THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1886. NUMBER 160

NOT SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.

Suspended District Attorney Stone Applies For Reinstatement But Gets Left.

HIS CASE SIMILAR TO BENTON'S

President Cleveland Declares the Republican an Offensive Partisan On the Same Grounds That the Democrat Was Forgiven.

No Republicans Need Apply.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The president makes public the following correspondence:

PITTSBURG, Nov. 18, 1886.—Hon. A. H. Garland, Attorney General—Sir: I have read the correspondence between the president and Hon. M. E. Benton, United States attorney, connected with his restoration to office, in which it appears that he was suspended from office for his apparent neglect of official duties in making campaign speeches. Presumably my suspension was ordered for the same reason. I desire, therefore, to state the facts in my case. I made but two speeches prior to the receipt of the order of suspension: one at Butler, in an adjoining county, on the evening of Oct. 1, and one at Kittanning, a town near Pittsburg, on the evening of Oct. 2. I did not leave Pittsburg for Butler until nearly 4 o'clock, Oct. 1, and returned on the morning of the 2d about 9 o'clock. I left Pittsburg for Kittanning Saturday, Oct. 2, about 5 o'clock p. m., and returned the same night. Upon both the above dates the United States courts here were not in session except a short time in the morning each day for ordinary business. I was in attendance upon the courts during their sittings and did not leave the city upon either occasion until long after the courts had adjourned. On October 18 the United States district court began its session at Pittsburg for the trial of jury causes, a petit and grand jury being in attendance. From October 2 until October 18 I was engaged in the preparation of causes for trial, and from October 18 until October 27, the date of the receipt of the order of suspension, I was engaged in the trial of these causes. Neither during this period, from October 2 to October 27, nor at any other time, did I in any particular neglect the duties of my office. These statements may be verified by inquiry of any officer of our courts. I feel it my duty after reading the correspondence of the president and Benton to state these facts in justice to myself, and respectfully request that this communication be referred to the president. I may also state that I did not think that making an occasional campaign speech to my neighbors, while not neglecting the duties of my office, would be a violation of the president's order of July 10, 1886. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. STONE.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 23.—Hon. A. H. Garland, Attorney General. Dear Sir:—I have read the letter of the 18th inst., written to you by William A. Stone, lately suspended from office as district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, and the subject matter to which it refers has received my careful consideration. I shall not impute to the writer any mischievous motive in his plainly erroneous assumption that his case and that of Benton, recently suspended and reinstated, rest upon the same state of facts, but prefer to regard his letter as containing the best statement possible upon the question of his reinstatement. You remember, of course, soon after the present administration was installed, and I think nearly a year and a half ago, I considered with you certain charges which had been preferred against Stone as a federal official. You remember, too, that the action that we then contemplated was withheld by reason of the excuses and explanations of his friends. These excuses and explanations induced me to believe that Stone's retention would insure the faithful performance of official duty, and that whatever offensive partisanship he might deem justifiable in other circumstances, he would, during his continuance in office at his request under an administration opposed to him in political creed and policy, content himself with the quiet and unobtrusive enjoyment of his political privileges. I certainly supposed that his sense of propriety would cause him to refrain from pursuing such a partisan course as would only offend and irritate the friends of the administration who insisted that he should not be retained in office, either because of his personal merit, or in adherance to the methods which for a long time prevailed in the distribution of federal offices. In the light of a better system, and without considering his political affiliations, Stone, when permitted to remain in office, became part of the business organization of the present administration, bound by every obligation of honor to assist, within his sphere, in its successful operation. This obligation involved not only a proper performance of official duty, but certain good faith and fidelity, which, while not exacting the least sacrifice of political principle, forbade active participation in partisan demonstrations of a pronounced type, undertaken for the purpose of advancing partisan interests, and conducted upon the avowed theory that the administration of the government was not entitled to the confidence and respect of the people. There is no dispute whatever concerning the fact that Stone did join others who were campaigning the state of Pennsylvania in opposition to the administration. It appears, too, that he was active and prominent with noisy enthusiasm in attendance upon at least two large public meetings; his speech was largely devoted to abuse and misrepresentation of the administration; that he approved all this and actually addressed meetings himself in somewhat the same strain; that he attended such meetings away from his home for the purpose of making such addresses; and that he was advertised as one of the speakers at each of said meetings. I shall accept as true the statement of Stone that the time spent by him in thus demonstrating his willingness to hold a profitable office at the hands of an administration which he endeavored to discredit with the people, and which had justly overlooked his previous offenses, did not rest in neglect of ordinary official duties, but his conduct has brought to light such an unfriendliness toward the administration which he pretends to serve, and of which he is nominally a part, and such consequent lack of loyal interest in its success, that the safest and surest guaranty of his faithful service is, in my opinion, entirely wanting. His course in itself is such as should not have been entered upon while maintaining official relations to the administration. It also renews and revives, with unmistakable interpretation of their character and intent, the charges of offensive partisanship heretofore made, and up to this time held in abeyance. Stone and others of like disposition are not to suppose that party lines are so far obliterated that the administration of the government is to be trusted, in places high or low, to those who aggressively and constantly endeavor, unfairly, to destroy the confidence of the people in the party responsible for such administration. While vicious partisan methods should not be allowed for partisan purposes to degrade or injure the public service, it is my belief that nothing tends so much to discredit our efforts in the interest of such service, to treat fairly and generously the official incumbency of political opponents, as conduct such as is here disclosed. The people of this country certainly do not require the best results of administrative endeavor to be reached with such agencies as these. Upon full consideration of all I have before me, I am constrained to decline the application of Stone for his reinstatement. I enclose his letter with this, and desire you to acquaint him with my decision. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

GARLAND TO STONE.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Hon. William A. Stone, Pittsburg.—Sir: I am directed by the president to say to you that after consideration of your letter of the 18th inst he will not revoke or change the order heretofore made suspending you as district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania. Very respectfully,

A. H. GARLAND, Attorney General.

Too Much Kentucky Whisky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 24.—In an article which the Louisville Courier-Journal will publish, letters from 220 registered distilleries, it is shown that there is a surplus of the Kentucky product amounting to 3,000,000 gallons, and that the production shall be cut down 6,000,000 gallons from that now proposed.

THEY DISAGREED.

Strange Action of the New York Boodler's Jury.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—At 11:40 the jury in the McQuade case came into the room, and Foreman Lynn stated they had not agreed upon a verdict, adding, "We have remained the same since 12 o'clock Monday night." Recorder Smyth said he did not think it was worth while to keep the jury longer, and asked the district attorney for his opinion. Martine thought if the status of the jury remained unchanged since 12 o'clock Monday night, they had better be discharged. The recorder thereupon discharged the jury. Martine then addressed the court. He felt he had performed his whole duty in the matter, and his assistants had worked manfully. They had presented the full case, and he was at a loss to understand how the jury or any body could fail to agree upon some verdict. He felt the result of this trial was a public calamity, and the case should be called for a speedy re-trial. He therefore moved for a new trial Monday next. Newcombe thought he needed more time for a new trial. The recorder thought that the lawyers had ample preparations, and he therefore granted the motion for a new trial, to begin Monday next at 11 a. m.

To the general surprise it was learned that the first ballot taken by the jury at midnight Monday had stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction. There were only three ballots after that, all of which stood the same. The three who held out for conviction were Lounsberry, Dougherty and Fry, all of whom are commercial men. The scene about the court house was one of excitement, and the reception of the announcement of the status of the jury was anything but flattering to the nine who could not see conviction in the evidence. The general expression has been, since the close of the evidence, that the only hope for McQuade was that the sympathy of some juror had been worked on by Newcombe's plea for his wife and children, or that some juror, disgusted and distrustful of informers, (Fuilgraff and Duffy) had entirely disregarded their evidence, or, that some juror, hopeful that his act would produce recompence, would disregard his oath and vote without regard to evidence. McQuade was remanded to the Tombs.

It is rumored that the jury was tampered with, but the authorities do not credit the rumor.

Trial of Rioters.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 24.—The trial of eleven defendants charged with rioting at Milwaukee garden, May 5 last, in defiance of Mayor Wallber's proclamation, proclaiming against unlawful assemblages, is now fairly under way. Yesterday afternoon and this morning a large number of witnesses, principally police officers, were introduced by the prosecution. They all gave testimony of a damaging character against the defendants. More witnesses were produced by the district attorney when Judge Sloan interposed and said it would be only wasting time to swear any more men. He said the prosecution had already proven their case and it now remained for the defense to present their side. Counsel for the defense objected to the judge's summary manner of doing things when the latter told them the state had made out a good case and he would charge the jury accordingly on the evidence thus far given. He said they had a right to appeal if dissatisfied with his ruling. Council for the defense then stated they would endeavor to prove this afternoon that the defendants were peaceable citizens and had merely assembled at the Milwaukee garden out of curiosity. Witnesses for the defense are being examined this afternoon. Among those who were placed on the stand this morning was Mayor Wallber. He testified to the issuance of the law and order proclamation and to having visited the Milwaukee garden the day of the riot. Incidentally, the mayor said he had never turned over the city to the state authorities.

Cattle King Swan's Bad Spec.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A. H. Swan, the big cattleman, is said to have been very neatly taken in by a well known Chicagoan who is now in Europe. This latter gentleman—a member, by the by, of all the clubs here—went to Europe to sell cattle ranches to rich aristocrats of England and the continent. He cabled Swan, one of whose ranches he had, that he had the property sold for a splendid price, and he gave in detail the way in which payments were to be made. Swan had some partners in this venture, and as soon as he got this cable he skurried around and bought out on liberal terms his partners' interest. It turns out now that the Chicago man wasn't as straight as he should have been. The first payment was not made, and when called on for explanation, the well known club man said, rather weakly, that the trade had fallen through. This left the millionaire cattleman in a bad way. He had shouldered his partners' interests and had gotten left. But Swan was only one of the men taken in and done for by this elegant Chicagoan.

Blaine Snubs Edmunds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The World is making a great ado over its report that Blaine neglected to take Senator Edmunds' proffered hand when they met by accident at Arthur's funeral. It says that when Blaine appeared in the parlor of Arthur's house, Edmunds rose and said, "Good morning, Mr. Blaine," and offered his hand. Without a show of recognition, Blaine passed him by to shake hands with Colonel McMichael. Edmunds appeared surprised. Blaine expressed regret at the occurrence, and shortly after left the house. With this story as a basis the World has interviews with several republicans, not known as admirers of Blaine. Both Blaine and Edmunds refused to discuss the matter with the reporters.

No More Puts and Calls.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Members of the board of trade, who have heretofore been trading in "puts" and "calls" can go home and give thanks tomorrow for privileges which they have heretofore enjoyed, but will have to console themselves by reflecting that the time for indulging is past. Secretary Stone, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the directors yesterday, announced that after the 25th inst. trading in puts and calls by members would be prohibited, and all violators punished under the rules of the board. The rules provide suspension or expulsion, at the discretion of the directory.

Feeding the Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—In his annual report to the secretary of war General MacFeely, commissary general of subsistence, says his bureau expended $3,155,000 during the last fiscal year, leaving a balance of $609,000. The average contract price of fresh beef during the year was 8.58, as against 9.15 cents the preceding year. Subsistence supplies amounting in value to $40,828 were transferred to the interior department during the year for the maintenance of the Indians. The general recommends that congress be urged to provide for the enlistment of one cook to each troop, battery, company and depot of recruits, and a cook and baker for each garrisoned post.

Fatal Railroad Wreck.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—An accident occurred on the Northwestern railroad, west of Maywood, near this city, between 5 and 6 this morning. A series of cattle trains bound for Chicago held the tracks near the point mentioned. The forward train was broken in two and before the sections could be recoupled the rear portion was overtaken and run into by the second train. The caboose and two cars were smashed into splinters and R. G. Paul, a drover, was killed. The engineer and fireman escaped by jumping from the engine. The wreck was bathed in the blood of a number of steers killed.

Old Wheeler Bailed.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 24.—Wheeler, the old miser who was bound over to the common pleas court yesterday without bail for murdering his wife, was released to-day on $20,000 bail by Judge McKinney.

VAN WYCK'S PLAIN TRUTHS.

His Position as a Republican in the Senate Clearly Defined.

WHY THE ISSUE IS BROUGHT UP.

Bold and Unjust Decision of the Police Commissioners on the Recent Scandal—Other Affairs at Washington.

Nebraska's Senior Senator Talks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—This evening's Critic publishes a talk with Senator Van Wyck on the senatorial outlook in Nebraska, in which he says: "Only the outposts have been captured and we are still on the picket lines as far as the senatorial contest is concerned. The preliminary battles have been well fought, the verdict of the people secured, the election of a republican legislature accomplished, and I have settled down in Washington and will watch the rest of the contest at long range and very cheerfully. Everything looks hopeful, but there is still a battle to be fought, and the opposition is determined and influential. It is rather premature for me to discuss what my course would be in a closely divided senate. It would be what it has always been. I have no apologies to make, no reforms to promise, no excuses to plead. I guess I have been a good enough republican for the mass of the republican voters, and I expect always to be so. Questions raised as to my partisan fidelity are not sincere. It is not for treason to party principles that I am arraigned in fact, but for treason against the rule of monopoly and corporation power. If I bowed to the money kings there would be no question as to my party fealty. A republican leader in the senate can refuse to raise his voice in behalf of a republican candidate for the presidency for fear he would have to say uncomplimentary things. That implies no lack of party loyalty, but simply shows that this good senator, like Washington, cannot tell a lie. Departures from party lines, far greater than I have ever made, go unrebuked. I am a good enough republican for the masses, but as I incur the opposition of the monopolies and moneyed interests it is easy enough to question my political integrity when they want to pull me down. Blaine and Randall can make the same speeches in Pennsylvania, Atlantic coast republicans can assail a republican for treason who don't accept all their doctrines of finance and tariff and everything else, but this dissent don't throw any doubt upon their republicanism farther west. I am denounced as unfaithful to my party for advocating free lumber, but republicans in my part of the country don't think that unrepublican. They are trying to use this party question against me in my own state. They are saying that it is plain to see why the democrats want Van Wyck when the senate is close because they rely on him for help. This plea is not sincere. They know that I am a good enough republican according to any standard that could be applied in the senate. They know that I am not on the fence. They know what I have done, and they can infer what I would do. My course in a new senate would be what my course in the senate has always been, and nobody that was honest and untrammeled by corporation influence and monopolists' money need complain or have apprehension as to my actions."

SCANDALOUS POLICE DECISION.

The commissioners rendered their decision to-day on the police investigation. It is characterized as the boldest piece of injustice ever perpetrated on the public. Some time ago Lieutenant Arnold claimed that his chief, Major Walker, during a conversation with the lieutenants, instructed them to look after congressmen, and should they discover anything crooked as regards their habits, to report to him. Arnold spoke of this to his sergeant, but enjoined secrecy, which the latter did not heed. The story came out and an investigation was ordered. Walker and three or four lieutenants swore that no such suggestion was made. Arnold and another lieutenant, who had heretofore been regarded as enemies, testiged that such an order was promulgated. There were other minor facts, but the case hinged on the lieutenant's testimony alone. The commissioners' report dismisses Arnold and accepts Walker's resignation. This is a curious state of affairs, for it is very obvious that either one or the other should be exonerated, whereas the prosecuting witness and defendant are both convicted. They also state in the report that Arnold was guilty of misrepresenting public men. This goes entirely out of the record, which is not probatable at law. The fact is that he misrepresented no one, only told the truth as to a noted statesman, who was known to have stayed in a house of ill repute for two weeks. The commissioners also suspended Lieutenant Kelly for three months for false swearing. This is considered ridiculous, for Kelly swore to the same facts as did Arnold. A resolution of inquiry will be introduced by Congressman Aams, of New York, when the house meets. The lawyers all agree that it is the most abominable decision that ever came under their notice, and that there was no evidence on the face of the record to warrant the dismissal of Lieutenant Arnold. It is said the commissioners submitted their report to the president, who approved before making it public.

CLEVELAND ON THE INDIAN.

President Cleveland is opposed, or at least questions, the policy of alloting lands in severalty to Indians. Dr. T. A. Bland, editor of the Council Fire, will, with authority, this week quote the president as saying on this subject: "It is the wish of this administration that a correct Indian policy should prevail—a policy which shall, as rapidly as is safe, make Indians citizens with homes in severalty. But we must not go too fast on this. We are perplexed by the fact that friends of the Indians do not agree on this vital question. I have been visited by committees of associations who urge the immediate division of Indian lands and the opening of Indian reservations to settlement by the whites. I said to one committee who called upon me that if the reservations were opened the worst and not the best class of our people would rush in. I want honest and efficient agents in the Indian service, but when I remove a corrupt agent, committees come down upon me, protest against and denounce me for it."

We said: "Red Cloud and his people are much pleased with their new agent, Colonel Gallagher, of Indiana."

"Yes: I have heard so," he responded, "and I earnestly hope that he may do his duty faithfully, for if he fails us I don't know what to do. He has a good opportunity to make a noble record. I hope he may do so. If I could get good agents for all the Indians, men of ability, honesty, and an earnest desire to do right by the Indians and advance them as rapidly as possible in christian civilization, I should have no fears of success. Friends of the Indians do not help me in this matter. I wish they would. The pay of Indian agents is so small that men who are qualified for the position must go into the work in a spirit of sacrifice if they go at all."

POSTAL CHANGES.

The following Iowa postmasters were appointed to-day: T. J. Montgomery, Camp, Polk county, vice K. Vanhorn, resigned; Samuel Burgess, Medora, Carroll county, vice Maggie Robertson, resigned.

Oliver P. Kibben has been commissioned postmaster at Curtis, Neb.

After December 1 service on the star mail route from Fairfield to Richland, Ia., will be curtailed to omit Richland, and end at Baker, decreasing the distance six miles.

New United States Map.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The commissioner general of the land office has sent to the officers of the senate and house of representatives copies of a map of the United States recently prepared under the direction of the general land office. Each senator will receive for distribution about thirty copies, and each representative about ten copies.

Nebraska and Iowa Weather.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Fair and warmer weather.

PREPARING FOR ATTACK.

Batoum's Defenses Being Strengthened in Case Russia Moves.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—I have just had an interview with Captain Kane, British naval attache, who has arrived from a tour of observation round the Black Sea. He has seen nothing to warrant the assumption that Russia is meditating any immediate hostile action. Russian officers, however, speak openly of an advance to be made on the Bosphorus when the iron clad fleet is ready. Captain Kane does not consider Russia's naval position in these waters formidable. Great preparations for defense are going on at Batoum. The large fort at the entrance is being extended in order to mount six heavy guns in addition to the present armament. A new battery on the northeast side of the bay has been begun. Earth works have also been run up along the shore to the westward, so as to prevent any hostile landing between Batoum and the Chorue river, which forms a strong barrier in that direction. Russia will force events when she is ready, at the first favorable opportunity, but this will not come before next year.

The Bulgarian Question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.—General Kaulbars will instruct Nelidoff, Russian ambassador here, in all details of the Bulgarian situation and will guide him in regard to the election of the new prince of Bulgaria. Nelidoff has not yet received authority from his government to raise the question of eventual Russian occupation of Bulgaria. The Turkish government continues to sent war materials to Adrianople and to strengthen the fortifications of the Dardinelles.

Stanley's Latest Scheme.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Previous to his departure for America, Henry M. Stanley expressed a willingness to undertake the command of a non-military expedition from East Africa to Uganda and endeavor to induce the king of that country to relieve Emin Bey, the German, who with 3,000 Egyptians was at last accounts holding Wady Halfa against the hostile chief. Stanley promised to place his services gratuitously at the disposal of the British government and without entailing upon them any responsibility for the safety of his person. The scheme has been submitted to the foreign secretary.

A Chicago Lawyer in Newgate.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The trial of Harris, alias Orson, Smith, Skinner and other names, who was arrested October 19th on the charge of defrauding Harris, Farquhar & Co., bankers, of £200, by means of a forged letter of credit from a Chicago bank, resulted in the prisoner's conviction and sentence to five years' penal servitude. The man's real name is Skinner. He is a lawyer, and it is said was a prominent practitioner at the criminal bar in Chicago.

The Dutch in Distress.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The Cologne Gazette has a letter from Singapore saying that the Dutch have met with severe reverses in Achien and are now obliged to act strictly on the defensive. Their sufferings from disease are described as intense. Achinese pirates, it is stated, have smuggled in a supply of arms and have opened a regular siege on the Dutch coast.

Reducing French Estimates.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—In the chamber of deputies to-day M. Sadi Carnot, minister of finance, refused to agree to the reduction of 600,000 francs on the credit for the finance ministry. A division was taken and the reduction was approved by a vote of 411 against 99. The result was announced amid intense excitement.

Italy Will Submit.

ROME, Nov. 24.—In a letter to the Russian government under date of November 15, Count di Robilant promises that if all the other powers will accept the Russian candidate for the Bulgarian throne, Italy will also give her approval, but he insists that the candidate should be proclaimed by the sobranje.

Torpedo Boats for Italy.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Italian government has given orders to a German builder at Elbing for the construction of ten torpedo boats.

Waiting for the Verdict.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—A special to the Inter-Ocean from Bloomington, Ill., says: "Captain Black, one of the attorneys for the anarchists, mysteriously disappeared from Bloomington this morning and as mysteriously reappeared in the city this afternoon. He would give no information as to where he had been, but quietly joined his associate lawyers in their weary, silent watch for a decision from Chief Justice Scott upon the application for a supersedeas in behalf of the condemned men. Nothwithstanding Captain Black's reticence it is learned that he secretly secured a carriage and, driving into the country, boarded the train that left Bloomington at 2:16, a. m., for Ottawa. There he visited the clerk of the Illinois supreme court and made arrangements with that official to be on hand all day Thanksgiving, so that should a supersedeas be granted by to-morrow, the clerk would be in readiness to take the further steps necessary to stay the execution.

Reed's Defalcation Growing.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—It is stated that expert examinations of Reed's accounts have already brought to light proof of more extensive crookedness than was at first believed. The fact that he had been using the surplus of the road for private speculation seems to have been estaolished, and it has been discovered that he had given notes upon the company for considerable sums. One for $2,500 has turned up, and the company has advertised for all notes against them. At the present time the officers of the road are all at sea as regards the full extent of Reed's defalcation, the amount now being placed at from $250,000 to $300,000.

Important Railroad Decision.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 24.—In the United States circuit court, yesterday, Judge Brown presiding, the application of C. H. Venner for a restraining order to prevent the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company from extending its line to Chicago and also to enjoin it from guaranteeing the bonds of the Atlantic & Pacific company was argued. The court refused to grant the restraining order as to the Chicago line, and informed counsel that no further argument need be made on the subject. This morning he also decided the Atlantic & Pacific case in favor of the company, refusing to grant the restraining order.

Ex-President Arthur's Will.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Counsel for the executors of the will of the late Chester A. Arthur to-day procured an order from Judge Bookstaver, of the court of common pleas, for the issuance of citation for probate of the will, made returnable one week from Saturday. The ex-president's will was executed March 8, 1886. It was witnessed by Rastus S. Ransom, James C. Reed and James S. Briggs. It states that the heirs and next of kin are Chester Allan Arthur and Ellen Herndon Arthur. Mrs. McElroy is said to have been appointed guardian of the daughter. The will has not been filed.

Famous Indian Chiefs Drowned.

BISMARCK, Dak., Nov. 24—It is reported here that seven Indians, Big Thunder, the Crow chief, among the number, were drowned while attempting to cross the Missouri river at a point about ten miles north of here. Big Thunder was one of the most famous chiefs of the Crow nation, and his son, White Eagle, is said to have been with the party when the accident occurred. The Indians were crossing to join a band of their tribe which started out to wreak vengeance on the Sioux who killed a number of Crows several days ago.

MINISTER MANNING'S SPREE.

He Falls By the Same Old Bottle That Sedgwick Hugged.

THE AMERICAN COLONY SICK.

Mexican Hospitality Too Much For the Man From Louisiana and a Four Days' Drunk Follows a Dinner.

A Sequel to the Sedgwick Scandal.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Times this morning prints the following special from the City of Mexico: The American colony in this city is profoundly agitated and worked by an affair which became public to-day and which touches American pride to a degree even surpassing the Sedgwick affair. This story in brief is to the effect that the new American minister, Hon. Thomas H. Manning, of Louisiana, has fallen a victim to the relentless enemy of Mr. Sedgwick. Just how the full particulars have become so thoroughly known does not appear for the reason that no one desires to assume the responsibility of first making known the condition of the minister. Last Thursday afternoon Mr. Manning attended a dinner given in his honor by M. L. Guirard, one of the leading members of the American colony, and son-in-law to the late Minister Morgan. Guirard is a Louisiana Frenchman and at present holds the responsible position of general manager of the Mexican Telephone company. Many of the most distinguished Mexican politicians and bankers were present at the banquet to meet the new minister. At the conclusion of the banquet Judge Manning repaired to his rooms and was not again seen on the street until to-day. Friday, Saturday and Sunday Judge Manning was reported by the secretary of the legation and others as being ill and confined to his room. It is now stated, however, that the distinguished gentleman, during the four entire days following the banquet, was in a frenzied state and continued to indulge so freely that his secretary and the interpreter could make him realize what he was doing. Yesterday rumors of his condition began to leak out, it is thought through servants, and possibly through the interpreter. The secretary of the legation called on an old member of the American colony and together they finally succeeded, by a liberal use of medicines, in bringing the minister to realize his situation. As soon as Manning realized what had transpired his secretary visited the newspaper offices and correspondents and tried to induce them to say nothing about the matter. The secretary made his rounds yesterday (Monday afternoon) but met with such poor success that he advised Manning to call in a more experienced friend, who knew the newspaper men. This gentleman, who is an American, labored hard to suppress mention of the affair and succeeded for the time being, by making strange pledges in the name of Judge Manning that the occurrence would not be repeated. Owing to the fact that the minister's wife and daughter were due to arrive by this morning's train, they suppressed the story provided the matter did not become notorious through the city when further attempts at concealment would be impossible. This arrangement was made last evening, but to-day the matter has become so thoroughly spread over the city that the correspondents considered themselves released from their agreement to withhold it from the American papers, especially as telegrams had been received meantime from papers in the United States, showing they had cognizance through the same source of the affair. Judge Manning sent word that he had determined to face the music, and had already cabled Secretary Bayard the whole truth and would abide the result. The minister feels his position keenly. His estimable wife and daughter arrived to-day, and the news was told them by the judge himself. Guirard, the person at whose table the banquet occurred, is the some person who introduced Envoy Sedwick to the members of the famous jockey club. It is thought on all sides that the unfortunate event will in all probability lead to the early resignation of Minister Manning.

Western Passenger Association.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—At a meeting of the Western passenger association to-day an agreement was reached upon the issue of thousand mile tickets. A strict definition of the manufacturing and commercial firms to whom they are to be sold was agreed upon, and also that the signature of the buyer must be attached in the presence of the company's agent. There were some minor differences regarding the payment of commissions and the restrictions to be placed upon the issue of tickets by connecting roads, but no disputes which will prevent the formation of a pool. General Manager Talmage of the Wabash not having been heard from on the question of the method of dividing percentages, an adjournment was taken until Tuesday next.

Appraisng Quarantined Cattle.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—One hundred and twenty-five head of quarantined cattle at the Harvey farm, where pleuro-pneumonia in this vicinity first made its appearance, were appraised to-day by the state live stock commissioners at $32 per head average. Owners of the cattle at the Phoenix distillery have been threatening the commissioners with legal proceedings for having appraised their cattle at only $23 per head, and this afternoon the commissioners offered to let them do their own slaughtering and market the beef, the state agreeing to pay $4 per head for the service, and permit the owners to secure whatever in addition the cattle would bring. The offer was declined.

A Railroad Changes Hands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The entire capital stock of the South Pacific Coast railroad, between San Francisco and Santa Cruz, a distance of eighty miles, was to-day transferred to the Southern Pacific company and Pacific Improvement company. The transfer placed the two latter companies in immediate possession. The amount paid cannot be learned, but it is believed to be between $4,000,000 and $6,000,000. The Southern Pacific company purchased the property which appertains to the railroad and its operation. It is stated that no change in the management of the South Pacific Coast railroad will be made at present.

Incidents of Dakota's Blizzard.

BISMARCK, Dak., Nov. 24.—All efforts to find Scott, the stage driver, who was caught in the blizzard of Monday, have been futile. He is now nearly forty hours late, and it is believed that he perished. At noon yesterday Mail Carrier Yates started out with a driver and attendant to look for Scott. There are also reports that several miners at Sims were frozen during the blizzard. A German woman and three children escaped death by sitting quietly in a depression of earth and allowing the snow to form a wall of protection about them. A large force of men are now at work clearing the railroad tracks and wagon roads.

The Utah Midland Incorporated.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 24.—Articles of incorporation of the Utah Midland railroad were filed with the secretary of the territory to-day; capital, $5,000,000, 10 per cent. paid in. The incorporators are some of the best known men in the territory, including Governor West, ex-Governor Murray, John Lawrence, W. S. McCormick, J. H. Auerbach, P. H. Lannan, of Salisburg; H. W. Lawrence, G. H. Erb, John A. Grossbeck.

Gore Quits the Chicagos.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The Chicago base ball club next season will not have the services of George F. Gore, the well known center fielder. He was released this evening by President Spaulding at his own request, and will go to New York to play with that club. The reasons for the change have not been made public. Spaulding expresses himself confident that Kelley will play with the Chicagos.

THE NEW NAVY.

Bids For Constructing the Vessels Opened and Examined.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24. — About three dozen gentlemen assembled in the office of the secretary of the navy to-day to witness the opening of proposals for the construction of the three cruisers, Newark, Baltimore and Charleston, and two gun boats. Secretary Whitney read the bids as follows:

Cruiser No. 1, 4,000 tons, complete: Harlan & Hollingsworth company, Wilmington, Del., $1,224,000; Union Iron works, of San Francisco, $1,132,000; Cromp & Sons, of Philadelphia, (under special bid providing for the use of engines of his own design), $1,198,000.

Cruiser No. 2, complete, according to department design: Cromp & Sons, $1,055,000; Union Iron Works, $1,017,500; special bids providing for the construction of the engines of the vessel after their own designs were put in by the Harlan & Hollingsworth company at $1,100,040, and by Cromp & Sons at $1,050,000.

Cruiser No. 3, complete, according to department specifications: Cromp & Sons, $1,325,000; Union Iron works, $1,348,000; Harlan & Hollingsworth company, under special bid, using their own engine designs, $1,192,000.

Gunboat No. 1, complete, according to department designs: Charles Reeder & Son, Baltimore, $405,000; Columbian Iron works and Dry Dock company, of Baltimore, $499,720; Cromp & Sons, special bid, using their own engine designs, $455,000; Charles Reeder & Sons submit special bid for machinery alone at $185,000.

Gunboat No. 2, complete: Only one bid, the Columbian works at $247,000. For supplying the engines and machinery for this boat Charles Reeder & Sons bid $95,000 and A. J. Rumsey & Sons, Baltimore, $89,000.

The awards will not be made for some days. Secretary Whitney said he was well satisfied, except with reference to cruiser No. 1, for which no bid had been received within the limit of congress for the outside cost of the boat. The only solicitude he ever had arose from the fact that the conditions imposed upon bidders in the way of speed of ships was much more exacting than ever before. He feared the limit fixed for the cost of the ship would be exceeded on the three large boats and on No 1 gunboat. "We shall be able," he continued, "to let all but the 4,000-ton ship to responsible parties within the limits fixed." The secretary added that the bids were only about 15 per cent higher than those of vessels of similar size and character constructed abroad, which he considered a favorable showing.

The Navy's Cost.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The gross amount of estimates for the different navy yards and stations, as shown by the annual report of Rear Admiral Harmony, is $7,380,020, made up of the following items: Improvements, $5,498,939; general maintenance, $474,905; repairs and preservation, $1,240,075; naval asylum, $87,611; civil establishments, $78,501.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Baker & Clark, wholesale grocers, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to Clarence F. Birdseye, with preferences amounting to $185,000.

The firm has been existence over thirty-five years and always had a large business. Baker, one of the firm, said that if time was granted the firm could pay 100 cents on the dollar. He said his liabilities would not exceed $188,000, while the assets would reach $189,000. Most of the creditors are inclined to give the firm time.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—At the close of business to-day at the stock exchange D. A. Ball, the New York member of the Boston firm of F. R. Morse & Co., announced the failure of his firm. The failure is said to be caused by the discovery of irregularities by the senior member in Boston. Ball has little or no liabilities outstanding on the stock exchange.

The Storm's Victims.

DETROIT, Nov. 24.—A special to the Free Press from Frankfort, Mich., says: George Loud, owner of the lost barges, and Henry Comfrey, brother of a lost sailor, are here. They recovered two bodies—the cook, John Davison, and Thomas Walters, both of Port Huron. William Conners, of Sand Beach, was buried here yesterday. The propeller Manistique left for the straits to tow the C. B. Jones to Chicago.

Struck by a Train.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Jerry Calahan, his wife and son, aged twelve, and Mrs. Foley of Lafayette, N. Y., were struck by a train here on the Oswego & Syracuse railroad this afternoon. They were driving home from the city. Mrs. Calahan and her son were instantly killed and Mr. Calahan and Mrs. Foley fatally injured.

Double Tragedy at Wichita.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 24.—An aged man named Jefferson Bromley, who kept a rail road boarding house on Water street, this city, about noon to-day, as the result of a quarrel, shot his wife and then killed himself. It is said they quarrelled often and bitterly.

A Missing Schooner.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 24.—The schooner Annie B. Hoffses, with a crew of six men, left Mobile, Ala., forty-seven days ago with lumber for this port. She has not been spoken since, and is thought to have foundered.

Negro Rapist Lynched.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 24.—The Advertiser's Randolph, Ala., special says: John Davis, a negro, who outraged a white woman near that place a few days ago, was lynched last night.

Students' Thanksgiving Celebration.

Miss Greenlee, principal of the Leavenworth school, introduced a pleasing feature yesterday in the form of a Thanksgiving closing service, by the pupils of the 7 A and 6 B grades. The services were of an unusually interesting nature, conducive of benefit to those who participated in the programme as well as to the pleasure of the spectators. The response of parents to the invitation to be present was not very flattering. The following programme was successfully presented:

PROGRAMME.

Song—"America" ..... By the School
Instrumental Duet ..... Lulu Hornberger, Mabel Eaton
Origin of Thanksgiving ..... Luther Leisenring
Selected Reading ..... Inez Alvison
Story of Miles Standish ..... By the School
Song—"Annie Laurie," ..... By the School
Paper, The Pilgrims ..... Fred John
A Story of Virginia ..... Stella Harmon
Paper, Landing of the Pilgrims ..... Lida Loring
Paper, Smith's Adventures ..... Jennie Donaldson
Music, instrumental ..... Lovis Treitsche
Recitation—"Thinking It Over," ..... Charlie Bullock
Story, The Day Before Thanksgiving ..... Julia Davis
Paper, Voyage of the Pilgrims ..... Maggie O'Toole
Song—"Auld Lang Syne" ..... By the School
Paper, Early Colonial Days ..... Frank Templeton
Paper, The Pilgrim Fathers ..... Willie Buehler
Instrumental Duet ..... Lulu Hornberger, Ida Brown
Song—"Home, Sweet Home" ..... By the School

Licensed to Wed.

Judge McCulloch issued marriage licenses yesterday to the following parties:

Name.	Residence.	Age.
N. C. Thompson	Omaha	22
Karen Anderson	Omaha	23
Albert Kuca	Omaha	24
Mary Hawse	Omaha	24
John W. Sullivan	Rawlins, Wyo	23
Maggie Brausfield	Louisville, Ky	20
W. H. Hill	Omaha	31
Edna Carson	Omaha	23
James M. Gordon	Carson, Ia	29
Laura Hulton	Randolph	19
Geo. Jay	Shenandoah, Ia	23
Gertrude Smith	Omaha	24

STRIKING FOR BEEFSTEAK.

Chicago Capitalists Planning for a Meat Highway to Omaha