ought to come when employes in any indus-try shall not be arrayed in hostile camps over the whole country against their employers in the same business, when combinations will

Grand Chief Engineer Arthur was next in-troduced and was enthusiastically received. He congratulated the brotherhood on the healthy condition of its affairs, and said in part: "Though there is a oneness of purpose, there is a diversity of opinion, and we hope during the course of our debates to find equation by which the problem of our diffi-culties and differences may be solved. It is by honorphia action, that we have achieved

by honorable action that we have achieved success as a labor organization, not by might,

owing to our numbers, we might compel cor-porations to do. No, that never has been our policy. We ask but our fair, just dues and nothing more. If there be those who would array labor against capital I am not one of them or with them. If there be those who

regard the interests of labor and capital as naturally or properly antagonistic 1 do not agree with them. The interests of labor and

capital are identical, or, to be more accurate, reciprocal. Any argument respecting labor

reciprocal. Any argument respecting labor topics which does not distinctly recognize and concede the truth of this proposition must needs be fallacious, and as a matter of fact, it is recognized and conceded by all eminent authorities on the subject." The insurance feature of the broth-

erhood was touched upon at length by the speaker. During the past fiscal year the brotherhood has paid to widows and orphans and disabled members \$322,500, mak-ing a grand total of \$3,122,669.

Addresses were also made by a number of

Referring to a Chicago telegram, stating

that a party of western eagineers had left for this city to champion the cause of federa-tion, First Grand Assistant Engineer Hayes said: "I know nothing about them. We an-ticipate no trouble when the time comes for

considering the question of federation. I un-derstand that a majority of the western dele-gates favor such a plan, but as to what the outcome will be I will not venture an opinion."

The Matter not Settled.

Chicago, Oct. 16.-The grievance commit

the road have not yet come to a definite un

A MURDERER AT EIGHTEEN.

Charles Miller Confesses to the Killing

of Two Men Near Cheyenne.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Oct. 16 .- [Special Tele-

The conference will be re

derstanding. The sumed next week.

usidering the question of federation. I un

not by loud, bonstful assertions of

AN ANTI-PROHIBITION RALLY.

Messrs. Rosewater and Webster Address an Immense Audience at Plattsmouth.

CHAMPIONS OF NEBRASKA'S INTERESTS.

Irrefutable Arguments Advanced by the Speakers in Support of High License-Convincing Array

of Statistics.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Oct. 16. - Special Telegram to THE BEE, [-An audience of nearly a thousand people gathered at the opera house here tonight to listen to the anti-prohibition speeches of Hon. E. Rosewater and Hon. John L. Webster of Omaba. It was essentially an anti-prohibition rally, irrespective of political belief or party preferences. The spacious opera house was well filled and the Behemian band discoursed several choice selections. The following gentlemen occupied seats on the platform: Frank Carruth, Hon, J. M. Neville, Hon, William Neville, W. H. Cushing, Hon. M. D. Polk, C. W. Sherman, Claus Breckenfeldt, C. M. Butler, A. Salsberry and Walter White.

Frank Wilson called the assemblage to order, and in well chosen words introduced to the audience Hon. John L. Webster, who spoke as follows:

"My Fellow Citizens-I have only to regret that my physical condition is such tonight that I cannot touch on all the phases of this question to be discussed tonight, and I shall leave the greater part of the work to be covered by my esteemed associate, whom I shall designate as 'The little champion of Nebrasica's interests.' I have been charged with being pald by the brewers, distillers and saloon-Respers to speak upon this question, and with receiving \$500 every time I speak. I want to say to the people of Nebraska that have always paid my own expenses with one exception, when a kind friend saw fit to send me a receipt for a hotel bill in one of the towns I appeared in. I am also charged with being a juggler of figures. It seems that I am getting to be wonderfully advertised by these people, who nave no other way of meeting the arguments advanced. I want to say right here that I am in no employ, and that I have to answer to my own conscience for whatever ideas may be advanced by me. They are the beartfelt convictions of John L. Webster.

"I heard it stated at Lincoln that there are 500,000 drunkards dying annually in this may be country, but on looking into the records I found that this was not so, and when I denied it they cut it down to 100,000.

"Now a word as to the results of internperance. I have consulted the asylum records and found that of 1,884 patients in Michigan only 131 were caused by intemperance, 180 by ill-health and 133 by over study. In Wisconsin, out of 1,486, only 14 were caused by intemperance. Similar results are shown by any and all license states picked out at random in any portion of the country. The prison records of Maine jail sentences for drunkenness, and 1.447 for other crimes. The same is true of Vermont and New Hampshire. In Massachusetts a "We are assured that the law in and New Hampshire. In Massachusetts a committee appointed by the legislature to investigate the matter found that there any other criminal law. In were 14.673 more arrests for drunkenness in the state during five years of prohibition than in five years of license. Ex-Governor Larrabee of Iowa says that prohibition diminishes crime, yet in that state there were 638 criminals sentenced to the penitentiary in 1888, and 108 in 1889. In the city of Council Bluffs, the third city in size in Iowa, the city marshal's report shows 598 arrests for drunk enness in 1889. That is a city of 22,000 inhabitants, and this shows that one in every thirty-five of inhabitants was n jail during the year, while in Omaha it was only one in seventy-one, and in Lincoln one in seventy-eight. In Council Bluffs they tried to license the saleons, and when the mayor issued an order to close them on Saturday night and keep them closed over Sunday the Omaha fire and police commission passed a resolution extending their hearty congratulations. In Dubuque they even reported that fourteen saloons were open "after hours," vet Larrabee said he knew the law was en forced. In Kansas the drunkenness is greater pro rata than in Nebraska, and despite Attorney General Bradford's assertions, the mayer of Atchison says that wagon loads of mayer of Downish the streets every day. The former staunch prohibition officers say that it has done more harm than good.

'If you want to look after the property of the state, let well enough alone. Depression the general welfare marks the course prohibition. It fills the insane asylums, failand poor houses; it engenders illiteracy, and I appeal to you as people having children and families here, and who expect to make your fortunes here, if you love state, don't engraft an amendment into the constitution that will bring about this state of affairs. Look state into the Pennsylvania and Massachu setts of the west, that you may rejoice when this time comes that you helped to bring to your city the banner of future presperity."

After a selection by the band Mr. Rosewater was pleasently introduced and was

firmly received. He spoke as follows:
"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen appreciate the compliment your chairman has paid me, and fear that you are liable to be disappointed. I am not what is termed an orator, and not liable to warm you up to that pitch of sentiment which some of the prohibition advocates

I am announced to address you on the Interests of Nebraska, and I propose to analyze the great question now pending in this state. Two amendments have been submitted to be decided on November 4, and both are intended to bear upon the repression and suppression of intemperance. The question is, pression of intemperance. The question is Which of them will achieve the best re

sults!
"The prohibitionists are altogether wrong their first premises. They hold t the only way to eradi-e the evil of intemperance is to stop the sale and manufacture of liquor. It is for you to ask yourselves whether a pro-hibitory amendment will bring about this rerult. I challenge attention to the fact that these ascitators of self-righteousness are not only deluding themselves, but everybody else. They assume that a dictum of law will do away with the appetite of man, and it is remarkable how tenaciously they hold to that wiow. When Francis Murphy came to Ne-braska they denounced him as the tool of the money power because he declared that intem-perance was a disease, and that man must teach himself ubstinence and make himself sober by his own volition. He was stigmatized and insulted at the Chautauqua at Beatrice by the man against whom I appeared in public debate. Even Luther Benson, the man who is only somer between drinks, comes here, and is endorsed by these people as a here, and is endorsed by these people as a proper person to tell the people of Nebraska how to act in the matter; and yet this man, who has laid in jail from Oregon to Maine, confesses hat the drink habit is a terrible affliction, and I have here a copy of his book, Fifteen Years in Hell," in which he says that the appetite of the drunkard cannot be restrained by law. It may be held in check by fear, but where it is stronger than the will power of the man it is useless to try to legislate his appetite. In another book he shows what an ordinary drunkard will do in his craving for arink. This is what he writes and published.

lishes, but it is not what he talks.
"In this state there are 135 Lutheran members who oppose the amendment, because they know that this matter cannot

be controled by law, and that the only moral injunction leaves man a free will agent. These colonels and majors who have been imported here have utterly failed to show that prohibition has been conductive to sobriety or to better the condition of the

people.

"Apostle St. John of Kansas declares that 75 per cent of all crime is due to intemperance. I challenge the assertion, and have here two copies of yesterday's papers, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and the St. Paul Pioneer-Press."

The speaker read the headings of several articles in the telegraph columns of each, showing that of fully a score of horrible crimes not one was due to intemperance.

one was due to intemperance.

The cause of crime is love of the money that is the root of all evel, a desire to obtain

what belongs to others, but shall we prohibit or abolish money! Money causes much crime. Perhaps after we abolish money and vomen and men the question will be solved. 'I was in Kansas a mouth ago, and in the ity of Leavenworth found block after block city of Leaven worth found block after bleck of descrited store buildings. There were thirty-two vacant stores on Kansas avenue alone. The officials in that state say that every town and village as well as the cities, have suffered, and there is a general movement for resubmission. The result of the last election in loves of the store of the last election in loves of the store of the last election in loves of the store of the last election in loves of the store of the last election in loves of the store of the last election in loves of the store of the last election in loves of the store of the last election in loves of the store of the last election in loves of the store of the last election in loves of the last election in the last mission. The result of the last election in Jowa shows general dissatisfaction, and there are stremous efforts being made to secure a repeal of the law. Dubuque has fallen off in population from 22,000 in 1890 to 18,000 in 1890. Wichita has lost 11,000 and Topeka 9,000. Yet there is not a city in Nebraska that shows any falling off under the present statutory law, that is the best on the statutes

of any state in the Union.
"Prohibition does not prohibit. If it did there might be some sense in the position of these people, although the question of their right in the matter would even then be undetermined. The wholesale druggists of Des Moines sold \$20,000 worth of liquor last year. I tasted liquor in drug stores there, and no record was made of it. Even the sheriff told me that no record was kept of ilquors sold in that city, although the law provides that it shall be done. Let me show you a sample of Des Moines whisky."

The speaker here opened a buildle and from an innocent looking book which purported to be "Lectures on temperance-spiritual series," he poured out a dose of forty-rod redeye that made an auditor the gallery smack his lips a manner audible all over the house. This liquor I purchased in just that shape

in a drug store in the Kirkwood house at 2 o'clock in the moraing. Those drug stores are open all night long, but you can't find it so in this state. These hired advocates appeal in the name of the boys and the homes. l also appeal in the names of the homes and the boys. I protest against these covert ways, these joints and these bootleggers and places where you least dream of finding liquors. If there is anything that would induce the boys to go astray it is prohibition. In Des Moines and Topeka they go to drug stores and buy their whisky and bottled beer, and they go to private rooms in a hotel or elsewhere and play eards and get drunk as fools and then have to be taken home in that condition or sent to jail, as the case

"In Des Moines from 300 to 1,000 drunkrange are carried through the streets in the patrol wagen every month. In August last there were 1,000, and that is a record never half equalled by the wicked city of Omaha. The jail records of Topeka show a continued to the street of the s increase of drunkenness, peace breaking and disorderly conduct. The secretary of the resubmission society accompanied me at 10 at night, on September 16, to inspect their methods of doing business. A whistle brought a man to the door of the room and we were taken inside. I found a lot of men playing cards about a table, and when they were satisfied we were not there to cause trouble each the country. The prison records of Maine show that in 1889 there were 3,170 arrests for drunkenness, or one for every forty-four adult male persons in the state. In Omaha a table. A waiter afterward brought some more from a back room, and I counted some more from a back room, and I counted to the state of the state law in

Iowa 4,000 government permits to sell liquor were issued last year. Leaving out 1,000 for original package dealers and conscientious druggists, there are 3,000 permits which were each surely violated at least ten times a day, making 500,000 violations of the law every mouth. Isn't it pre-posterous to suppose that other laws were violated with like frequency! This violation creates disregard and contempt for law, and hypocrisy, bad citizenship and bad govern-

"They say Kansas has grown as much as No braska. The facts as shown by telegrams of the past twenty-four hours are that Kansas has a population of 1,423,485, or 168,000 less than these imported agitators have been claiming all through the campaign. In 1870 it was three times as large as Nebrasko and now Nebraska has about reached it. Ne braska's gain is 125 per cent, Kansas 45 per cent and Iowa 20 cent. It is the fable of the talless fox over again. These states are in a bad way and they want us to place curselyes in the same boat. Those injurious reports are circulated by these woman suffragists and colonels. They talk about our homes and poys, yet they have neither, and never wi have. They are without reputation, yet pre-tend to advise our wives and mothers.

"My interest in this campaign is not what some of these idioti-reports allege—that it will make m wealthy in a few months-but be cause all my interests are here. If this amendment carries I could not measure my injury by \$20,000 a year. The state w suffer, and therefore my paper, and is why I am devoting my time and labor to this matter without pay or remineration. I don't want our expenses trebled in every county in the state, as they have been in these other states, where they arrest and try a bottle of beer every week or two for the fees in the case. I don't want the sala-ries of our public school teachers reduced.

"Intemperance cannot be eradicated, and want proper guards placed over it. I appeal to your good sense and intelligence to decide on soher second thought if it would not be foolish to put a dead letter on our statutes when we cannot empty jails or decrease pauperism, and when history shows that every attempt enforce it has been a failure. It has been repealed by Massachusetts and Pennsylvania and it is for you to say which is best—the speak-casics and holes-in-lie-wail, or the place where you know liquor is sold and where you can see that the law is strictly enforced. I hope you will got the ballot box with the interest and respective of the state at heart, and will do prosperity of the state at heart, and will do what you can to educate our boys in moral courage and in the ability to withstand temp-

Connell and Bryan at Wahoo.

WAHOO, Neb., Oct. 26.—[Special Telegra a to THE BEE.]—The greatest political event of this season in Saunders county occurred here today. It was the joint discussion between Hon, W. J. Connell and W. J. Bryan. The discussion occurred in the jopera house and the building was taxed to its utmost capacity. the building was faxed to its at most capacity, even standing room being at a premium, and many went away unable to gain admission. Bryan had the opening and occupied fifty-five minutes in denouncing the Mckinley bill, and was applauded but sparingly. Mr. Connell on taking the platform was cheered to the echo, and for one and a half hours he discussed the tariff bill, the silver bill and reviewed the work of the last session of concress in a masteric way. last session of compress in a masterly way, and was continually applanded and greeted with round after round of cheers. He had the sympathy of the authence and it was said by many who heard the speeches at Lincoln and Omaha that Mr. Conneil double discounted his former efforts, and Mr. Bryan frankly admitted that his opponent made the best argument he had yet made in the joint discussion, and that he had the best of it. It is freely conceded by all that Mr. Connell carried away the lion's share of the honors and will receive again a handsome majority at the hands of Saunders county people om he formerly represented as district attorney.

No Change in the Discount Rate. LONDON, Oct. 16 .- Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]-The Bank of England directors at their meeting today made no change in the rate of discount at the bank.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention in Session at Pittsburg.

PROMINENT MEN MAKE ADDRESSES.

Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York Central Speaks Very Highly of the Brotherhood.

PHISBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.-The Internaional Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held its annual meeting in the Grand opera house this afternoon. A number of letters were read from prominent gentlemen, expressing regret at their inability to be present. Among them were Governor Campbell of Ohio, Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania, George W. Childs of Philadelphia, President Roberts of the Pennsylvania railroad and other prominent railroad officials.

After prayer by Grand Chaplain Sorrity, Mayor Gourley welcomed the delegates to the city.

Chairman Adams then introduced Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, president of the New York Central railroad company. The appearance of the distinguished gentleman was the signal for the wildest applause. When order had been restored Mr. Depew proceeded to deliver an address, which was listened to with great interest. Several times he was compelled to pause owing to the deafening applause of his bearers. Mr. Depew spoke highly of the Brother-

hood of Locomotive Engineers and said that during the period of its existence and prosperous growth hundreds of labor organizations had been formed and dissolved. They had been started to carry out novel theorie or to put in practice unusual and untried processes. "The success of your body is due to its rigid adherence to the right principles upon which it was founded. No labor organization can permanently succeed whose sole and only object is to increase wages and diminish hours. It lacks the essential bond of mutual sympathy and brotherly hope in bearing or lightening each other's burdens. The tendency of such an organization is inevitably and rapidly to coinsions and failure. The fundamental idea the sick or injured and contributions to the family of the dead. 2. Education which per-

ever committed in Riley county now lies in or the engineers' is-1. Charity in support of jail in this city awaiting the coming of Sheriff Martin of Cheyenue, Wyo. His name fects the artisan in the theory and practice of his trude and broadens him for larger usefulness as a citizen. 3. Pro-tection in securing and maintaining your rights. Your record is unexcelled in the is Charles Miller. The is fifteen years of age and is the self-confessed slayer of two St. Joseph, Mo., young men, each about eighteen years old, who were stealing a ride in a box car between Sydney, Neb., and Cheyenne, history of contact between employer and employee, at home or abroad, and in the intelligence and prosperty of your members."

* ** * ** * * Mr. Depew spoke of the all pervading idea of the past few years of trusts, and said that this universal effort to absorb Wvo. For weeks the officers have been endeavoring to penetrate the mystery surrounding the crime, the only due being the fact that a brakeman upon the train noticed what he supposed to be a tramp the individual, to divide the people into employing companies and employes and to destroy competition will inevitably end in get out of the car, and that a person asswering the description which the former had given of the later had indisaster. Hostile legislation and the laws of trade will leave only the legimate enterprises quired at the railroad office regaring the surviving. In the same way and from the same cause there have been several ambitious attempts to form gigantic labor trusts, which price of a ticket from Cheyenne to should combine under one central and autocratic authority every occupation in which the wage earner could engage. In all such associations of trades and occupa-

which calls upon the employer or railroad officer must know its own business as well as

e knows his, otherwise from angry conten-

tions because of ignorance comes the exercise

of brute force, and violence fails to secure that which in nine cases out of ten could

have been had by intelligent presentation.

Hundreds of committees of our employes

have been to see me, and I can safely say

after the full and free discussion which always took place, that not one of them ever went out of my office except to carry back a satisfactory message to their constituents. The reason for these

ready settlements was that the men un-

derstood their own business; knew pre-cisely what they wanted and how much the

company could afford to concede. But in

company could afford to concede. But in the operations of what I may call the labor trust I have had different experiences." Mr. Depew cited an instance of where lifteen men at one point on the line were ordered to quit

by the chief of their local assembly, who was

a shocmaker, and who took that action be-cause he had a row with a passenger con-ductor. On another occasion a high official in an order called on Mr. Depew, who soon discovered that he knew nothing of what he

was talking about. The official confessed that he never had been in the railway ser-

that he never had been in the railway ser-vice in his life. "Such representatives of or-ganized labor," said Mr. Depew, "bring it into disrepute, both with the employers and the public. A committee called upon me last fall with a series of com-plaints, all of which were quickly and satis-factorily adjusted. They then made a de-mand on behalf of the locometive engineers, when I informed them that that hadveculd

when I informed them that that body could

recognize the engineers only through them this result would be brought about and spon

a much lower basis than the brotherhoo could admit, and if we would not do so the

would strike and tie up the road. Mr Depew informed the committee that it migh

do its worst, but in a matter affecting the brotherhood he would recognize only that body. The threatened strike never came.

led me to believe that a strike was impossi-ble on that road." In that trust he went

abroad on his annual boliday, to have his hopes rudely shattered by a cablegram an-nouncing a strike. "But the engineers," he

added, "were true to the relations which for many years have been established and sus-

tained, and reinaugerated my fading faith in the efficacy of any effort to maintain a satis-factory and permanent understanding be-tween capital and labor. The citizens of New

York and of the whole country owe to the Brotherhood of Lecomotive Engineers a debt

their posts and performed their duties in the

recent troubles on the New York Central," Depew touched directly on the matter of gov-

erument ownership of railroads. "The time does not permit," he said, "a discussion of

the effects upon our institutions of the ap-

to the letter carriers in England, who worked long hours and get on average 86 a week. After a value effort for the amelioration of

their condition they struck. The government inscantly filled their places, put a police

ne locomotive engineer reco

gine he becomes subject to severe punishment. Libraries have; been written upon labor and capital, but they are mostly trash.

"In the varying condition of our complex civilization no general rule seems possible which shall be applicable to all the cases as a

relief for the antaronism between capital and labor. Every difficulty must be solved upon

its own merits. It is just here that an intelli

gent labor organization, composed only of that occupation which to secure right or re-

dress a wrong can meet its employer upon grounds which will show their mutual de-pendence and promote their common bene-lit. It is just here that ignorance

pointment of a million public servants begiven to an administration and made the p

onage of the election bosses."

gratitude for the courage, fidelit, intelligence with which they stood b

speak for itself. They then said their obje was to break up the organization in every d

partment of the railway service, management of the New York Central

The Bee correspondent called at the tail today in company with Sheriff Myers, and was unsered into the reception room, where sat an innecent at waring grey eyed boy, who looked little like one who had taken the lives of two of his fellow creatures. He tions having nothing in common certain qualities of audacity, fluency of speech and talked freely and frankly regarding the af fair, making no attempt at concealment. He capacity for manipulating caucuses and con-ventions push to the front many men who know little of the great interests confided to their care. Labor must be as intelligent as capital upon its own grounds. A committee

"I have one sister and three brothers, the ormer a resident of Rochester, N. Y., and the latter of I conardsville, this state, father kept a saloon, was a hard drinker committed suicide, I was of in a children's home aken care until I was twelve years of age, when I was sent to St. Charles, Minn. The man for whem I worked abused me and I came to Leonardsville. Leaving there, I wenton Sep tember 26 from Omaha upon a Union Pacific freight train. Near Sidney I changed my quarters to a box car loaded with ties, and hidden among them I found two young fellaws from St. Joseph. I had had nothing to eat for several days and was penniless, hungry and desperate. Knowing that they had money, I conceived the idea of killi them. Emerson had a revolver, so I bim first and then shot Fishbaugh. the body of the latter I took \$47 and a jack knife. I came straight to Leonardville, and the finding of a fragment of an old paper in an outbuilding there giving an account of m crime was what first caused me to confess.

ow, where he has been indicted. GERMANY'S RETALIATION.

The boy will be taken to Chevenne tomor-

Our Infant Beet Sugar Industry Threatened. CHICAGO, Oct. 16 - Special Telegram to THE BEE. !- Referring to the beet sugar industry, William Henderson of New York gave a reporter today an interesting bit of Washington gossip. "It is nothing more nor less," he said, "than a secret intimation that Germany intends to prevent, by excessive export duties, the shipping of beet sugar seeds to America. Should this prove true the industry is liable to receive a terrible blow; for, though our soil, or certain parts of something lacking to produce seeds that will grow an equal quantity of beets. Moreover even were the beets grown here of that kind the industry is so much in its infancy that not half the demand for seeds could be sup-plied. The motive that would actuate Germany to such a deed must be, it is thought, her desire not only to protect her own beet sugar industry, but to take a back-handed slap at us in retaliation for the injury done her by our McKinley bill. No open steps in that direction have yet been taken Speaking of the great Central strike, Mr. Depew said: "Years of successful trial, of fair, frank and friendly discussion with the employes of the New York Central had by the German government, but the source of Secretary Rusk's information is excellent, and though the secretary, who, as you may know, is very greatly interested in promoting beet sugar in America, is saying nothing about the news, I know that he is keeping up a powerful thinking."

A Missing Bridegroom Albiox, Mich., Oct. 16.—[Special Telegram to The Ben.]—Another doctor is missing this time from this city-and Albiou's social citcles are greatly agitated. Some time ago Dr. Johnson became engaged to one of the belles of the town. Yesterday was to have been the wedding day? and when the doctor retired Tuesday night he notified the clerk not to call him in the merning. About noon the clerk rapped scrity on the door of the doctor's room. There was no response and the clerk appened the door. Some of the doc-tor's clothing was found in the room, but there was no trace of the doctor, and the most persistent search has failed to reveal any clue to his present whereabouts. The young lady is heart-broken. The doctor had officer beside each new man and dispersed the gatherings of the old ones. In Germany the government owns the railroads. The locomotive engineer receives ordered a lot of furniture and fittings for the place he was to use as an office and residence. The bride thinks there is foul play in the case or that the doctor has been spirited away by some strange power. Her friends say it is just a plain case of sneaking away.

> Ralph Beaumont at Mitchell MITCHELL, S. D., Oct. 14.—|Special to THE BEE. |—Ralph Beaumont, national lecturer of

the Knights of Labor, addressed large audiences here this afternoon and evening. He is a ready talker but has in stock some in is a reasy taker out has in stock some incor-rect ideas as well as bluff and ridicule. Ife talked largely on the platform of the Knights of Labor and characterized the United States senate as "the house of lords" and fifty years it. It is just here that ignorance or incompetence on one hand produces irritation and resistance on the other. The period he took no issues with what the senator said.

EIGHT PERSONS CREMATED. ton mill at Bolton, Lancashire, burned. FUNERAL OF JUSTICE MILLER.

not be of workers on one hand and officials of the other ogainst each other, but with good sense and friendly dispositions they shall Result of the Leland Hotel Fire at Syracuse. New York. meet upon common good and an overwhelm-ing sense of common interest."

Grand Chief Engineer Arthur was next in-

SICKENING SIGHTS DURING ITS PROGRESS.

Victims Appear at Windows, Shricking for Aid, Which the Horror-Stricken Onlookers Were Unable to Render.

SYRACUSE N. Y., Oct. 16, - The fire that de stroyed the Leland hotel this morning was the most disastrous that has visited tais city for years. It is probable that three guests and five servants perished and that thirty people were severely injured. The total loss exceeds \$155,000, of which \$80,000 is on the hotel. The remainder is on the furniture. The fire was discovered at 12:30 p. m., and

in half an hour the hotel was burned to the

ground. How the fire originated has not yet been definitely determined, and it is doubtful if it ever will be, so rapid was the progress of the flames. It is thought, however, that it started in the bakery, adjoining the kitchen. When the fire was put out all that remained of the hotel was a section of the northeast corner and the elevator shaft, the walls hav ing fallen and carried with them several adjoining buildings.

A rough estimate of the loss is \$215,000, with usurance of about \$130,000.

When the flames began to sweep through the hotel the night clerk set the automatic fire alarm bell to ringing, but before the rudety awakened guests could realize what was the matter the flames and smoke rashed through the halls, cutting off the usual means of exit. Each room was provided with a common rope fire escape and by the means of these many lives were saved. The burning hotel viewed from the street ee of the Rock Island firemen and officials of

presented a scene which will never be forgot ten. It was agenizing in the extreme. A many of the windows could be seen men and comen pitcously calling for help or making

their escape by means of the rope.

The frightful stricks of the guests and the crackle of the flames could be heard for blocks away. The building burned so rapidly that most of the people in the upper floors were obliged to use the fire escapes or jump gram to THE BEE.]-The youngest murderer

for their lives. One woman appeared at a window in a room on the north side of the building with a baby in her arms. Her pitiful cries for help were heard until the flames gathered around her. The firemen tried to raise a ladder of this side of the building, but were prevented by telegraph wires. The woman was told to brow out a rope or jump from the window She threw out a rope, and as she was climb-ing out of the window the flames enveloped her and she fell back into the building an

Seven or eight men and children jumpe from the upper stories on a shed in the rear of the building. At one time seven persons were struggling together on the sned, which had already caught fire from flying sparks. The victims were half naked. Those who jumped from the rear windows were picked up and carried to a saloon in the neighborhood, where a number of other victims had already been taken. Among them was Anna Schwartz, a laundry girl employed in the botel. She was recued from the rear

of the fourth floor by a colored man, who had already saved several other of the help.

While the firemen were at work holsting ladders willing hands held the jumping net.

Arnie Cummings, one of the servants, jumped with the evident intention of landing in the net. In her descent she struck the telegraph wires and her body bounded over and fell, a bruised and mangled heap,

Meanwhile the firemen were working with a will succeeded in putting a ladder against the building. A cry of horror rang out when it was found that it was short, but this was quickly succeeded by cheer when one of the ladder mer, mounte t and, standing on the top reand, reached up and helped down three women. Had the Cummins woman waited a moment or two her life would have been spared. On all sides men, women and children could be seen dropping from the windows or sliding

down the fire escapes.

In the corner of the building was a court yard. Here was being enacted similar scenes to those on the outside of the build-ing. The guests in the rooms facing the court in many instances had to make the escape by this means. The flames swept through the building with unparalleled

rapidity.
Chief Engineer Riley of the fire department says that when he arrived at the scene he and his men made for the upper portion of the building. He with a couple of his men had reached the fourth floor when they could

go no further. Cora Tanner, the actress, who had a narrot escape, when aroused by the alarm rushed into a hall and dashed into the first open room which was occupied by a man who was about to lower himself by a fire escape. She cried to him, "for God's sake save me," The man stopped in his flight and lowered Miss Tanstopped in his hight and lowered Miss Fan-ner to the ground, and then followed. She was not seriously injured. Her jewels and \$500 in cash Miss Tanner saved. Miss Tan-ner, with the other members of her company, were taken to the Vanderbilt house. Dupree and Miss Klein, both of the same company, had a narrow escape. They were on the fifth floor, and had it not been for a courageous boy who ran the elevator they would have perished. They grouped around the hall until they heard a shout to come to the elevator. They followed the sound of the voice and found the car, in which they were taken down safely, although the flame shot into it at nearly every floor.

The following is a list of the dead as far as ANNIE CUMMINS of New York.
WILLIAM E. HARROP of Elizabeth,

ROSE SCHWARTZ, hotel domestic. UNKNOWN WOMAN, hotel domestic. MARY DOYLE, servant. ROBERT T. MILLS of New York.

A J. VANHOUTEN of Jersey City. GEORGE E. WOOD of Dexter, N. Y. There was considerable loss sustained by the American express company, whose build-ing adjoins the hotel, and individual inmates of the hotel lost heavily in personal effects. The hotel was owned by Warren J. Leland and VanBuren Leland, who are proprietors

of various large—hostelries in different cities of the United States. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the superintendent of public works ordered the men engaged in exploring the ruins to stop work, as all the sing had been accounted for. r. Perry of the insurance firm of Bowen

Mr. Perry of the insurance firm of Bowen & Perry, believes that the place was set on fire. The fire started in a back room, where a lot of grease was stored. At the Globe hotel fire, too, Perry says he was quickly on the scene and declared that the fire started from grease in the kitchen, in precisely the same manner as at the Leiand. He believes that betterious agrees. that both places were set on fire in precisely the same manner by some person or persons employed in the hotels. A vigorous investi-

gation will be made.

R. E. Johnson of New York was around this morning wearing one man's trousers, a second man's coat and a third man's battered and worn hat. The only things he wore of his own were his cork leg, shoes and nightshirt. Mr. Johnson had a narrow escape. He made his way through the halls to the staircase after an exciting experience. He carried his artificial leg on his arm, not

Another Hotel Fire at Syracuse.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 16,-There was another hotel fire in this city this morning. About 5 o'clock flames were discovered in the kitchen of the Globe hotel, separate from the main building. The guests were called, but only a few responded, the fire being quickly

Big English Cotton Mill Burned. LONDON, Oct. 16 .- The Perseverance cot- persture; variable winds.

THE ONAHA BISHOPRIC.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the Pro- | Services Held in the Supreme Court Room vincial Council at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 16,- [Special Tel to Tue Bee. |-The seven bishops of prevince of the Roman Catholic church a meeting this morning at the archepise residence and selected three na 3 from the list of Catholic pri in the province which will be sent to Ro E and from which one will be selected to a as bishop for the diecese of Omaha to si ceed the late Bishop O'Connor.

The council was called to order at 9 o'cloc in the drawing-room of Archbishop Ker drick. Among the elergymen present wer Right Rev. Louis* M. Fink, D.D., bishop of Leavenworth; Right Rev. Henry Cosgrove, D.D., bishop of Davenpert; Right Rev. Thomas Bonacum, bishop of Lincoln; Rt. Rev. John Hennessy, bishop of Dubuque; Rt. Rev. Choka, administrator of the diocese of Omalia and the venerable Archbishop Kendrick. The business before the council was not very extensive, as each nember having been informed of its objects had come prepared to act at once. The meeting was executive, A council of the consulting priests of the Omaha diocese was held some time ago, according to the sec and Baltimore, suncil, and at this meeting the names selected by them were submitted to the council. The bishops this morning se-lected three names which they will forward to the propaganda at Rome as candidates for the vacancy. While these names have been kept secret and will not be definitely known until after a selection from them has been made by the propaganda, they are believed to be Vicar General Brady of St. Louis, Father McLaughlin of Hannibal and Rev. Father Ryan of Dubuque, in the order named. The council having completed its labors adjourned at 13 o'clock. The prelates present are very reticent and will not discuss

the proceedings of the meeting.

The diocese of Cheyenne, although in a more flourishing condition than St. Louis when Archbishop Keurick took charge, does not seem to suit Bishop Burke. It is understoop that long before Bishop O'Connor's death Bishop Burke was in Rome. His aim was to have Omaha and Cheyenne consolidated, as Kansas City and St Joseph have been for ten years past. He evidently failed in his purpose, as it is readily seen from the fact that Father Brady was recommended for bishop of Omaha. This is what caused Bishop Burke to resign, as he did last Janu ary. Now a request comes to the province to consider the resignation of Bishop Burke and to determine upon a message of advice to the vatican. This virtually means that Bishop Burke has succeeded in influencing the vatican, and that the consolidation he wished for will be granted; that his resignation will be withdrawn and that he will be put in charge of the diocese of Omaha and Cheyenne. In this event Vicar General Brady will be returned as bishop of the diocese of St. Joseph.

MAKING IT WARM FOR THEM. The War on Those Implicated in the

Naturalization Frauds. CHICAGO, Oct. 16 .- | Special Telegram to BEE.]-The war against the parties to the naturalization frauds goes merrily on and promises to become interesting before peace is declared. Three more warrants were issued this morning for Italians accused of false swearing in order to become citizens. Assistant District Attorney Milchrist is now at work on evidence by which he hopes to lodge a complaint against some very prominent politicians. A warrant is out for the arrest of Sol Van Prang, the notorious professional bondsman, at present democratic candidate for the legislature from one of the

candidate for the legislature from one of the city districts. He is believed to be deeply concerned in the matter. "We are not so anxious," said Mr. Milchrist, "to convict these ingnorant fellows, who I believe were deceived, if not coerced, into the movement. I am of the opinion that some of the leaders however, will be in court before many days. W. T. Underwood, attorney for the repub-lican central committee, called at the district attorney's office this morning. He carried in his hand a large bandle of complaints, but they were not issued at once because the district attorney wanted to weave the web of evidence a bit more closely about the parties

implicated. Nebraska, lowa and Dakota Pensions. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Pensions were granted today to the following Nebraskans: Increase-Henry T. Thompson, Stafford; William Bowen, Atkinson; Andrew Slack, Falls City; Allen J. Scott, Lebanod; Henry Case, Wayne; William M. Novers, Ainsworth John Davis, Barada; Joseph Mayberry, Omaha; Thomas Wallace, Westerville William A. Marlener, Angus; Hezekiah Calvert, Ashland: Alfred W. Shipman, Plattsmouth: Samuel Merriman, Memphis. Re-issue—Benjamin F. Lee, Falls City. Original invalid—Valentine Ange, Raymond; Charles A. Clark, Fairbury: Charles Smith, Salem: Orrin Manchester, North Loup; Frank Mar-shall, Friend; John Warrick; Blair. Increase—Chris Hazelbaker, Whitman; Sylvanus B. Rowe, Cambridge; William Lewis, Yale; Martin E. Merrifield, Republican

Iowa: Increase-Adolph Klin. Iowa; Increase—Adolph Klin, Britt;
Joshua Meeker, Clarion; Josaph F. Rees,
Adair; John Ross, Decatur; August Warner,
Knoxyille; C. B. Atkins, Saylorville; W. H.
Rowe, Newmarket; J. D. Starr, New Sharon;
Dennis Boyle, Centerville; Derions Wilber,
Afton; Freeman S. Dunklee, Anamosa;
George R. Humphrey, Cresso; Joseph Neely,
Flagiers; Elvin Warren, Newton; John Casteel, Kirkman; Jacob Houston, Rochester;
John W. Harelson, Ashewa; Fred B. Sanborn, Tama; Calvin M. Burt, Polk City,
Joseph Morrow, Lime Springs; Robert L.
Gardner, Tracy; Ranson D. Goss, New
Sharon; William M. Keeling, Avon; Calvin
N. Anderson, Chariton; George D. Rogers, Sharon; William M. Keeling, Avon; Calvin N. Anderson, Chariton; George D. Rogers, Kingston; John J. Trahn, Cherokee; Leonidas Tacker, Marysville; Andrew J. Hood, Lucas; John C. Winmer, Creston; George J. Deanis, Harvey; Jacob Lusch, Sigourney; Martin Van Duke, Centerville; Cassius M. Norton, Marshalltown; Henry C. Hough, Moulton; Jeremiah Fester, Cherokee; William Lee, Thayer, Reissue-James C. Fairbanks, Sioux Rapids; John Hendershot, Clairmont, Reissue and increase—Samnel Sinclair, Oskaloosa, Mexicrease Sannel Sinclair, Oskulossa Mexi-can widow-Louisa B., widow of John Ourpner, Anita Original-Ethet Wether-Oarpaer, Anta. Original Enlow Wether-bee, Spencer; George S. Mana. Spencer William F. Osborne, Waverly: William Leweller, Woodburn; William G. Tregison Carroll; George S. Dewitt, Elliott; El Carrell: George S. Dewitt, Elliott: Ell Williams, Booseville: Thomas Wilson, Coorad Grove: Frankla Pace, Carson, In-grease—Chauncy O. Miller, Bonaparte; David Perrell, Manteno, Reissue-James K. Galupe, Keokuk. South Dakoto: Increase -- William H. Pinch Aberdeen; Samuel Compman, Montistian Rauft, Sturgis. Reissue-Urlah D. Jaqua.

A Narrow Escape From Disaster, JACKSONVILLE, III., Oct. 16 | Special Telegram to Tax Bxx. [-The presence of mind

displayed by an engineer saved a train from dreadful wreck on the Jacksonville Southeastern line last night. As the late express was coming into the city ovar a high from bridge the train began to sink down. The engineer pulled the throttle wide open, and the cars spun over the stream beneath and were stopped on the other side. When the trainmen went back they found that a pa, of the bridge had given way. The escape is an terrible disaster was very narrow. Ap-trains have been delayed today.

The Weath r Forecast. For Omaha and Vicinity-Fair: warmer. For Nebraska-Fair; stationary temperature; variable winds.

For Iowa-Fair; southwesterly warmer Saturday morning. For South Dakota-Fair; station

at the Capitol.

MANY DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE PRESENT.

The Funeral Train Leaves for Keek ul at the Conclusion of the Ceremony-The Belknap Obsequies.

Washington, Oct. 16 .- The funeral sercaces over the remains of the late Justice Miller took place this afternoon in the supreme court chamber. Shortly after 13 o'clock the remains, escorted by the justices, the president and the members of his cabinet and a few intimate friends of the deceased, were taken to the capitel and the casket placed in the center of the space in front of the bench upon which Justice Miller sat for so many years. The chair of the dead justice was draped in black, and flowers sent by his friends and associates were piaced along the railing near the bench. President and Mrs. Harrison senta beautiful design, consisting of two crossed swords in white cosmos flowers, encircled by a wreath of lilles of the valley, roses and purple orchids. A card attached to them was inscribed; "With the deep and sincere sympathy of President and Mrs. Harrison. Mrs. Harrison. also sent a floral anchor. Resting against the supreme court beach, immediately in front of the casket, was a large open book of immorteles on a bank of ferns: "The loving remembrance of the lady managers of the Garfield hospital, "of which the dead man was a warm friend and patron. There were also floral cributes from the law school of the national antiversity, of which Justice Miller for many university, of which Justice Miller for many years has been chancellor, from Secretary Noble, Chief Justice Fuller and a number of other friends. The president was accompanied by Mrs. Harrison and by Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, Secretary and Mrs. Windom, Secretary Tracy, Secretary and Mrs. Noble, Attorney General and Mrs. Miller, Secretary and Mrs. Rusk and Primate Secretary Halford. Others in the courtroom wereex-Attorney General Carland, Senators Manderson and Paddock, Solicitor General Taft, Assistant Attorney General General Taft, Assistant Attorney General Maury, Chief Justice Bermudez of Louisiana

and Judge Sidney Dillon.

A few minutes after the arrival of the president the funeral cortege arrived at president the funeral cortege arrived at the capitol from the residence of the late justice. The funeral procession, headed by the two officiating clergymen, entered the capital by the east entrance and the court room through the main door. The justices of the court and Justice Strong, who is on the retired list, followed the eler-gymen and seated themselves on the left of the casiet, which was borne in by the active the casket, which was borne in by the active

pattbearers.
The family a few moments later passed in. Mrs. Miller was supported to a chair at the right of the coffin by her daughter, Ireno Miller. Mrs. Touzalin and Miss Cork-Miller. Mrs. Touzalin and Mess Cork-hill, daughter and granddaughter of the justice, were immediately behind them and with Mrs. Reeves and Mr. and Mrs. Adams were seated in the first row to the right of the casket. The other members of the funeral party were Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Davis, Mrs. McKenney and Miss Kate Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wil-son, Mrs. Paige, Mr. James and Mr. Woolworth of Omnha and the ladies of

The services opened with the singing of the hymn "Abide With Me" oy a quartetto of male voices. Hev. Dr. Shipnen of the Unitarian church then read the burial ritual. The quartette sang "Come Unto Me" and York Presbyterian church, and the benedic-tion. Dr. Bartlett sketched the rife and character of the dead man, dwelling particularly upon the great services he had rendered to the cause of freedom to all men, In the work of readjustment Justice Miller bore the part Justice Marshall bore in early days. In casting about for a suitable phrase to appropriately describe the man Dr. Bartlett said he had selected the "great American man." Manhood was his quality above all others. He was eminently humane and human. He was ia-beled all over with the qualities of his country and her people. The heads of all present were then bowed for a moment while Dr. Bartlett prayed "God to comfort those who

Mrs. Miller was deeply moved, and when Mrs. Miller was deeply moved, and, when the ceremonies were over Mr. McKenney, clerk of the court, and her son excerted her from the chamber. Others soon followed and all went to their nomes, leaving the casket in

At 7:40 p.m. the train bearing the remainst oft the city for Keokuk, In., accompanied by the family and a few friends of the lato justice, Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Brewer, Marshai Wright, Mr. Paust, Justice Miller's

page and a few others. The Belknap Obsequies.

Washington, Oct. 16.- The remains of the late ex-secretary of war, William W. Belknap, were today interred in Arlington cemetery. The religious services were conducted in St. John's Episcopal church. The remains were taken from the home of General Belknap to the church at 10 o'clock under escort of the union veteran co ps of Washington, a delegation from the Loyal Legion and members of the Grand Army of the Republic,
The he or aly pall bearers were Secretary
Noble, ex-Postmaster General Creswell,
General A. Grant, assistant secretary of
war, General Cyrus Bussey, assistant secretary of the interior, ex-Representative John
A. Kasson, General Batchelle, General Benet,
General Vincent, Senater Manderson, Hailot
Kilbourne, General Bayaton, General W. G.
Veazey, commander in chief of the Grand
Army of the Republic, Colonel M. Emmet Yrei,
commander of the department of the Potabers of the Grand Army of the Republic, commander of the department of the Pota-mac Grand A may of the Republic, James Worthington and Joseph K. McCammon, The active pail-bearers were a detachment of six non-commissioned officers from the Washington barracks.

The services at the church were appointed for 10:30 o'clock, and long before that nour the unreserved partion of the eduice was filed by friends of the dead general. Ample space had been reserved for the family, the members of Crocker's brigade, honorary pall bearers military order of the Loyal Legion, the bar association of the District of lege alumni association.

When the procession arrived at the church the casket was placed in front of the chancel rail and the Episcopal service was read.

At the conclusion of the bufut service the choir chanted: "I Heard a Voice from Heaven." The casket was then taken from the church and placed in the hearse, the pall bearers and family, friends and clergymen entered carriages, the line of murch was reformed and the procession slowly took its way to the

The floral offerings were handsome, especially those from his former comrades in Among those present at the church were

Secretary Rosk, Admiral Almy, Generals Townsend and Augur, Hon. Horatio King and Commissioners Douglas and Ross of the District of Columbia.

At the grave the Grand Army services

were conducted, after which Colone: Michael of Crocker's famous brigade made a touching address and placed a wreath of oak leaves on the coffin. The remains were lowered into the grave and a firing party of the old guard fired three volleys and the ceremoney was Murdered Her Husband

Baltimour, Md., Oct. 16. -Christena Wills lons killed her husband, Eli Williams, this morning at their home. The man's head was nearly severed from his body with a razor. Both are colored.