THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Justin McCarthy's Summary.

NO. 20 CHEYNE GARDENS, THAMES EMBANKMENT, LONDON, July 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—It is about time to cry the roll call and find out who are killed, who wounded and who missing. Our great electorial campaign last week told the readers of the Herald the story of the disaster of Goschen and Dilke and how the brave Joseph Cowen, worn out by much war, had fallen out of the ranks. I had hardly sent off the letter when there came the news of the fate of Sir George Trevelyan. This was to Trevelyan's friends

A SURPRISING CALAMITY.

He had been returned without opposition for the same constituencey only a few months agoat the time of his taking office under Gladstone. Now he has appealed to his constituents as the opponent of Gladstone and has been defeated by a very respectable but altogether obscure man. Trevelyan's is a coarse failure. It is perhaps a more striking testimony to Gladstone's influence in Scotland than even the defeat of Goschen. Personally I feel sorry for Trevelyan, although in a political sense I cannot but feel grateful by his defeat. I wish he had kept to literature mainly. If he had continued to write books as good as his "Early Years of Fox," he might have made a memorable name in English letters. Now what is his record? Thus far that of

A POLITICAL FAILURE.

There is no use attempting to evade the fact as his friends do by trying to make out that he proved himself a sound statesman in Ireland. Success in statesmanship as in war means accomplishing the work one is sent to do. Trevelyan simply failed to govern Ireland, and there is an end of the matter. He became early conscious of the failure and sickened of the task and

GREW SOUR AGAINST THE IRISH PEOPLE,

as if it were a crime in them not to like coercion or at least sit down uncomplainingly under it. One could see the evident growth of this sense of failure on Trevelyan and the too manifest signs of bitterness of spirit engendered in him. The struggle turned his hair and beard white and bowed his shoulders as with the weight of age, and Trevelyan is some years short of fifty yet. May his fate be a warning to others not to attempt an impossible task. A liberal statesman cannot govern Ireland by the agency of coercion.

I ONLY RECKON HEALY

(Tim Healy) as one of the wounded in this fight. Defeated as he was in South Londonderry, he polled a thousand votes more than he had at the last election, when he was put at the head of the poll, but this time the "No popery" dodge and "Dismemberment of the empire" cry proved too much for some weak-kneed Presbyterians in Derry county, and they either kept away from the polls altogether or voted against the author of the famous Healy clause, in the land bill. Healy will probably have a seat in Sligo, to be made vacant by Sexton's certain decision to sit for Belfast.

FOUR VICTIMS.

Some one said the other day that four of the most remarkable men in the late parliament ought to dine together and console each other on their absence from the new parliament—Goschen, Dilke, Trevelyan and Healy. We may now add the fifth very remarkable man, although not with any of the sound, statesmanlike gifts of any of the men I have already named. I allude to Sir Robert Peel, who became a sudden and complete convert to home rule. He stood as the Gladstonian candidate for a Scottish constituency and was defeated. I am personally and politically for Peel. He had shown

MUCH SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND

of late years, and rendered as splendid service in our effort to accomplish the release of one of the men wrongfully convicted of murder under Lord Spencer's reign. It was indeed the powerful appeal of Sir Robert to Gladstone himself that inspired Gladstone to throw over Sir William Harcourt and promise an inquiry, which inquiries led to the instant release of the convicted man. Peel was a very unpopular Irish secretary many years ago. It was he who at one time got into a famous quarrel with the O'Donoghue. He called O'Donoghue a "Mannikin tailor," to which O'Donoghue replied by a challenge to fight a duel. Lord Palmerston interfered, and in the words of Mr. Foker's servant in "Pendennis," "The fight didn't come off."

A LESSON FROM FACTS.

Peel, however, has shown the capacity of learning a lesson from facts, which graver senators have not always proved themselves to possess, and he is, or was, a man of great ability and eloquence. Twenty years ago he used to thrill the house of commons by the vigor of his passionate oratory on questions of foreign policy. People do not take him serious of late. He has changed, perhaps, rather too often and too rapidly, and he does not himself take life seriously enough. Many years ago Punch had a poem describing him as the "mountebank member," and Peel never took any pains to prove that he did not deserve the epithet.

EVERY IRISHMAN REJOICES

in the defeat of the purse-proud, ill-tempered, vulgar Mitchell Henry. No other man, even among those who deserted the Irish cause on the field of battle was disliked quite so much as Mitchell Henry. Otherwise he is not worth talking about, and so let him pass away once for all into that obscurity which he is certainly not qualified to adorn.

A MARKED TRIUMPH

of Gladstone is the defeat of the clever, audacious, buoyant Albert Grey, grandson of the great Earl Grey, who, as Charles Grey, sat at the feet of Fox and as Lord Grey had Lord John Russell sitting at his feet. Albert Grey was one of the most active spirits in opposing Gladstone on home rule. Now he is defeated on his own chosen ground. We are glad too, that Brand, son of the late speaker, has been thrown out of parliament. Brand's father, Lord Hampden, is now convinced of home rule and he is a very able man. His son is not an able man by any means and therefore gets it into his head that he is wiser than his father on the question of home rule. Parnell personally went down to oppose him in the interest of the Gladstonian candidate. Now Brand is not "snatched from the burning" but on the contrary is consigned thereto.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

ENGLAND'S TRADE OUTLOOK.

Better Times Seem to Be Slowly But Surely Approaching.

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LONDON, July 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The British trade returns for the past three months, which have been printed during the last week, have encouraged many merchants to hope that prices have reached bed rock. Your correspondent has heard several well-known men express the opinion that a revival of trade may be expected.

TRADE REVIVING.

Mr. P. E. Bateman, secretary of the statistical society, a well-known authority on economic matters, therefore was interviewed by your correspondent. I found Mr. Bateman disinclined to express any very decided opinion, as his position in the board of trade made it inadvisable. He said: "There have been other spurts of good times during the present depression. It is true, however, that the present spurt shows more favorable signs than the past abortive ones. The outlook

IN THE WOOLEN TRADE

is greatly improved. In fact, the price of the raw material has increased so fast that there is a prospect that manufacturers with contracts may be caught. The export trade is, especially to the United States, very encouraging.

IRON IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

shows signs of increased demand. Iron for ship building may be instanced as especially encouraging.

"I do not regard the cotton trade as showing many symptoms of revival, though the exports of cotton to India have increased considerably. This is due partly to Indian prosperity caused by the wheat trade. The increased receipts by the great agricultural railways may not be due to better agricultural prospects.

MARKET GARDENING

has recently greatly increased along these railways. This is the season for these gardens to send tons of green stuff to all the large cities. Perhaps last month's increased freight receipts were partly thus caused. I see no reason to expect better times for the farmers, although sheep are selling now fifteen shillings higher. This seems to show the ability of the farmers to hold sheep until good prices are obtained, which implies an improvement in their finances.

THE GREAT HOPE

for a trade revival lies in the fact that the depression has taught the manufacturers how to economize until now they are able to underseil German and other competitors.

POINTING TO PROSPERITY.

Although Mr. Bateman was unwilling to express a decided opinion on the prospects of an immediate trade revival, your correspondent judged that he and others of the best economic authorities think that many indications point to better times, although the revival may be expected to be slow and not by leaps or bounds.

A FLOCK OF FOUL ZINGARI.

A Tribe of Filthy Gypsies Start for the United States.

LONDON, July 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The emigration commissioners may sadly expect the arrival of the steamer Italy. She left Liverpool this afternoon having on board about one hundred ragged, squalid descendants of the Zingari—fifty men and women, forty-two children and one babe ten days old. This tribe of oriental gypsies have been at Malta, and left there a fortnight ago on the steamer "Ardnellie." They came there from Syria, a Greek Island. They arrived here a few days ago, and were put ashore at Milwall docks, near Poplar on the Thames. Following a tradition of their race, that

THE EARTH BELONGS TO THEM,

they immediately took possession of a vacant field belonging to one Henry Hooper, and occupied a large deep sand pit, in which they pitched their tents and proceeded to tear down the fences for firewood and forage the neighborhood. The residents remonstrated and gathered in thousands, when a battle of stones ensued. The police were powerless, and the gipsies beat back the home rules of the locality.

The intention originally was to go to Rotterdam and sail by the Netherland mail steamship company, but Mr. Levy, its agent here, explained, "I, however, ascertained that they would not be allowed to land in New York.

THEY ARE CLAD IN RAGS,

the women are barefooted and the children half naked. Their worldly possessions consist of bundles that would fetch much if sold by weight in an east end rag store. In fact the company has strictly refused to take the party, for it is evident the United States government would never allow them to land. They are paupers and vagrants, and we think no steamship company will risk its reputation by compelling decent, bonafide emigrants to associate with gypsies whose exterior appearance shows that soap, combs, and brushes are luxuries they have dispensed with all their lifetime."

THEY ARE SAID TO POSSESS

about three hundred pounds sterling. They have never slept in a bed and cannot fancy there may be governments who will not consider them welcome additions. I think the visitors from the far east ought to be conveyed to their native shore at the earliest opportunity.

Application was made to the Monarch line like other lines to take the gypsies, but it was refused. Finally it was determined to send them via Liverpool, but the local railway trains declined to take them to Euston station, and they were taken in vans and carts. There at first the atthorities of the railway also declined, owing to their

FILTH AND SQUALOR,

to take them as passengers, but they were finally taken as cattle might be. If allowed to land they will be as here a pestiferous community without sanitary arrangements except a superabundance of ventilation, no supply of necessaries except a water cart, and no commissaraie except the external foraging of the youngsters. These, in an odd patois, entreat visitors in the name of the Madonna, and with promised blessings from all the saints in all the calendars for a penny or bread, and simulate the woes and miseries of want and starvation with consummate skill.

WOULDN'T TAKE THEM.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The steamship Italy at the moment of sailing declined to take the Gypsies, who are still encamped here near the Central railway station in an atmosphere redolent of carbolic acid, sprinkled about by a Liverpool sanitary official. Throngs of spectators have the benefit of

A FREE SHOW.

The king Gypsy of the tribe intimates that he will change the base of destination on Saturday from Castle Garden to Boston. He is a new pilgrim father.

ORANGE RUFFIANISM.

The Belfast Mob and Its Cowardly Work.

DUBLIN, July 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—It is almost universally believed that the Belfast riots were not without purpose. Lord Randolph Churchill, in rousing orangemen, taught how to utilize disturbances for furthering his political designs. The sheriffs in the northern counties carefully arrange that the elections in constituencies considered doubtful, should take place during the July anniversaries and respectable persons, noble lords, who pull the wires that move the Orange mob to violence, fulfill their functions in accordance with the programme. You have doubtless given some occurrences in Belfast. Summed up they may be stated thus: There is no doubt that the Orangemen

WERE THE AGGRESSORS.

They attacked a party of Catholic workmen, marched to the drum upon Catholic houses, and then the rioters moved to fresh feats. By this time the Catholics had assembled, and after a desperate encounter the Orange wreckers were repulsed. Repeated attempts were made by parties to force an entrance into the Catholics' quarters, but every avenue was guarded and the assailants were again driven back. The Catholics remained on the defensive, and when the police appeared on the scene they left the guardians of the peace to deal with the law breakers.

WITH RECKLESS RUFFIANISM,

the Orangemen assailed the police, attacking them on all sides and freely using firearms. The constabulary in self-defence were forced to return the fire. Finally the military were called out, but though the infuriated mob were charged again and again with bayonet, it could not be dispersed. Cavalry charges produced no better effect, and all the while the exchange of shots between the rioters and the police continued. Among those struck by the bullets of the Orangemen we heard of Constable Gardiner, of Cappoquin, and a private of the West Surrey regiment. The Freeman's Journal, commenting to-day, says: "Apart from their graver aspect, these riots forcibly teach the lesson that the Orangemen by their conduct have given fresh

PROOF OF THEIR INFERIORITY

to the people of the rest of Ireland. The nationalists bear their victories, as they bear their defeats, with equanimnity. The Orangemen can endure neither one nor the other like rational creatures. It also invites attention to the striking feature of the elections which tell as strongly in favor of Gladstone as it does against the unionists. Not a single minister has fallen in the election. Gladstone himself comes back from the country the only British member enjoying a double return to meet his cabinet intact.

THE EXPELLED PRINCES.

They Arrive at Brussels and Are Greeted by Friends.

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BRUSSELS, July 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The Duc d' Aumale and the Duc de Chartres arrived at Brussels this evening at 6 o'clock from Chinway by the ordinary train. There were no formal preparations for their reception, and only a few bystanders were at the depot, the hour of their arrival not having been formally announced. Their highnesses descened from the first-class compartment and shook hands warmly with about a dozen friends who had arrived yesterday and this morning.

ONLY THREE PERSONS,

accompanied their highnesses on the train. These were the Vicomte de Chazzles, M. Limbourg, an advocate and counsel of the Duc d' Aumale, and Colonel Mottete. The Duc d' Aumale limped slightly in descending from the train. He was dressed in a buttoned up coat, trousers of a scotch pattern and a small, round hat. The Duc de Chartres was also in a

SIMPLE TRAVELING COSTUME.

After a few moments conversation with the persons present at the station, their highnesses entered a carriage and were driven to the Hotel d' Flandre, where the entire first floor had been engaged for them and their suite. There was no public demonstration whatever.

DINED WITH THEIR FRIENDS.

At 7 o'clock they dined in the great saloon on the ground floor of the hotel, with all their friends, who had arrived from foreign parts, as follows: Mm. Sainte Marc Gardiner, Ferdinand Duval, Lambert Sainte Croix, Villeneuve, Viter, Vicomte Rondy, Foncaud, Charaud, Latour, Rocher, Joubert, Pere St. fils d'Harcourt, d'Housonville, Vicomte Lanquet, and M. Macon, private secretary to the Duc d'Aumale.

PENDER'S CABLE SCHEME.

Truth Denounces it and Gives Many Good Reasons.

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LONDON, July 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The following appears in the current number of Truth: "At the Indian and Colonial exhibition Sir Jame Anderson treated the audience to a dissertation on telegraphic reform, the gist of which was that the states and colonies of the world should guarantee a 4 per cent dividend on the present capital of the twenty-six submarine cable companies. This is, in fact, Pender's latest scheme, as propounded by him at the Berlin conference.

The Truth, September 24, 1885: Sir James Anderson gave the capital invested as £35,000,000, the total revenue as £3,250,000, and the expenses as £1,137,500, making a net revenue of £2,112,500, from which 2 per cent on the capital should be deducted for reserve and renewals, leaving an income of £1,412,500. The guaranteed interest at 4 per cent on the capital would, according to Pender's alterego, be £1,400,000. The governments are then to make reductions in the cable tariffs and the taxpayer is to pay the piper. The scheme is very ingenious, but it is evidently connected only in the interest of semi-bankrupt cable companies.

"The direct United States Cable company, of which John Pender is chairman, paid 2½ per cent dividend for the year ending June 30, last, but the war of rates has only recently taken effect and there can be no doubt that with its continuance the dividend will be nil and the reserve fund will have to be considerably trenched upon.

"The Anglo-American Telegraph company, which has Sir James Anderson on its board, is in even a worst plight with its strongly watered stock and defective cables. I can quite understand the desire of Mr. Pender and his ring to foist their old cables on the governments of the world at their own monstrous valuation, and to obtain a guaranteed 4 per cent dividend on the capital of the Atlantic cable companies which is, at the war tariff, entirely unprotective. But the present is not the time for a gigantic telegraph jaggle, and Pender's latest scheme will remain a fond dream not likely to be realized. Better by far and cheaper would it be to lay new cables at the present greatly reduced price, and with all the latest important improvements, than to buy up the cable rings, absolute and worn out cables, on such absurd terms.

By the way, the marquis of Tweeddale is reported by one of my daily contemporaries as having expressed regret at the absence of Sir John Pender on election business. It is quite true Mr. Pender again successfully contested the Sterlingburghs against Mr. Campbell Bannerman, but I was not aware that he had been knighted. That I fancy, is another fond dream of Pender, ex-M. P."

The Chess Tourney.

LONDON, July 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—In to-day's play Zukertort defeated Mortimer, Gunsberg defeated Tanberbaus, Blackburn defeated Farham, Mason defeated Linschutz, and Mackenzie defeated Bird in a brilliant Sicilian defense.

French Legislators Excited.

PARIS, July 15.—The expulsion of the Duc d'Aumale was the cause of an exciting scene in the senate to-day. M. Chesnelong said the duke's letter to President Grevy in no wise justified his expulsion. General Boulanger, minister of war, replied that he would not tolerete the insolent letter of the duke. An uproar ensued. Baron Lareinty shouted that the expulsion of the duke was an act of cowardice. General Boulanger declared that he would not permit such an expression to be applied to the minister of war. M. Sarrion stated the Duc d'Aumale's letter had been written with the consent of the Comte de Paris, and that the whole affair was a veritable plot. General Boulanger said he would fulfill his duty as a republican minister. M. Lareinty said he regretted that so distinguished a soldier as General Boulanger should insult any one absent. The order of the day was then passed, by a vote of 157 to 88, approving the conduct of the government and expressing confidence in its vigilance.

They Will Fight.

PARIS, July 15.—General Bontanger challenged Baron Darainty to a duel in consequence of the affairs in the senate.

Parliamentary Elections.

LONDON, July 15.—The total vote thus far is: Conservatives 1,455,958, Gladstonian 1,382,118.

Copies of a telegram from Sexton addressed to the nationalists of Belfast has been placarded throughout that city. In it Sexton says the nationalists have hitherto earned the gratitude of the country by their admirable self-control despite their repeated, deliberate provocations, and he implores them to continue in their wise course, remain much as possible within doors, especially at night fall.

Lord Salisbury offered the liberal unionists four seats in the cabinet and the usual ratio of lesser offices. He will permit Lord Hartington to be leader in the house of commons and select what office he chooses except premier. Lord Salisbury proposes to again unite premiership with the office of foreign secretary. The conservative newspapers predict the first fight will arise over the obstructive tactics by the Gladstonian and Parnellites. If Lord Salisbury proposes coercion every means will be resorted to to protect the opposition. Gladstone has postponed the meeting of the cabinet until Tuesday to enable the ministers to be present.

A Memorial to Ludwig.

MUNICH, July 15.—Queen Dowager Marie has ordered the construction at her own expense of a memorial chapel on the bank of Lake Stamberg at the place where the bodies of her son, King Ludwig and Dr. Von Guden were found.

An English Mine in Madagascar.

LONDON, July 15.—Madagascar granted the English company a charter to establish a royal bank with power to coin money and to issue bank notes. The bank will have a capital of £2,000,000.

Politically Quiet.

BELFAST, July 15.—With the exception of occasional occurrences of isolated rows, the city is politically quiet.

The President of Hayti.

HAVANA, July 15.—Advices from Port Au Prince say General Louis Etienne Felicite Solomon was, on the 13th ultimo, re-elected president of Hayti for another term of seven years, dating from May 18, 1887.

Peruvian Money.

LIMA, Peru, July 15.—In consequence of the depreciation and fluctuations of silver currency in circulation in this republic, it has been proposed to use the American gold dollar as the basis of all monetary transactions, either fiscal or private, using the silver dollar at a value of 80 cents gold for all fractions under a quarter of an eagle. It is though that the government will ask congress to give the matter its consideration.

THE RATE WAR ENDED.

New Schedule of Freight and Passenger Rates Adopted.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Representatives of al western, northern and southern roads held another session here to-day and the result was that two committees were appointed to arrange tariffs for the restoration of rates to the northwest and to all western points. It was tacitly agreed that rates be maintained until September 15. The plans of two companies were submitted at the afternoon session and substantially adopted. Freight rates from Chicago to Minneapolis and St. Paul are restored to following basis: First class, 50c., second, 35c., third, 20c., fourth, 15c., fifth, 12½c.; class a, 17½c., b, 15c., c, 12½c., d, 10c. From St. Paul to Chicago the rates are: First class, 45c.; second, 35c.; third, 25c.; fourth, 20c.; fifth, 15c. Class a, 20c.; b, 17½c.; c, 15c.; d, 12½c.

It was resolved that passenger rates between all competitive points be restored July 20 to the figures in effect prior to May 1, and commencing August 1, the rate of commission to be not higher than $1 per ticket all classes, subject to the approval of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The agreement is to be maintained until September 15. In the direction of Council Bluffs and Kansas City it was agreed that passenger rates be restored as above, but that the managers agreement of March 1, covering commissions shall be reinstated, it being agreed that on or before September 15, a money pool be formed covering this and all other competitive passenger business. It was also agreed that a pool on all classes of lumber, posts, telegraph poles and all similar products, to and through Council Bluffs and Omaha, and to and through Plattsmouth and Blair, that can be reached in a competitive way, through Omaha and Council Bluffs, be formed, to commence July 20, on a basis of 14 cents per 100 pounds Chicago to Council Bluffs. The percentages of this pool are to be decided by J. W. Midgley, of Chicago, Lumber, and lumber originating east of the Mississippi river, shall be put into the pool at Chicago rates, and all other lumber to be pooled at Mississippi river rates. This agreement is also made binding until September 15. J. N. Faithorn was appointed commissioner of the Northwestern Freight association and Western Freight association and E. P. Wilson commissioner of the Northwestern Passenger association and Western Passenger association. This closes up the war in all directions and restores rates, both passenger and freight, to all points west of Chicago competitive to the lines interested. A committee was appointed to prepare a plan and submit it to the managers to be put into permanent effect September 15.

National Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The joint resolution providing temporarily for the expenses of the government until July 31 was submitted to the president this afternoon and at once approved.

Statements prepared at the treasury department show the receipts of the of the government fo far this month were decidedly less than the expenditures, and unless improvement occurs before the end of the month the public debt statement to be issued August 1 will show little, if any decrease, payments being unusually heavy over $10,000,000 having been paid out this week on pensions alone.

The cabinet at a meeting to-day discussed the actions of the house yesterday in passing the resolution providing for the use of the surplus in excess of $10,000,000 in redemption of United States bonds and the prospects of the resolution in the senate. Another question considered was in regard to the advisability of transferring the Apache Indians in Arizona to the Indian territory.

BELTZER A BAD BUNCO MAN.

Additional Particulars of How Benkelman's Banker Fleeced the Community.

WORSE THAN A SNEAK THIEF.

The Amount of His Boodle Not Certainly Known, But Many Poor People Ruined—Other Nebraska News.

The Benkelman Failure.

MCCOOK, Neb., July 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—When the Dundy County bank at Benkelman failed to open yesterday morning by 10 o'clock, a crowd commenced to gather at the doors. "When will the bank open?" was in everybody's mouth. John A. Beltzer, the cashier, went to Lincoln on Monday, ostensibly in the interest of the state fair and has not been heard from since. His son, who runs a jewelry store at Benkelman, staid in the bank during this time. At last, young Beltzer appeared and said: Oh! I guess the bank will not open to-day. There is no need of it as there is not a dollar in the safe and the old man is

IN CANADA BY THIS TIME.

Beltzer is a man of about forty-five years old, and had the confidence of all the business men and all the people in general. He started the bank about three years ago, and it was the general depository of all the merchants and farmers in that portion of the country. It was the only bank until about two weeks ago, when a new bank started. All the business men made this a place of safe keeping for their valuable papers, deeds, mortgages, etc., and it is thought that he has taken everything with him. His brother, Lewis A. Beltzer, was president of the bank until the new bank started two weeks ago, when he accepted a position in the new bank. He denies all knowledge of any crookedness on the part of John A. Beltzer. Pay & King, general store; Sam Scott, livery; Henry Cox, restaurant, and nearly every business man will lose from $300 to $1,000 each, and several wholesale houses are out on drafts and checks, which are being

RETURNED PROTESTED.

Several eastern banks will lose heavily. It will be a hard blow on the farmers and those holding government land, who will lose their little all. Many had the money deposited there and would prove up in a few days, and now they must sell out or abandon their claims. Beltzer leaves a wife and children to bear the shame and disgrace of his actions. It is said that the last thing he did before he left was to

ABUSE AND BEAT HIS WIFE,

as if the shame and sorrow of his wrongdoing would not be lasting enough in her memory. He deeded his homestead to his wife and gave a bill of sale of his personal property. The greatest excitement prevails. Some estimate that he took with him as high as sixty thousand dollars in money, notes and securities. However, the amount is not known for certain yet. Canada thus gains another addition to its distinguished colony, while America feels sore over the loss and ruin occasioned by his departure. Society rejoices that one less scoundrel remains. We suppose he is safe with Eno, Mother Mandelbaum and the rest, by this time.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT FROM BENKELMAN.

BENKELMAN, Neb. July 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Wednesday night, July 7, John A. Beltzer, cashier of the Dundy County bank, absconded, taking from the safe a package of $500 which he received the day before from McCook. Nothing has since been heard of him. Lewis A. Beltzer, president, had charge of the bank till it closed its doors Monday night. Attachments were sworn out by Messrs. George and Cain, Herbert and others at 1 o'clock Monday night and served Tuesday morning at 6:30 o'clock. This done they drove to Imperial, where they had attachments served upon the Chase county bank, a branch of the Dundy county bank. The Chase County bank had not opened Monday, but such was the confidence of the people in Lewis A. Beltzer, the cashier, that no action had been taken till Tuesday. The liabilities amount to about $12,000, it is supposed, and the assets to $8,000. Public opinion is divided as to the capability of Lewis A. Beltzer, some claiming he had no knowledge of any wrong, while others assert as vigorously that he is equally blamable. Some think he has been defrauded by his brother. The principal loosers were poor and worthy homesteaders, many of whom had their little all deposeted in one or the other of these banks, safe, as they supposed, to be drawn for future use as their necessities demanded the severe trials of their first years' settlement.

STILL ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BENKLEMAN, Neb., July 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The excitement occasioned by the failure of the Dundy County bank, which has been very intense the last few days, has now subsided somewhat. The first intimation the public received of the failure was early Tuesday forenoon when the attachments sworn out by several of our merchants and notice placed on the door, though for several months there had been rumors as to the solvency of the bank. John A. Beltzer, cashier, left town, it is supposed, on the 4 o'clock train Tuesday morning, July 8, and has not been heard from since. His brother, Lewis A. Beltzer, president of the Dundy County bank and cashier of the Chase County bank, of which J. A. Beltzer was president, had charge of the bank from that time until it closed its doors. Saturday he paid D. D. Muir, cashier of the First National bank of Lincoln, an over draft of about fourteen hundred dollars. The Chase County bank had a credit of $600, and its cashier a personal credit of $490 in the Dundy County bank at the time of its failure. It also had a credit of $170 in the First National of McCook and $250 in the First National of Lincoln, both of which were placed to the credit of the Dundy County bank in the First National of Lincoln. All the property belonging to the firm is attached and in the hands of the officers. The assets and liabilities of the two banks cannot be ascertained with certainty. There is supposed to be about $1,800 on deposit in the Chase County bank, with no drafts dishonored, and property attached to the amount of $2,000, including $300 in notes; while in the Dundy County bank the deposits range at about $4,000, the dishonored drafts $1,400, with $2,400 worth of property attached.

Mallalien University Plans.

BARTLEY, Neb., July 15.—[Special to the BEE.]—The board of trustees of Mallalien university located at Bartley, met in business session, and adopted plans for the main university building to be erected in the center of their fine campus, consisting of fifty-two acres. The plans of F. M. Ellis & Co., of Omaha, were adopted. The building is to be a four story structure arranged with all modern improvements, heated with steam and lighted with gas. The dimensions of the building are: Length, 128 feet; width, 78 78 feet; 72 feet to top of roof, and 118 feet to top of final. The foundation will be constructed this fall and the entire building is to be completed withing one year. The building when completed and furnished will cost not less than $50,000.

Pushing Railroad Work.

HASTINGS, Neb., July 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Captain A. D. Yocum, one of the directors of the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern railroad, arrived in this city to-day after an extended trip to Kansas City. He informed the BEE representative that while he was in Kansas City the directors let the contract for 130 miles of the road. This will bring it nearly to the Nebraska state line. Two members of the board of directors of this company reside in Hastings, and this city will be the Nebraska headquarters for the road. The president and managing directors will be in Hastings in about two weeks, when work will be actively commenced in locating the line of the road through Nebraska. The entire road will be something over two hundred and fifty miles long, and will be completed and in operation inside of eighteen months.

Struck by Lightning.

PLATTE CENTER, Neb., July 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The residence of James Carrig, four miles east of Platte Center, was struck by lightning to-day. Miss Carrig received slight injury.

Omaha Minister Honored.

YORK, Neb., July 15.—[Special to the BEE.]—Rev. R. N. McKaig, pastor of the First M. E. church, Omaha, was unanimously selected president of the M. E. college, York, Neb., at a meeting of the board of trustees held last evening.

Madison County Seat Fight.

NORFOLK, Neb., July 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A lively county seat fight was begun in this county this week. Norfolk citizens presented a petition to the commissioners yesterday, asking for an election to re-locate the county seat. This was granted and it was decided to call the election for August 13. This morning the citizens of Madison got out an injunction restraining the board from calling the election and the end is not yet.

Has Trouble With its Judge.

HASTINGS, Neb., July 15.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—It was but recently that the Supreme Court decided that the police judge elected in Hastings last spring was not entitled to the office, thus ending a much disputed question. Another trouble has arisen now. At a recent meeting of the council to allow the costs in cases where the sentenced party could not pay his fine, but worked it out on the streets. In consequence the present judge will not enter any cases of arrests unless the costs are guaranteed and nothing can be done with the prisoners.

Fold Their Tents Like the Arab.

HASTINGS, Neb., July 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The notorious Clinger family, which was ordered to leave town by a mob of indignant citizens last Monday evening, concluded to heed the warning. They packed up their household effects yesterday afternoon and left to-day for Grand Island. They were under protection of the police since Monday evening, and would undoubtedly have fared badly had they refused to leave as requested. The city is well rid of their presence, and such crooks will give Hastings a wide berth in future.

THE CROPS

In Southern Nebraska and Northern Kansas.

HASTINGS, Neb., July 15.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—I have just returned from a tour through southern Nebraska, northern Kansas and eastern Missouri. I find all this region in need of rain, none having fallen since the 27th of June. Yet crops are staneing the drought far better than I expected. There will be a shortage, even if rain comes soon, of not less than one-fourth of an average crop.

In Missouri and eastern Kansas the wheat, oats and barley are mostly in stack and farmers are making hay.

General Logan has just passed through Kansas and Missouri, stopping to attend the Sunday school encampment. Great crowds heard him speak at Ottawa and at Bismarck Grove, near Lawrence. A large number of G. A. R. boys welcomed their old chief, and said on every hand that they were cheering him on to the white house.

THE NEW TOWN OF BARTLEY.

A Booming Place—Mallalien University to Open in the Fall.

RED CLOUD, Neb., July 14.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—I have just come from the new town of Bartley, 100 miles west of here, on the new line of the B. & M. for Denver. Everything is booming. An average of about one house a day has been built since the town lots were offered for sale.

The Mallalien university is to open at this place this fall as a university with, first, a college of liberal arts; second, a normal college; third, a theological college; fourth, a college of music; fifth, a college of art; sixth, a commercial college; seventh, an agricultural college. The board of trustees are in session to-night, and will probably elect a complete faculty before the adjournment to-morrow. This institution is being strongly endorsed by all the people of this valley and will be largely patronized.

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.

Great Changes Going on in Oakland—Troubles About a Saloon.

OAKLAND, Neb., July 15.—[Correspondence of the BEE]—Despite the hard times and continued drought, costly and ornamental improvements are going on in our city. A. E. Wells, one of our most enterprising men, is erecting Oakland's first brick business building, which is 23x65 feet and two stories high, with an iron plate glass front. The cost will be $5,000. As soon as this is completed Mr. Wells will make other valuable improvements. Many of our business men will erect brick in place of their dilapidated frame buildings. Two thousand dollars has been raised for the erection of a Methodist church, which is to be the first in this county. Quite a little sensation has been created at Lyons on account of a saloon which will be opened just outside of the city limits by George Sturges, one of Oakland's ex-saloon-keepers. Lyons is a strictly temperance town—has never had but one saloon inside its limits, and that was burnt out. Many of her citizens are very indignant over the matter and are likely to give Mr. Sturges trouble. Farmers are busy harvesting their wheat and report a very poor average.

NEWSY NORFOLK.

A County Seat Contest—After an Escaped Prisoner.

NORFOLK, Neb., July 15.—[Special to the BEE.]—A county seat contest has been inaugurated in Madison county, and Norfolk is in the field to capture the county capital if possible. Yesterday a petition signed by more than three-fifths of the voters of the county at the last election was presented to the board of commissioners, who granted the request and fixed upon August 13 as the date of the election. The contest has been impending for several years, and action was hastened by an effort on the part of Madison to call an election in the precinct in which that town is located to vote $7,000 to build a court house. This stirred up the people of this city, and in two days' time they secured enough signers to the petition to call an election, and they are quite hopeful of success. The county seat was voted away from Norfolk in 1875 through the indifference of the citizens of the struggling little village of that date, and now they will make a lively effort to relocate it here.

Ed Staggs, of Pierce, who escaped from the deputy sheriff of that place Sunday night, has not yet been recaptured. He had just been released on bond for forging a deed, when he was arrested for the alleged murder of his business partner, Lord Campbell, last October. His shooting at that time by Staggs was supposed to have been from the accidental discharge of a gun.

The hot weather culminated here Tuesday by the mercury reaching 105° in the shade, but it has been delightfully cool since that time, with a very slight sprinkle of rain. The sportsmen of north Nebraska will have a tournament here next Tuesday and Wednesday, 20 and 21. The reunion committee is making preparations for a big crowd of old soldiers at the north Nebraska reunion, to be here August 17 to 21. A large number of tents have been secured and some very taking attrastions will be prepared to interest the veterans.

THREE OPINIONS ON PAYNE.

The Senate Committee Makes a Triple Report on the Bribing Charges.

THEY WANT NO INVESTIGATION.

That is What the Majority Say. But Senators Hoar And Frye Fail to Agree in the Conclusions Reached.

The Payne Bribery.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Three reports from the senate committee on privileges and elections upon the Payne case were submitted to to the senate to-day. The report signed by Messrs. Pugh, Saulsbury, Vance and Eustis, the democratic members of the committee, sets forth at length the public history of the case. It recognized the transcendent importance of throwing around the senate of the United States the highest safeguard against seating a member whose title was procured by bribery, fraud and corruption, and describes the processes by which the signers reach the conclusion that there is no ground for further proceedings against Payne. The report says the committee's first act was to comply fully with the first request of the Ohio house of representatives to make an examination of the testimony taken by a select committee at Columbus. Upon this testimony Mr. Hoar made a report to the committee that after a careful reading no evidence, opinion or statement whatever was found personally inculpating Payne in any way with the corrupt use of money in connection with his election, neither did such examination show that enough had been found to justify the charge that his election was procured by the corrupt use of money. About this time a supplemental resolution of the two houses of the Ohio legislature and of the republican state central committee made their appearance, and soon after Congressmen Little and Butterworth were heard at length. The signers of the report declare that no new evidence not contained in the original matter submitted was brought to their attention which any court would not hold to be merely cumulative and speculative and insufficient by itself, or in connection with the original, to justify a report in favor of a trial by the senate of Payne's right to his seat.

Senators Teller, Evarts and Logan unite in a report which says that no action was taken by the state legislature which elected Payne calling in question the validity of his election, but that the new legislature constituted in January of the present year, adopted a resolution under which an investigation of Donovan's charges had been made. The senate committee had found it proper to accept the presentation of the case set out in the majority and minority reports of the select committee of the Ohio house of representatives. The only constitutional warrant for an investigation in a case like that presented is in the clause making each house of congress the judge of the qualifications of its own members, and the clause conferring the right of expulsion. The signers of the report do not find that a case has been presented that would affect Payne with such turpitude as would tolerate his expulsion from the senate, nor that testimony is accessible that touches the subject of the personal inculpation of Payne. They therefore turn their attention to the question of the validity of his election to the senate. The report holds that the evidence in such a case must show that the fraud, which it is alleged was committed, embraced enough in the number of voting electors to have changed the result. The testimony presented by the Ohio house of representatives shows the number of members of the general assembly that have been brought into inculpation, and the weight of evidence against them. As to Members Barkar, Hunt, Shultz and Teigler, it is found by the signers of the report that the testimony developed nothing of an inculpating character. As to the two members, Kahle and Hull, the report finds that they were not diverted from the support of Pendleton to that of Payne. Of the two senators and two representatives named in the majority report of the select committee—Mooney and Roche of the house, and White and Ramey of the senate—the signers of the report refer without observation of their own to the majority and minority reports of the Ohio committee. They do not find that the select committee recommended any action by the legislature looking to any further investigation,