point. On May 20, 1882, during the consideration of the contested election case, Representative Hatch, of Missouri, asked to be excused from voting on the motion to adjourn. Blackburn moved formally that the gentleman be excused. The point of order was made against the motion by Calkins that it was not in order, and Speaker Keifer sustained the point, and held that a motion to be excused from voting on a motion to adjourn or take a recess could not be entertained. His decision was based upon rulings by Speakers Cobb of the Thirty-first Congress, Boyd of the Thirty-third, Colfax of the Thirty-ninth, and other authorities.

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Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted. (6)

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The famous Metropolitan Success,
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Introducing a full train of cars and novel railroad effects.
Incidental to the concert scene in "After Dark," Mr. Alvin D. Smith, the wonderful boy whistler, will render his astonishing variations on the air of the Mocking Bird.

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The company engaged to appear in these plays will include Mr. Wells, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Young, Mr. Taylor, Mr. White, Mr. Clawson; Edith Clawson, Birdie Cummings, Lottie Claridge, Ivy Clawson, Mabel Young and many others.
Seats reserved for all performances, on Wednesday, April 4th. No extra charges.

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Will be presented, the famous production of D. L. Boucicault, in five acts, entitled, THE
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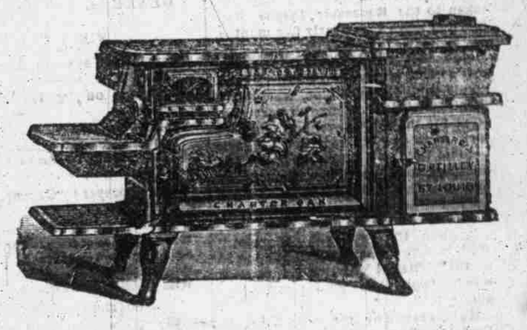

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