SIXTEENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1886.

SWEDISH DETECTIVE WORK.

Arrest of Fraudulent Revenue Offi-

cers From Foreign Parts.

Chicago, July 30.—[Special Telegram to the Bell.]—Various local papers will publish

to-morrow the details of an extensive piece

and were by royal command denied the right to offer large monetary inducements. Chief of Police Ebersold, of this city, was taken into their confidence, and at their request detailed Patrolman John Nelson, a Swede, to assist in the hunt. The first

from America are given a guarantee of im-munity from prosecution, and promised ex-penses back and forth with \$250 reward each.

They will be absent six weeks, an earnest of \$50 being left with each family for temporary

MAIL ROBBERY.

A Pouch Containing \$80,000 of Valu-

mail a pouch for St. Louis which contained

about twenty thousand dollars in money and

drafts, bonds, checks and other valuable

papers and property, valued at \$80,000. At

Pittsburg, the far west mail was transferred,

tectives have been working on the case ever

since, without, as yet, having made any ar-rests. It is believed the pouch was stolen between New York and Pittsburg, and by

one of the clerks, who have since then left

Another Cowhiding.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 30 .- [Special

Telegram to the Bee. |-Quite a sensational

cowhiding occurred here last evening.

Fanny Oppenheimer represented the German

Tribune at the Milwaukee Sangerfest. She

is a sister-in-law of the proprietor. Since

her return there has been stories circulated

derogatory to her character. Godfrey Recker,

a prominent dealer in furniture, in a saloon

s reported to have spoken very badly of her

ing them. All parties are quite prominent Germans, and it has caused much talk in

Boston, July 30.—The Advertiser special from Portland says the action of the Cana-

dian government in closing the bay of

Chalcur to American fishermen is believed

here to be an attempt to force the question of

the three mile limit into the present contro-

versy between Canada and the United

States so as to force the United States

toward opening its markets to Canadian

fishermen in whatever settlement of the

question is hereafter made. The bay of

Chaleur is an arm of the gulf of St. Lawrence, is a hundred miles long and ten to
twenty miles wide. During the month of
August it is much resorted to for mackerel
fishing. It is believed advantage is to be
taken of the scarcity of fish to endeavor to
force concession from the United States. In
1871 the same thing was attempted but had

1871 the same thing was attempted, but had to be abandoned at the request of the British

Rain and the Crops.

WICHITA, Kas., July 30 .- A heavy rain feli

in this portion of the Arkansas valley last

night and continued till this morning. Again

at about 9 a steady, quiet rain set in, since which time it poured steadily down with lit-tle or no indications of a stop. This makes two very heavy rains for this section within

a week. Grass, corn, potatoes and other crops are now in a promising condition.

MILWAUKEE, July 30,-Natural gas has been discovered at Dundas, Calumet county,

this state. This is the second find of gas in

to escape, when an explosion occurred, which badly burned three men engaged in the work.

The discovery causes great excitement in the

More Labor Troubles.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The employes of Lewis & Martin's cigar manufactury were

Nebraska and Iowa Weather.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Local rains higher, followed by lower temperature.

Canadians Working a Scheme. D

German circles.

ables Disappears.

support.

THE AMSTERDAM SLAUGHTER

Burial of the Victims of the Police in Hol- | agony of the eel. land's Capital.

SOCIALIST OUTBREAK FEARED.

The Stopping of the National Game of Eel-Bating Considered an Outrage-A Talk With a Revolutionary Leader.

The Twenty-five Funerals.

AMSTERDAM, July 30 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-The burlals of the twenty-ave victims of the Dutch national pastime, "Patingfrekkin" or eel-baiting, took place between 6 and 10 o'clock this morning. The day was marked by no violent outbreak, but public sentiment is thoroughly aroused, and I am assured by leaders of the popular socialist movement that a veritable revolution may be expected during the coming winter. Yesterday all possible precautions were taken by the government During the night several thousand troops were massed in Amsterdam and quartered in churches. Other detachments guarded the bank and the king's palaces. I was proused at 3 in the morning by the

TRAMP OF THE INFANTBY PATROLS beneath my windows. I joined one of these patrols and we marched through the north ern part of the Lindergracht canal, the scene of the late fight. Small knots of people, many of them women, stood talking in low voices and with threatening looks, but there was no violence attempted By daybreak the troops were concealed in the churches, ready for instant action. At 5 a. m. thousands of people crowded about the hospital where the twenty-live corpses were placed. At 6:25 large hearses, each drawn by a splendid pair of black horses, and attended by six hired mourners and driven by a coachman in a huge black cocked hat, drove up before the hospital. In a few minutes twentyfive black

PINE WOOD COFFINS. each numbered with chalk, but with no name, were brought out by the hired mourners and placed in the hearses. Four of these hearses drove off to the Protes tant cemetery, where the bodies were all put into a large pit and buried without any religious ceremony, these being the bodies of three men and a woman who came to see cel baiting from the country and of whom no trace of identity could be found. The other

TWENTY-ONE HEARSES drove off to the homes of the families that claimed the bodies, whence they were followed in carriages and on foot to the cemeteries by thousands of friends and relatives. The roads to both the Catholic and Protestant cemeteries were lined with silent, carnest crowds, showing by their firmly elenched teeth and in every line of their faces deep sympathy with the afflicted and bitter hatred for the police. At half past 6 I visited the Catholic cemetery, where I found two white haired grave diggers in a huge grave smoking clay pipes and shoveling away with might and main, occasionally unearthing an ancient skull or rib. The scene

SUGGESTIVE OF HAMLET. My interpreter asked: "What; are they going to be buried together in one grave?" The grave digger said: "These are our

In half an hour the first funeral arrived, that of Johannes Pyn, sixty-one years of age ple, among them his wife and sister, two fine looking old women, with snow white hair in the natural costume, with gold and silver ornaments on their foreheads and over their ears. His son, a stalwart boatman, pronounced a funeral oration full of energy. He burst into tears and seemed

SWEAR AN OATH OF REVENUE for the old man's death. The son afterwards told me that he had many relations settled in Pennsylvania.

The next funeral was that of Bernard Wilt, thirty-five years old, followed by the entire guild of Amsterdam boatmen, wearing orange searfs. Then came that of young Leonard van Dykes, who was shot through the heart while waving a red flag on a barricade. Van Dykes' elder brother told me he had many relatives now living in New York. Unmistakable sympathy was shown by the entire population for the afflicted families, and an uprising was sure to have taken place had not every individual been aware of the fact that thousands of soldlers were concealed in the neighboring churches, each grasping his loaded ritle and ready for instant action.

INTERVIEWING THE BURGOMASTER. In the afternoon I was received by the burgomaster of Amsterdam, M. Vantienhoven, in the council chamber of the town hall. The burgomaster is a thin, pale, nervous-looking man, and is greatly worn out by the late tragic events. He said: "I fully believe that Amsterdam is quiet at present, and all cause for alarm is over. Of course there may be

many difficulties in the future." I then talked with several representative citizens of Amsterdam. They all felt that there was a mistake to suppress the game which, although hard on the cels, is the only sport of the lower classes and the only safety valve for them. In fact it was as great a shock to them as the suppression of the Derby would be in England or base ball in America, and the gravest consequences are likely to ensue, as it gives an opportunity the socialists are sure to make use of.

A SOCIALIST TALKS. I afterward saw a leading socialist, who said: "Our people are not allowed to have any weapons in their possession, but every Dutch workman can get a pick and shovel. It is very easy to cut the dykes and destroy the whole country. This they are sure to do out of sheer desperation if the present misery and persecution continues."

THE FOLLOWING INCIDENT shows the feeling among the low classes, This afternoon 1 went to see the scene of the late fight. While taking notes on the bridge at the Linden canal a crowd of burly fishwomen and boatmen, excited by schnapps, came toward me and were going to throw me into the canal, mistaking me for a policeman in plain clothes, 1 at once pulled out of my pocket a visiting card I happened to have bearing the name "Damea Nieuwenhius," the famous Dutch socialist. I pronounced this name. The effect was like magic. The threats changed to cheers, and I only escaped an evation by fleeing to a passing cab.

SOCIALISM IS ADVANCING with tremendous strides. The game which led to so much bloodshed in Amsterdam is called "paling trekken," or cel baiting. A big cel is fied to a cord stretched from one side of a canal to the other. The poor animal wiggles about, making frantic efforts to get out of the knot which keeps it dangling over the water. The players then get into beats upon the canal, trying to eatch hold of the eel as they pass the cord. The creature has been well scaped and is naturally slippery. Only i very skillful hand succeeds in grasping it

before the game is over. Several players usually get a ducking, much to the amus ment of the bystanders, who enjoy this part of the fun almost as much as the prolonged

THE LEADER TALKS.

The Greatest Dutch Socialist on the Situation | Copyrighted. | The Hague, July 30. - New York Herald

Cable - Special to the BER |-I was most cordially received to-day by Baron Von Karnbeck, the minister of foreign affairs. explained to his excellency that owing to the intensity with which the old Datch traditions of the city of New York are viewed, and on the ground that "blood is thicker than water," many New Yorkers have a lively interest in the crisis which the old country s believed to be undergoing. The minister mid: "These Amsterdam riots have been creatly exaggerated. All the better classes ympathize with the government. All the respectable inhabitants of Amsterdam decry sel-baiting as a cruel and brutal sport. The wild communistic ideas, and they have contaminoted numbers of our ignorant classes with rulnous theories which cause no little uneasiness as to the future; but the present I DIFFICULTY IS ALL OVER.

I have also been favored by a member of of the old Dutch aristocracy with the views of the king and court circles, who said: "Socialsm is making great advances, and may cause grave peril in the near future. It is all the fault of the liberal party, who opened the door to exotic socialism of the French type. A striking evidence of this is Nieuwenhuis who only last year was stoned at Harlem and this year was received there with cheers and a perfect ovation."

THE BIGGEST DUTCHMAN. The most prominent man in Holland totay is F. Domela Nieuwenhuls, who, all parties agree, is destined to play a most important role in the crisis which Holland is about to undergo, and who is acknowledged as the autocratic head of all the revolutionary and disturbing forces of the nation. Nieuwenhuis was once a clergyman and has inherited an income of \$25,000 a year. He gives away most all of this in charity and has founded co-operative bakeries and is booming socialism in every possible way. He is highly ed-ucated, very eloquent, and is believed to hold the destiny of the country in his hands.

A CALL ON NIEUWENHUIS. I called upon him to-day at his house, No. 06 Malaka street, and was shown into his library. On the walls were portraits of La Salle, Karlmarx and Darwin. On the table was a large bible, on which lay a copy of the Paris Cri du Peuple. In a few moments the great socialist king entered. He bears a most striking resemblance to Marot's famous picture of Christ, with long, waving chestnut locks and beard, dreamy but penetrating eyes, light build, wiry and watchful. He had been a year in prison.

CAUSE OF THE RIOTS. The following conversation took place:

Correspondent-"What was the real cause of the riots, Herr Nieuwenhuis?"

Nieuwenhuis-"The unwise and arbitrary uppression of a national sport, cruel in itself, but the only national past time left to the workingmen. Gradual compulsory education would lead the people to see the brutality of such a sport, but our government does not proceed by education, but by arbitrary police measures. The consequences will eventually be overwhelming. Already there has been given a tremendous Impetus to the impending socialist revolution."

Correspondent-"Will there be an outbreak on August 2, the queen's birthday?"

All is quiet at pres ent. But there will be stormy times this winter, when the people are pushed by intense misery into action. Why, the fact is, the government to-day has, by its utter want of sympathy with the people, and by police vexatious persecution in disregard of all justice, put itself before the eyes of the nations in exactly the same position as was the government of the Duke of Alva in the sixteenth century. Like results come from like causes, and history records that the outcome of the Duke of Alva's government was the Dutch republic."

ESTRANGED FROM THE PEOPLE. Correspondent-"But the present govern-

ment is native, not foreign." Nieuwenhuis-"They and the entire gov erning class have estranged themselves from the people, just as if they had never been born in the country. They have accumulated wealth by speculations in Java, Sumatra and in American rallways. They invest their hoarded capital in the 3 per cents. They never spend a cent in Holland unless they cannot help it. They simply sit on their soft velvet armehairs and cut coupons."

THEIR AMERICAN INVESTMENTS Correspondent-"In what American sesurities do they invest?"

Nieuwenhuis-"Illinois Central, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Union Pacific." Correspondent-"When will this revolu-Answer-"This winter, probably."

As I bade Herr Nieuwenhuis good bye iddressed him as the "Dutch Parnell." He said: "No, not Parnell. He is in the he wrong trade altogether. His ideas of iome rule will never satisfy the Irish people. never be happy until some wise, clear-hea ded Irish socialist appears on the scene."

Welchmen Want Home Rule. London, July 30,-Handbills demanding ome rule are being circulated throughout Wales. The circular says: "The time has arrived when Welchmen should have the right to govern themselves. The parliament at London makes laws, not for the benefit of Welchmen, but for the enrichment of landlords and idlers. Welchmen demand the privilege of making their own laws; they demand free education, the abolition of landlordism, and the disestablishment of the church?"

The Pall Mall Gazette Sued. LONDON, July 30 .- The Evening News says that the parents of Eliza Armstrong, the young girl who figured so conspicuously in the Pall Mail Gazette's exposures, have arranged a suit against Stead, then editor, its publishers and General Booth, of the calvation army, for \$40,000 damages, the claim to be held for libel on the girl's parents and for assaulting the child.

The Iowa Press Picnic. SPIRIT LAKE, Iowa, July 30.—The annual address before the State Press association by George D. Perkins, of the Sloux City Journal, on the duties and responsibilities of editors, was delivered to-day. The rest of the week's stay in the lake region will be devoted to excursions and general pleasuring. The citizens of Spirit Lake will give the association and visiting ladies a reception and lall this evening. tall this evening.

It Looks Dark for Arthur. New York, July 30,-The physician who nas examined President Arthur's disease

says he has old Brights disease and Indiges-

tion, which has killed so many bon vivants, which nearly killed General Schenck and which has just killed Hubert O. Thompson in New York. A Temperance Worker Dead. BURLINGTON, July 30 .- Mrs. Mary P. Darwin, a prominent leader to temperance and religious work in Iowa, died suddenly this

PASSED IN ANOTHER SHAPE. The Senate Agrees to the Surplus Resolu-

tion With Important Changes. THE RESPONSIBILITY SHIFTED.

The President to Decide on Emergencies Instead of the Secretary of the Treasury-Trade Dollars at Par.

The Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The senate reumed consideration of the house joint resolution directing the paymenh of the surplus in the treasury on the public debt, and was addressed by Mr. Teller (in continuation of the speech begun by him yesterday), in favor of the original resolution and against the amendment reported by the senate committee eel-baiting as a cruel and brutal sport. The on finance. The question simply was fact is, a good many Germans come here with whether the government should pay its debts from the money in hand. That course was the plainest dictation of common sense and old-fashioned honesty.

Mr. Vance spoke in support of the resolution as it came from the house. He believed that the house of representatives in passing that the house of representatives in passing the loint resolution 207 to 65 reflected the wishes of the people, and he proposed to be obedient to the popular behest.

Mr. Gorman addressed the senate in favor of the resolution as amended.

The debate was interrupted to permit the chair to announce the appointment of Messrs. Dolph, Teller and Cockrell as conferees on the bill to forfelt lands of the Northern Pacific railroad.

The debate was then resumed. Mr. Edmunds moved to amond

The debate was then resumed.

Mr. Edmunds moved to amend the amendment to the surplus resolution by substituting the president for the secretary of the treasury, so that it will read: "When, in the opinion of the president, public interests shall require it, he may direct the secretary the treasury to suspend further call," etc. Agreed to.

Mr. Coke moved to add the following pro-

viso: Provided, That such suspension and reasons therefor shall be reported to congress within ten days after its next meeting, or nmediately, it congress shall be in session,

Agreed to.

After a speech by Mr. Chase, in favor of the committee amendment, Mr. Plumb moved to strike out the clause giving the president the right (in case of an emergency) to suspend he call. The motion was rejected—yeas, 92, navs. 34. 9; nays, 34.
Mr. Eustis moved to insert the words: "In-

All. Easts moved to insert the words: "In-cluding the payment of bonds and interest thereon, the same being under the existing law payable in gold or silver coin at the option of the government." Rejected—yeas, 25; nays, 37.

The committee amendment as amended was then agreed to—yeas 37; nays, 27. was then agreed to—yeas, 37; mays, 27. Mr. Sewall moved as an amendment to the bill for the receipt of trade dollars at their

ar value. Mr. Edmunds moved to lay it on the table. tejected—31 to 31.

The amendment was then agreed to—yeas,

34; navs. 29.

The joint resolution and amendment were reported to the senate. There a vote was taken on the trade dollar amendment and it was agreed to—yeas, 35; nays, 30.

Mr. Gorman moved to lay the joint resolution on the table. Rejected—yeas, 5; nays, 57.

ays, 57.
Mr. Ingalls moved to strike out all after the emating clause and insert "that the secretary of the treasury shall, beginning September 6 of the treasury shan, beginning September 6, 1886, until thirty days after the meeting of the second session of the forty-ninth congress, apply the surplus in excess of \$100,000,000 in the treasury, in sums not less than \$19,000,000 per month, to the payment of the interest-bearing indebtedness of the United States, mayable at the option of the government," Rejected—yeas, 25; mays, 38.

The civit resolution was then passed—yeas. The joint resolution was then passed—yeas,

The joint resolution as passed is as follows:
"Be it enacted, etc., That whenever the surplus or balance in the treasury, including the amount held for redemption of United States notes, shall exceed the sum of \$160,000,000, it shall, and is hereby made the duty of the secretary of the treasury to apply such excess, in sums not less than \$10,000,000 per month, during the existence of any such surplus or excess, to the payment of the in-terest bearing indebtedness of the United States, payable at the option of the govern-ment. The surplus or balance herein re-ferred to shall be an available surplus, ascerferred to shall be an available surplus, ascertained according to the form of the statement of the United States treasurer of the assets and liabilities of the treasury of the United States employed on June 30, 1886; provided, that no call shall be made under the provisions of this resolution until a sum equal to the call is in the treasury over and above the reserve herein mentioned; and provided further, that the secretary of the treasury, in his discretion, may have in the treasury. his discretion, may have in the treasury, over and above the foregoing sum, a work-ing balance not exceeding \$20,600,000; and ing balance not exceeding \$20,000,000; and whenever, in case of any extraordinary emergency not now existing, and when, because thereof, in opinion of the president, the public interests shall require, he may, by written order, direct the secretary of the treasury to suspend further call for the payment of such indebtedness for such a period of time as shall be necessary to maintain the

of time as shall be necessary to maintain the public credit unimpaired; and that such suspensions and reasons therefor shall be reported to congress within ten days after the next meeting, or immediately if congress shall be in session.

"That for a period of six months after the passage hereof, United States trade dollars, if not defaced, mutilated or stamped, shall be received at their full value in payment of all dues to the United States, and shall not be again paid out or in any other way issued. again paid out or in any other way Issued. That the holder of any United Stales trade dollars during the period aforesaid, on pre-sentation of the same at the office of the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, may receive in exchange therefort in like amount and yalue, dollar for dollar, in standard silver dollars or in subsidiary coins, at the option of the holder and of the United States." The house bill to increase the naval establish ent was then taken up and amended. amondments were agreed to and the bilt passed. A conference was asked for, and Messrs, Cameron, Hale and McPherson ap-

ointed conferees. House.

Washington, July 80.—In compliance with the arrangement made yesterday the ouse resumed consideration of the vetoed pension bills, the first being that granting \$50 a month to the widow of General David R. Hunter. In advocating the passage of the bill over the president's veto Mr. Butterworth of Ohlo cited various precedents where vidows of general officers were granted \$50 a month, and he protested against the house making lish of one and flesh of another. The trouble in this case, he thought, was that General Hunter had presided at the Fitz John Porter court-martial. It it were not for that, the president would have signed the bill. The house refused to pass the bill over the veto—yeas, 111; nays, 108—not the constitutional two-thirds in the adirmative.

The consideration of the vetoed bills granting pensions to Mary Norman, John W. Farris and Davi I T. Elderkin was postponed until the next session. until the next session.

The house refused to pass over the president's veto—yeas, 119; nays, 95, not the constitutional two-thirds in the affirmative—the

bill granting a pension to Mary Anderson.

This disposed of the veloed pensions upon
the calendar, and in accordance with agreethe calendar, and in accordance with agreement the house resumed consideration of the inter-state commerce bills. The previous question was ordered—yeas, 9; nays, 55—and the question recurred on the substitute (Reagan bill) to the senate bill (Callom bill.) The substitute was agreed to—yeas, 133; nays, 104. Mr. Baker of New York moved to commit the bill with instructions to the committee on commerce to report it back amended by the substitution of the senate bill. Lost—yeas, 70; nays, 158.

The senate bill as amended by the adoption of the Reagan substitute was then passed—yeas, 9; nays, 41—and a conference was requested.

Mr. Blanchard of Louislana submitted the WILL HAVE TO WORK HARD

conference report on the river and harbor appropriation bill. The reading of the report consumed nearly three hours, and no time was left for the reading of the descriptive statement accompanying the report, which is signed by two of the house conferees.

Mr. Hatch raised the question of consideration, pending which the house took a recess till 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

EVENING SESSION. A Big Grist for the Senate to Grind Before Ad journment.

ONLY A SHORT TIME TO DO IT IN EVENING SESSION.

Eight pension bills were passed, and at 11 o'clock the house adjourned.

Nebraska's Delegation After Its Share to Improve Fort Robinson-Cleveland to Drop Rejected Nominations-Washington News.

Big Work for Short Hours.

detective work which has just been WASHINGTON, July 30.—[Special Telegram to the Berej—It may be that final adsught to culmination here and at other citthroughout the country by special agents journment of congress is near at hand, acthe King of Sweden. In the spring of cording to programme, but certainly it does 885 the Swedish government made discovernot appear so. In order to get through on les of corruption and fraud in its revenue Monday, as proposed, everything will have to service, running back three years and reachbe finished up to-morrow night, and it is hard ing an aggregate of \$2,000,000. When the exto see how the senate can do what remains pose came most of the distillery hands having for it to do before then. The Northern Paowledge of the frauds were heavily bribed cine forfeiture, deficiency and sundry civil and quickly shipped to America by their employers and the officials implicated. As a redisagreements must be attended to yet. There is also a long calendar of unconfirmed sult of the first trial the crown was unable to nominations. The senate has proved on procure convicting evidence. After much many occasions that it is industrious and diberation it was determined by the Swedcapable of quick and hard work, but even ish government to institute search for the senators are mortal, and there are only thirtymissing witnesses. Two persons were two hours between now and Sunday morncharged with the responsibility for the undering. The most serious obstacle in the way taking. They were Mr. J. Klund, police of adjournment on Monday is the sundry mmissioner of Sweden, and Mr. J. G. H. civil appropriation bill. There are 246 clauses Tengblad, one of his assistants. The two have since the 11th of the present month upon which there are disagreements, and this bill must be passed before adjournment. made this city their headquarters. AFTER NEBRASKA'S SHARE, They had no extradition papers

The Nebraska delegation in congress has demanded the prompt designation of their \$37,000 contained in the regular appropriation of \$200,000 for keeping forts in repair and will have it applied as soon as possible for the improvement of Fort Robinson. It will be remembered that in the debate on the floor of the house yesterday Mr. Randall, in opposing the specific appropriation bill for Nebraska forts, said enough would be given them by the regular appropriation bill to make the necessary repairs. Messrs. Van Wyck and Dorsey will see that Nebraska gets her share of the \$200, 000 as soon as possible and that the improvements be concentrated.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SENATE.

Swede, to assist in the hunt. The first fugitive found was Gustaf Horlin, employed in a malt house. He had been a laborer at Torps & Sjolby's distilleries near Vexio. Acting on hints from Horlin, traces of the other witnesses wanted were secured, including August Anderson, alias Carlson, of Pittsburg; Carl Froberg of Manistee, Mich., and Carl Engstrom of Chicago. The men named are among those who consented to the propositions of the detectives. The two detectives left Chicago yesterday for New York, accompanied by nearly a score of Swedes, the exact humber being, however, unknown. They will leave New York on the first Cunarder and stop in England, where other witnesses have been located. All those taken from America are given a guarantee of im-A prominent member of the Illinois legislature who talked with the president this morning, quotes the latter as saying that ir cases where the senate falls to act upon the nomination of certain persons before adjourn ment, that such persons will be immediately re-instated by him and permitted to qualify. On the other hand ne will make it a rule where the senate has rejected a nomination where the senate has rejected a nomination neither to renominate such person for his original place, nor for any other. The president is disposed to regard the senate's action in such matters as final. He does not believe their rejection of a nominee is based on other than good and sufficient reasons, and he is willing to be governed by their decision. The only exception he would like to make would be in the case of Solicitor General Goode. He believes Mr. Goode's rejection was due solely to the personal antazonism of Senator Mahone, and his first impulse was to renominate him again. Before deciding the matter definitely he consulted with several of the democratic senators, who assured him that Mr. Goode would a second time be rejected, and this decided him into allowing the matter to drop. St. Louis, July 30.—It has just been learned that the postal car which left New York for St. Louis June 28, had among its Pittsburg, the far west mall was transferred, passin; into the hands of Chief Clerk James Ferald. The train, as usual, made a short stop at that place, and also as usual the chief clerk signed a receipt for various rouches without inspecting them, the time being too short to do so. During the run to Indianapolis he found he had receipted for the St. Louis pouch, which was not in his possession, and which probably had not been turned over to him with the rest of the mail. He immediately reported the robbery. Detectives have been working on the case ever

ter to drop.

BATTERIES FOR THE REUNION.

A requisition has been issued for two batteries to attend the soldiers' reunion at Grand Island. Representative Dorsey has been working to this end, and to-day succeeded in securing the approval of President Cleveland and the issuance of the requisition.

and the issuance of the requisition.

THE CAPTAIN WILL BE ON DECK.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beether's son, Captain Beecher, whose noming ion as collector of customs at Port Townsend, W. T., has been fiercely antagonized during the entire session, expresses no fear as to the final re-sult. His case stands second on the calendar and will be most likely reached at the execu-tive session. A rumor was current last night that he had been rejected, but this the young that he had been rejected, but this the young man denies. Speaking on this subject to-day he said: "I have made a careful canvass of the senate and find that forty-two members of that body will vote for my confirmation. That is really three more than I need. Three senators will speak in my favor among them, Messrs. Hawley, Evarts and Plumb. Three others will speak against me, the two Oregon senators, and the other I do not care to mention, who has a personal gradge against me."

The charge against Captain Beecher is that of her behavior while in Milwaukee quite is reported to have spoken very badly of her and in the Dally Telegraph of yesterday there was an item saying that stories touching the character of the Sangerfest reporter of its contemporary would not bear repeating. Miss Oppenheimer regarded this as alluding to her, and asked one of the reporters about it, and was given the facts. She and her sister, Mrs. Augustine, bought a cowhide apiece and waited on Recker at his store, where they violently assaulted him until his portner came to his relief and put the women out of the store. In much excitement they visited George Duenth at his saloon and attempted to flog him, but failed, he disarming them. All parties are quite prominent

The charge against Captain Beecher is that he was given a sum of money on one occa-sion to deliver to a certain person, and that instead of doing this he used the money him-self. The impression among those person-ally acquainted with Captain Beecher is a general disbelief of the charge.

THE VETOED RAILROAD BILL.

In spite of the conciliatory message regarding the veto of his railroad bill, which James J. Hill is said to have sent to the president a short time since, there is reason to believe that the Manitoba manager is not by any means too well pleased with the result. any means too well pleased with the result, as it is known that he has taken one interference in this same scheme by this same administration very much to heart. It is stated that Win. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, and James J. Hill are potent factors in a scheme to build a road from the eastern edge of Dakota along the northern boundary of the territory, through Montana and north to the Canadian Pacific, paralleling to a certain extent the Northern Pacific and developing a large extent of valuable grazing any means too well pleased with the result tain extent the Northern Pacific and developing a large extent of valuable grazing lands along the borders of the northwest territory. The setback which this plan received was through the obstinacy of Sparks, who refused to allow this road the right of way through the Turtle mountain region, which afterward became so famous through Sparks' refusal to allow a survey on the ground that it was an Indian reservation. In March Mr. Hill came down here and called upon the president and drew his attention to March Mr. Hill came down here and called upon the president and drew his attention to the obstinate opposition of Sparks and Lamar to allowing this road to go through the public domain. Mr. Hill got very little encouragement from the chief executive, and as he afterwards himself stated, used some very vigorous language. He told the president that he had \$8,000,000 fied up in this project for the railroad development for Dakota, and after his experience with this administration he said that he would here after put out his money to help after put out his money to help select men who could recognize legitimate enterprise and help it along. Mr Hill was so mad he would not call on either sparks or so mad he would not call on either Sparks or Lamar. By the above-mentioned yeto the administration has given Mr. Hill's and Mr. Scott's project another bad set-back; and it is doubtful if the president feets as forgiving as he alleges in print. Mr. Dawes says he hopes to find a little time to call up the vetoed bill before congress adjourns, and thinks that it can be easily passed over the veto.

POST THADERS WHANGLING.

There are several post tradership cases under consideration just now by Mr. Atkins' bureau that have not made their appearance before the senate investigation committee and have not therefore become matters of notoriety. The old Stage and Transportation company, which used to run from Pierre, Dak, to the Black Hills, was given permission by the government to estab-

Missouri REFRESHED.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 30.—Refreshing rain fell this morning, cooled atmosphere revived drooping vegetation and crous. Transportation company, which used to run from Pierre, Dak., to the Black Hills, was given permission by the government to establish a certain number of ranches along its line for the purpose of entertainment of passengers and travelers. Its first ranch along the road was located sixty-live mile from Pierre, and when the stage company discontinued its line, a year or two since, it sold the ranch and privileges to a man named Cottle. The privileges of the ranch consisted in the right to remain on the reservation by a special permit from the secretary of the interior, to raise cattle, to board and feed passing travelers, of whom a large number yet take that road to Deadwood, and to sell goods. Cottle is some distance from the Indian agencies of Pine Ridge and Rosebud, but the Indians are always wandering over the prairie and the post traders at the agency have grown lealous of Cottle, cialming that he was selling goods without a license to the Indians. They declared war on Cottle, therefore, and have been trying for six months past to get Aikins to order Cottle off the reserve. Cottle has always refused to sell goods to the Indians and so proved to the satisfaction of Secretary Lamar, who. the history of Wisconsin, the first well nav-ing been discovered at Appleton, Wis. One of the workmen lowered a lantern into the shaft at Dundas shortly after the gas began notified to-day, that they must leave the Progressive union. The 282 hands at once went out on a strike. Other hims will to-morrow make a similar demand of their union employes. The recling of exasperation among cigar makers against district assembly No. 49 is increasing, and trouble is apprebended in ease the Kights of Labor continue their efforts to break up the union.

although refusing to renew Cattle's permit to the rights he had purchased from the stage company, has, however, intimated that he can remain on the reservation and conduct his business so long as it is carried on by himself and in a legitimate manner. The large number of travelers who visit the reshimself and in a legitimate manner. The large number of travelers who visit the reservation and drive over the country to Deadwood are greatly interested in the result, as Cottle's expulsion would deprive them of the only place of entertainment on the eastern end of the route. The people of Fierre have taken a great interest in the matter, and have strongly arged Cottle's rights in the premises. II. J. Carrier, formerly post-trader on the Winnebago reservation, is in the city, and is said to be here working for the rejection of Anderson, who was appointed Indian agent at the Crow Creek agency last spring. Carrier, who was a sort of failure as a post-trader, had his license revoked by Atkins, and ascribed the induence of it to Anderson. Hence he is making war on the latter through the senate. For some reason or other Anderson's nomination has been hung up, and it is doubtful if he is confirmed this up, and it is doubtful if he is confirmed this

rate old agent, Gassman, is also credited with making a fight on him. Carrier, the ex-post trader, has a bill before the house donating him 100 acres of land on the Winne-bazo reservation in payment for services as secont, alleged to have been performed at some time or other. It is strongly opposed and is not likely to pass, Conference On River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 30.-The following

statement exhibits the results of the confer-

ence upon the river and harbor bill. 'The senate amendment in relation to the Mississlppi river from its passes to the mouth of the Ohioriver was agreed to, increasing the appropriation therefor from \$1,687,590 to \$2,000,000, which is \$350,000 less than the amount in the original house bill. The Portage lake canal amendments were agreed to by the house conferees with an amendment in the same terms as those attached to the Sturgeon Bay canal. The item relating to the Hennepin canal was amended so as to retain the paragraph in the senate amendment accepting the Hinois and Michigan canal from Hinois, and the secretary of war is authorized and directed to commence the work of enlarging said canal in accordance with the surveys, plans and estimates made in pursuance of the river and harbor bill of 1882, and the secretary of war is further authorized and directed to cause a linal survey and location of

secretary of war is further authorized and directed to cause a final survey and location of the line of the Hennephi canal, and for those purposes the sum of \$300,000 is appropriated. As thus amended the house conferces agreed to the provision. The senate conferces consented to an amendment decreasing the appropriation for a lock at the Cascades on the Columbia river, which is \$37,500 less than the senate amendment.

All items of appropriation which were contained in the bill reported to the senate by the senate committee and which amounted to no more than \$20,000 each, and which, by the senate amendment, were reduced 25 per cent, the senate conferces consented to restore to their original amount respectively. The gross amount of their increase is in round numbers \$48,000. The bills passed the senate appropriates \$14,013,bills passed the senate appropriates \$14,013,-333; the amount of the amendments agreed apon by the conference of the two bouses increases the above amount about \$678,106, making the total amount appropriated by the amended bill about \$14,691,540.

The River and Harbor Bill. Washington, D. C., July 30.—The conferees on the river and harbor appropriation bill reached an agreement on the bill and the report will be presented to the house this afternoon. The Henipen caual clause remains on the bill with modifications providmains on the bill with modifications provid-ing for the acceptance by the government of the Illinois and Michigan canal and the survey of the the Hennepin canal. The Potomac flats, New York harbor and other items of importance are conceeded by the house conferees. No cut is made in it of any appropriation less than twenty-thousand dollars.

The report to be presented to the house

The report to be presented to the house The report to be presented to the house will not receive the signature of Willis, chairman of the house committee, as he announces his attention to oppose the bill on the floor. The measure is generally regarded as being in extreme jeopardy. The roll calls of yesterday revealed the presence of a bare quorum in the house, and quite a number of members left town this morning, but friends of the bill in its present shape find encourment in the fact that few of the advocate of the Hennepin canal clause are among the of the Hennepin canal clause are among the

Resignation of Rounds. Washington, July 30.-S. P. Rounds public printer, tendered his resignation to the president yesterday. It is understood that this was done at the request of the presi-

dent, who, it is said, desires to fill the place before the adjournment of congress, Rounds is credited with having said that Mr. Rogers, of Buffalo, will be appointed to succeed him. The president has approved the legislative bill. Captain Jenks Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, July 30 .- The senate wen into secret session about 11:10 and confirmed the nomination of George A. Jenks to be solicitor-general. Senator Van Wyck offered a resolution providing that the extradition treaty with Great Britain be considered with open doors. It will be considered when the treaty comes up.

Mexican Revolutionists in Chicago. Chicago, July 30. — General Francisco Naranjo, of the Mexican army and a leader in the recent revolutionary troubles in northern Mexico and whose movements, according o dispatches, are the cause of no little un easiness on the part of the Mexican government, has been in this city for the past two days. He was very successful in maintaining a strict incognite, and all his movements were characterized by a wariness and caution which only one who has lived in a country of continual pronunciamentos and revolutions can well appreciate. He left here yesterday for Niagara Falls, en route to New York city. General Geronimo Treviano, late secretary of war of Mexico, likewise a leading participant in the recent border. leading participant in the recent border troubles, is expected to arrive here any day.

Jealous Chops.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark, July 30-Last Wednes day a man named Reeves killed Jas. Wilfords axe, near Mt. Vernon. Reeves suspected his wife of having unproper relations with Wilford, nearly cutting off the latter's head with an

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Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body, "Hood's Saranparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y. "I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." Mns. M. J. Davis, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood & Sareaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures litherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence. "Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. Barringron, 130 Blank Sireet, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

THE KILLER KILLS HIMSELF

NUMBER 37.

Schnaubelt, the Chicago Bomb Thrower, Commits Suicide.

THE PROSECUTION STILL ON.

Their Testimony to be Completed Today and the Defense to Begin-

Ends His Bloody Career. ERIE, Pa., July 30,-There seems to be but

Judge and Jury Weary-

Scenes and Incidents.

little doubt that the dead man found in the bay yesterday was that of Rudolph Schnaubelt, the bomb-thrower, who caused the riot and massacre in Chicago in May last When the body was removed from the bay a representative of the Evening Herald was impressed with the familiarity of the face of the dead man and to-day discovered that it was the missing bomb thrower, A photograph and a description that he had seen in the rogues' gallery in the police station, led him to recognize the dead man's face. The photograph and description are identical with that of the dead man, and the undertaker, who dressed the remains, the undertaker, who dressed the remains, is willing to testify that this man is Schnambelt. The body, which had been in the water two or three days, was not badly decomposed when found. With the general features of the face, color of the hair and whiskers, is another strong feature in identification, and that is the double-breasted and peculiarly bound coat worn by the bomb thrower, and which corresponds with the one found on the drowned man. The theory is that Schnaubelt had come down on one of the lake boats as a stowaway, and in his haste to escape from the boat had fallen overboard and been drowned. The body was interred, but will be exhumed.

The Trial of the Anarchists. CHICAGO, July 80,- | Special Telegram to the BEE]-This was expected to be the last day of the state's innings in the famous anarchist trial, and people generally looked for the climax to be reached by some crowning sensation on the part of the authorities. The growd in Judge Gary's court was large, therefore, and the interest keener than usual when the gavel sounded and the bailiff declared, in the time-honored form of the law that "The honorable court is now in session pursuant to adjournment." The counsel for the defense, who have spent the past two weeks in listening to the overwhelming flood of testimony which the state had collected and poured in upon them, looked more anxious and thoughtful than usual as the hour approached for them to commence the herculean effort of meeting and rebutting the case set up and sustained by such a vast and varied mass of evidence. The prisoners took their seats a few minutes before 10 o'clock. Spies, Neebe and Schwab conversed in whispers, sometimes glancing anxiously from the bench to the group of counsel for the state. The day being cloudy, the cour room was darker than ever and the judge and jury showed to the lawyers and spectators like irregular black spots on a dark ground. The electric lights had to be turned on before The electric lights had to be turned on before the reporters could see to write. The windows were all closed as usual to shut out the noise of the street, and the temperature and impurities of the atmosphere of the room were enough to make the anarchists indifferent to their fate. The judge occupied considerable time in reading the love letters and other correspondence of the jurous and passing them to their owners. The space allotted to spectators was visibly more crowded than ever before, on account, perhaps, of the expectation that the account, perhaps, of the expectation that the defense would begin some time this morning. Several ladles sat with the judge. The defendants looked cheerful but nearly tuckered out, and the jurymen looked as if it would not take much more confinement and

would not take much more confinement and hot weather to make them lose all interest in the trial or anything else. The proceedings all day were devoid of all sensation.

The state did not not close its case as expected, but will do so to-morrow. This afternoon, the defense having admitted, at Mr. Grinnell's request, that the death of Officer Regan occurred in Cook county, Illinols, Mr. Grinnell rose and said that they had been two weeks taking testimony and the only favor they had asked during the entire trial would be asked now. It was permission to put in to-morrow morning a number of articles from the Arbeiter Zeitung, the translation of which, by a misunderstanding of Mr. Seger, their translator, had not been literally translated, he having a small synopsis of his own. The state would rest with this, and Mr. Grinnell suggested that the defense could open now if this permission was granted.

Cantain Black said if Mr. Grinnell under-took to put in nothing more than such articles as bore upon the death of Officer Degan ha would agree. A discussion having ensued the court adjourned till to-morrow morning. THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

the court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The morning's proceedings were began by the continuation of the reading of articles in the Alarm newspaper. A special article read was a transcript of a speech delivered by the defendant, Parsons, editor of the paper, prior to the dedication of the board of trade. In it Parsons speaks of the 'tramp of Nazarine,' and his scourging the traders from the Jerusalem temple. The speech advocated use of Winchester rifles as against members of the board of trade, with interpollated cries of 'Give them dynamite,' attributed to the audience. The lawyers for the state expressed the view again this morning that they would rest their case in all likelihood to-day.

Officer Congidin told of an experiment he had with a can containing some form of flaudid which, when ignited by a fuse attached to it caused a flame of fire possibly live feet high, and ignited grass for a distant of five to ten feet in every direction. The flaues continued for about five minutes. The instrument was supposed to be prepared for the purpose of causing a conflagration. Four of these cans were found and introduced in evidence yesterday.

Charles B. Frouty, a gun dealer, recognitive of the purpose of the purpose of causing a conflagration.

evidence yesterday.

Charles B. Prouty, a gun dealer, recognized Engel and Parsons, as men who had visited his place of business. Engel called with his wife and desired to see some large revolvers. They found one to suit them, and catled afterwards, and said they would like to purchase a number, possibly 100 or 200 for

revolvers. They found one to suit them, and catled afterwards, and said they would like to purchase a number, possibly 100 or 200 for the use of the society.

Officer McNamara testified to having found near the corner of Rober street and Bloomingdale road, on May 23, thirty loaded gaspipe dynamite bombs. Professor Walter S. Haines, occupying chemistry chair at the Rush Medical college, had tested the bombs found among the effects of Lingg and Spley, and found they had the same contition at in almost the same ratio as the pieces of bomb taken from the body of Officer Deegan. Before concluding the reading of translated articles the court took its noon adjournment. The afternoon proceedings began with the testiment of Dr. Blathardt, county physician. His testimony was interesting inaspinch as it related to the wounds which caused the death of Degan, whose marder at the Haymarket is one of the charges unon which the prisoners are being tried. His observations made at the post-mortem examination of Degan's body, had May 5, witness described a dozen or more wounds, the one which occasioned death being in the left thigh. It was caused by a piece of lead, which severed the fremeral artery and tore apart the muscles of the thigh. Witness identified an irregularly shaped piece of metal, more than an inch square by a quarter of an inch thick, which was submitted in evidence as the missile taken from the wound. Nine other wounds, which witness characterized as "explosive marks," were found on ic s, besides other marks on face and body. Officer John Smith was then put on the stand. He said he visited the Norbes house on the 7th of May, and found there a revolver, breech loading gan, sword and red flag, Five channels of the revolver were empty. The state here announced its case as closed with the examplion of some translated articles from the Arbeiter-Zeitang, which would not be ready till to morrow marning. As the defense was not willing to open its case till the other side had linished, court adjourned.