THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1886. NUMBER 168.

WITH SUSPICIOUS UNANIMITY

Washington Papers Tell Why Cleveland Purchased "Pretty Prospect."

THE INDIAN SUPPLY DEPOT.

New York Endeavoring to Retain It, With the Chances in Favor of Omaha—Commissioner Glover to Be Investigated.

Cleveland's Contribution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—With a unanimity that arouses suspicion of preparation at the white house all of the local papers to-day publish very lengthy statements showing President Cleveland's connection with the purchase of his country place. The bent of it is to show that he was not a party to enchreing the real estate agent out of his commissions and it is in the form of an interview, etc., with Green, the recent owner of "Oak View." It is the first elaborate and authenticated defense of the president on this subject and shows that that official is aroused. The tenor of the articles and something of their uniform character can be seen by the head lines of two of them. One is headed thus: "All About Oak View. The True Story of the President's Purchase. O. C. Green's Statement. A Sure and Legitimate Transaction From Beginning to End." The other has these lines: "The Purchase of Oak View. A Plain Straightforward History of the Whole Transaction. The President's Search For a Quiet, Elevated and Inexpensive Country Place. Oak View Meets the Requirements." As a thorough refutation of the slanders connecting the president and the District commissioner with the syndicate interest, a statement was prepared in Newspaper Row showing the interest the newspaper correspondents have in dealing with this subject, and giving the lie to the assertion that they are blackmails. It shows that upwards of twenty-five of the correspondents pay taxes on real estate in the District of Columbia, nearly all paying over $100 a year and several twice that amount; that combined they pay more taxes into the District treasury than the president, District commissioner and police officers, some of them paying twice as much as the president.

NEW YORK STIRRED UP.

New York is becoming alarmed over the prospects of removing the depot of Indian supplies from that city to Omaha or some other western point. A delegation from the New York board of trade and transportation has laid before Secretary Lamar an elaborate communication on the subject, showing the advantages in retaining it where it now is. It is claimed that New York is the headquarters for Indian supplies; that most of them are either manufactured there or come there before they reach consumers, and that, therefore, it is the best market for the government and one that must be patronized in any event. The Omaha delegation, expected here early next week, is anticipated with genuine interest at the Indian office. The impression at the interior department seems to be that Omaha has a good chance of being successful if the depot is removed.

GLOVER TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The secretary of the interior has addressed a communication of recommendation to the commissioner of the general land office recommending an investigation of the alleged conduct of C. R. Glover, of Long Pine, Brown county, Nebraska, in affixing his signature and seal as United States commissioner to timber culture affidavits in which alleged entries in the Valentine district were made when the entrymen were not before him at the time of such official attestations, the entrymen being in Illinois. The secretary recommends that the department of justice take action to investigate.

WASHINGTON FULL OF SCANDAL.

There has been enough scandal in Washington during the last two or three days in connection with the real estate deals and the police investigations to fill all the newspapers of the country. A very large portion of this, except being extremely interesting, is unfit for publication—unfit because it is so highly sensational as to be almost improbable in truth. There is but one theme of conversation, among politicians, statesmen and residents here, and that is this real estate business, the police investigation and the interest the president is now taking in it all. Although the statement made that the president would institute a private investigation of the case to ascertain just who was interested in these real estate deals has been denied here at the white house, it is true, nevertheless, that Mr. Cleveland is looking into the matter. The charges made that the three commissioners of the District have an interest in the real estate speculation and that they have interested an influential gentleman at the white house in whom the president takes the liveliest interest, has been told to the president by a board of gentlemen in the plainest manner possible so that there could be no misunderstanding as to the condition of the affairs. It would be crediting the president with the most intense stupidity to say that he was not looking into the truth of the reports. Whatever of doubt there may be have been a week ago as to an investigation of the police and real estate matters, it has entirely disappeared, and there is but one point at present; it is that congress will begin an investigation, probably at both ends of the capital before the holidays.

The removal of Major Walker and Lieutenant Arnold complicates this scandal and makes the congressional investigation possess many possibilities. Both of these men are now arrayed against the District commissioners, and both will be prosecuting witnesses, whereas on the recent trial neither implicated any official above them. There are predictions that Major Walker will try and show a direct connection between the commissioners and the real estate syndicate, and to show that he did not originate the suggestion made to Arnold that congressmen should be spotted for the purpose of influencing them in future legislation. A congressional investigation will undoubtedly involve many important facts which a police investigation and a common court trial could not bring out because the former is negatively more potent than the latter's direct authority.

If one is to judge by what he hears from representatives and senators, there will be a scrambling in both ends of the capitol next week for the precedents of introducing resolutions creating investigation into the police and real estate transactions in the District. The chief magistrate is reported to have said to a number of his congressional friends that he hoped no stone would be left unturned for the deep probing of this question; that he did not desire any smoke of a scandalous character to be hovering about the white house, the offices of the District commissioners and superintendent of police, or any other federal guardian.

OF INTEREST TO POSTMASTERS.

In its annual report Postmaster General Vilas calls attention to a matter which has caused a good deal of comment among congressmen, and which will undoubtedly receive legislative action very soon. It is the matter of classification of postoffices and the allowances of those of the third class. Mr. Vilas thinks that the system which has been in practice for some time, by which third class postoffices are graded is very poor; also, that those of this rank should receive more financial assistance at the hands of the government. He recommends that officers of the third class, getting $3,500 a year or more, should be given buildings to be occupied solely for postoffice purposes, and that there should be additional clerical services. He recommends that such offices should be leased by the government and given allowances for fuel, light and clerical force to an amount not in excess of box rent and commission.

For several years congress has been practicing a kind of by-play or burlesque in the matter of providing buildings for third class postoffices. It has been making an appropriation for the leasing of buildings for these offices, which has been equal to about 5 per cent of the actual cost of buildings leased. The object in providing that buildings for third-class postoffices can be leased and making an appropriation so inadequate to the required amount, has been and is now for the purpose of encouraging rivalries in the small cities between localities and businesses, that the citizens, for the purpose of securing a location of the office, will contribute an amount sufficient to pay the rent. The operation of this despicable practice has been the leasing of buildings at nominal figures and leeching the citizens for the rent.

An officer at the postoffice department, who has much to do with leasing postoffice buildings, says that the government does not pay more than 15 per cent of the rent for buildings occupied by all postoffices of any other than the first-class, which are in the very largest cities. The consequence is that mercenary motives control the location of the postoffices of the second and third-class, whereas convenience to the patrons and fair business reasons generally should be the controlling spirit. Knowing then as well as it does, it is believed that congress will take the matter in hand and afford a remedy.

BENEDICT ON THE RACK.

A spirited investigation is to be made by the senate committee on printing into the discharges made by Public Printer Benedict before action is taken on that official's nomination. This work will be complicated. It will require inquiry as to motive for removal in the displacement of over 500 employes. Heretofore the public printer has been in the habit of carrying from the second or third month immediately preceding the meeting of congress several hundred extra printers to pay whom he had no money. On several occasions the printers have worked without any assurance of pay for several weeks, but they were of course confident that congress would do fair by them and appropriate money to pay them. It is true that the money set aside by congress to liquidate the expenses of the government printing office was so nearly expended that the public printer could not insure the wages of employes from the 1st of October to the end of the year, but there was all the work which he could do, and which must be done, spread out in the office, and the question arises now why did the government printer make this wholesale removal when work was to be done, in the face of the practice of his predecessor, unless it was to get rid of partisan employes, that partisans of another class might be employed? It looks as though Mr. Benedict's nomination will not be confirmed, as there is a good deal of apathy on the subject.

IOWA AND NEBRASKA POSTAL CHANGES.

To-day the postmaster general, on the request of the postmaster at Des Moines, Ia., allowed that office three additional letter-carriers to commence December 15.

Postmasters in Nebraska have been appointed to newly established offices, as follows: Robert P. McKnight, Berwin, Custer county; George Pilers, Cairo, Hall county.

Orders have been issued affecting the star mail service in Nebraska, as follows: Creighton to Yankton from December 6, omit Talbott and Sweden; decreasing distance two miles Paddock to Atkinson from December 6; for the discontinuance of Blackbird, decreasing the distance three and a half miles; Atkinson to Grand Rapids, permit contractor to perform side service between Belknap and Cleveland, provided full service by sworn carrier in locked pouches be rendered and no complaint be made; Broken Bow to Westerville from December 13, omit Broken Bow, embrace and begin at Ansley decreasing distance eight and a half miles; Triumph to Broken Bow, modify order November 15 to take effect November 30, in lieu of November 19.

The following postmasters were commissioned to-day: Joshua M. Snyder, Verdurette; Robert S. Randerson, Whittier; Franklin E. Hill, Willow Springs.

The postoffice at Menote, Buena Vista county, Iowa, was discontinued yesterday.

Iowa postmasters commissioned: Alex Charles, at Cedar Rapids, vice W. W. Smith, suspended; James P. Carleton, Iowa Falls, vice I. B. Knapp, suspended; Frank P. Motle, at Odebolt, vice F. R. Bennett, suspended; G. C. Scrimgeon, at Belle Plaine, vice W. A. Hunter, resigned; Joseph H. James, at Sac City, vice R. H. Lamereaux, resigned.

ARMY ORDERS.

The orders of First Lieutenant Philip Powell, Ninth Cavalry, to rejoin his regiment, have been suspended until February 1.

Assistant Surgeon L. S. Tesson has been granted four months' leave.

Assistant Surgeon Robert R. Ball has been ordered to the Department of the Missouri.

The leave of Surgeon D. G. Caldwell has been extended twenty days.

Major Alman T. Rockwell, quartermaster, has been ordered to duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster of the Department of Dakota.

The leaves of Lieutenant John J. Shaw, Sixth Infantry, and First Lieutenant John H. Philbreck, Eleventh infantry, have been extended two months.

Commissary Sergeants George P. Arlington and R. H. James have been retired.

BRIEF CAPITAL NEWS.

A delegation of Boston, New York and Chicago business men are urging the president to recommend in his message to congress the passage of a bankrupt bill.

Some agitation in political circles was caused this evening by the announcement that General Ben Butler had been retained by Theobe in his contest of Speaker Carlisle's election to the Fiftieth congress. It is said that Butler will work with some personal feeling in the case. He remembers with a degree of vividness the treatment he received by Kentucky democrats in his recent presidential canvass.

The secretary of war has granted a request recently made by General Hazen to allow Lieutenant A. W. Greeley to remain on duty in the signal service as assistant to the chief signal officer. General Hazen's health is not good at present and he desired to be relieved of some of the duties of his position.

Members of congress are arriving by every train and most of them will be here by Monday next at the opening of the session.

THE NEW METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE.

Great importance is attached by the local newspapers this morning in announcing that Lieutenant James S. Powell, of the signal office, has been detailed to proceed to Omaha to organize the meteorological service of the Union Pacific railroad, which is to co-operate with the United States signal service bureau. It is believed that this is to be the inauguration of a valuable epoch in meteorological utility.

General Miles' Retreat.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Herald's Washington special says: There is considerable gossip about the war department concerning the sudden return of General Miles to the west on Monday last. When the general came to Washington a week ago it was his intention to remain four months. It is learned that the distinguished army officer on duty here privately informed Miles that it would be well for him to leave for the west at once. Upon making further inquiry Miles was told that his enemies at the department, who were jealous of the fame he had wrested from General Crook, would make trouble for him if he remained.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The cabinet meeting to-day was of short duration. The president's message was the only subject considered, although there was an informal discussion as to the probable course of congress at the coming session. The message is practically completed, and the clerical force at the white house is now engaged preparing copies for the houses of congress.

Big Coal Beds.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 2.—A member of the geological survey staff who is engaged in investigating the coal deposits in the Saskatchewan regions states that the coal supply in the northwest is absolutely inexhaustible. The whole district lying between the Rocky Mountain house and Fort Hitt is one vast series of coal beds, both hard and soft, of the best quality.

The Caroline Dispute.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—Spain, after a long difficult diplomatic controversy, protracted largely through the hostile spirit of the German military authorities, finally succeeded in inducing Bismack to abandon his proposal to establish a naval station at the Caroline Islands.

Lieutenant Greely's Position.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The secretary of war approved the request made by the chief signal officer that Lieutenant Greeley be retained on duty in the signal office as assistant to General Hazen, who is in ill health.

Light Shakes.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 2.—There were slight shocks of earthquake at Summerville last night and this morning. There was a severe shake at Columbia at eight this morning. No damage reported.

TERRIBLE OCEAN DISASTER

Frightful Experience of a Passenger Steamship On the Atlantic.

STRUCK BY A MIGHTY WAVE

The Deck Crushed In and Many of the Crew and Passengers Killed and Injured—How it Happened.

A Fateful Voyage.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 2.—A frightful disaster involving the death of six men and the infliction of serious injuries to thirteen others, was reported this afternoon, upon the arrival of the steamship Western Land. On Saturday afternoon, November 27, a huge cross sea was suddenly encountered and it fell with terrific force upon the forward deck of the steamship. The Western Land was then seven days out from Antwerp. The deck was crushed in and buried the unfortunate passengers beneath a mass of wood and iron debris. The next instant the water swept along the gangways of the main deck, carrying several persons with it. The crash was terrific, but before the appalling nature of the accident was realized by the passengers, the officers of the ship had all the men available engaged in the work of rescue. The injured were carried to the intermediate cabin, which was transformed into a hospitin. Four seamen were found to have been killed outright. They were:

RASMEES SONDAGEN, aged fifty-seven, of Antwerp; his skull was crushed to a jelly.

GUSTAV DUDART, aged forty-three, of Antwerp, crushed to death beneath a heavy iron beam; leaves a wife and three children.

EMILE DE COCK, twenty-six years old, of Antwerp, unmarried; he was found pinned to the main deck by the jagged end of an iron stanchion, which had pierced his abdomen.

HENRY JAEHRS, aged twenty-seven, unmarried; legs broken, and his throat was cut.

The two others killed were steerage passengers.

MAX FRANKS, seventeen years old, of Germany.

GABRIEL LIVADERIE, aged seventeen, of Constantinople.

Franks' abdomen was cut open and his skull fractured. He died at 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning. Livaderie sustained internal injuries which caused his death five hours after Franks expired.

The injured seamen are:

Second Boatswain Neil Hanson, left leg and arm broken.

Nils Olson, both legs broken.

Javinnus De Jough, leg broken and ruptured.

Henry Verstraeten, both legs broken and chest bruised.

Francis Frank, Charles Bedo and Ferdinand Heitman escaped with slight bruises.

The passengers injured were as follows:

Joseph Livaderie, both arms broken. He is a brother of the young passenger who died from his injuries.

MAX KAEGIE, leg broken.

JULIUS WIEL, severe contusions on back and abdomen.

FRANCIS LASSANI, three ribs broken and lungs punctured.

WILLIAM HARCOMB, of New York, leg broken and arm dislocated.

EUGENE SOMMER, severe scalp wounds.

GUSTAVE BRENN, severe contusions on back and thighs and face badly cut.

JOSEPH CHRISTMAN, arm broken.

MARTIN NIESER, ankle sprained and back bruised.

The dead were buried at sea. Many affecting scenes were witnessed at the improvised hospital when the passengers inquired about their injured friends. Everything possible was done for the relief of the injured. The cabin passengers showed their sympathy with the unfortunates by many kind acts, and raised a purse of 2,000 francs to be distributed among the families of the dead and injured. When the Western Land reached port the injured passengers were transferred to hospitals.

An inspection of the vessel afforded some idea of the terrible blow she had received. The crushed deck was known as the forward whaleback. It was constructed of four-inch pine planks, resting upon massive iron beams. These in turn, were upheld by three-inch iron rod stanchions. The vast volume of water struck the whaleback about fifteen feet from the stern and crushed in a section twenty-nine feet in length and extending the full width of the steamship.

Second Officer Elhoff made the following statement: 'We left Antwerp on Saturday, November 20, with sixty-nine cabin and 574 steerage passengers and a full cargo. At 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, November 27, we were in latitude 47 degress, 50 minutes, longitude 43 degrees, 59 minutes. I was on the main bridge when I noticed an enormous wave on the starboard lee. The next instant another towering wave joined it from the port side. They seemed to leap into the air as they mingled. They must have been nearly forty feet high, as I saw their united mass above the lower yard of the foremast. Then came a crash of water upon the deck. It sounded louder than a dozen cannons fired at once. The water swept from one end to the other of the main deck and carried everything before it."

The disaster was not met with in a storm. Merely a good strong breeze was blowing from the southwest, with a chopping sea. The vessel was speeding at sixteen knots an hour. The day was clear. Most of the cabin passengers were below. A group of sailors were on the spar deck under what is technically known as the "turtle back." Moving around among them were several steerage passengers who were idly watching the sailors weaving "sennet," a material for matting used for sails. The first officers was below. It was the starboard watch and the captain and second officer were on the deck, the latter being on the bridge.

A Schooner Lost.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 2.—An unknown schooner went ashore at 1:30 this morning off Stony creek, about three and a half miles from Woodville. She lays on the rocks with waves breaking over her and is rapidly going to pieces. Three men and one woman are on board. The life saving crew at Big Sandy station has gone to attempt a rescue.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Word has been received here that an unknown schooner, thought to be the Ariadne, has gone ashore in Mexico bay, about twenty-five miles east of here, and that her crew are in the rigging.

The vessel reported ashore in Mexico bay proves to be the Ariadne, Captain McKay, with a crew of five men, bound from Toronto to this port with a cargo of barley. When off this harbor last night she lost her main mast and drifted down the lake till 4 a. m. to-day, when she went ashore. The captain was soon washed overboard and drowned and during the day two of the crew were frozen to death. The remaining three took to the rigging and were nearly perished when taken off. Their recovery is considered doubtful.

Double Railroad Catastrophe.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Dec. 2.—Thomas Reddy, aged sixty-five, was instantly killed and Hugh McGinnis, aged twenty-three, fatally injured at a late hour last evening on the Ashland branch of the Lehigh Valley railroad. Reddy was walking along the track and attempted to cross a short bridge ahead of an approaching train. When the engineer saw Reddy he signalled down brakes sharply and McGinness, who was a passenger, apprehending a collision, leaped from the train and jumped head foremost into a pile of stones. The engine struck Reddy and threw him a distance of forty feet. He was lifeless when picked up.

Fatality of a Parlor Match.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 2.—The Commercial-Gazette's Bellaire (O.) special says: There was a terrible explosion of powder in the store of Robert Hall, six miles west of here, this afternoon, fatally injuring three and seriously bruising and burning five others. The explosion was caused by some one stepping on a parlor match that was lying on the floor, when the spark ignited the powder in a keg and blew the whole end out of the store. Five men and two boys who were in the store were prostrated. Those fatally hurt were Robert Hall, Jacob Weiss and George Williams.

The Fire Record.

AYER, Mass., Dec. 2.—A large two-story brick building and contents, owned by Baeder & Co., glue manufacturers, burned this morning. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin, because of threats made against the company. Loss, $150,000.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Thirty men were instantly killed by an explosion in the Lemore colliery in Durham to-day.

The ancient church of St. Mary Magdalene in Knightrider street was partially burned to-day. The same fire completely destroyed four warehouses in the same street. Total loss amounts to $500,000.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 2.—The house of Jesse Stockford, in Taymouth township, was burned last night. One child perished in the flames, and another was burned so badly that death ensued this morning. Stockford and his wife were also badly burned.

BROCKTON, Mass., Dec. 2.—About 10 o'clock to-night a fire was discovered in the shoe store of O. S. Sweetzer, in the opera house block, and it spread rapidly. The fire departments from Stoughton, East Stoughton and Boston were summoned. The building is of brick, about 100x80 feet and four stories in height. The loss on building and contents is estimated at $165,000.

AGAINST THE COMMISSION.

A Celebrated Railroad Case Decided by Iowa's Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The supreme court filed to-day an opinion in the celebrated Gildden buggy case, which has been pending for some three years. The case is the one in which Major Anderson, now congressman-elect from the Eighth district, then railroad commissioner, held that the Iowa commission could regulate freight charges between a point in Illinis and a point in Iowa. A man in Gildden, Ia., shipped a buggy by the Northwestern railroad from Morrison, Ill. He complained of the tariff as greater than the law allowed the road to charge in Iowa. Anderson held that the commissioner had power over the matter and could regulate the charge between the two places, though in different states. Commissioner Coffin agreed with him and the two, a majority of the board, ordered the road to reduce its charges. It refused, and suit was brought in the lower court, and a final decision has just been reached by the supreme court. It decides against the commissioners and holds that they have no power or control over the case cited which belongs to inter-state commerce and is subject only to congressional regulation. The decision is regarded as very important, as it was in this particular case that Anderson endeavored to make political capital as an anti-monopolist, and his advocacy of this theory was one of the means he took to win the granger vote in his candidacy for congress.

The Trial of Snellenberger.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Dec. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—After two days and a half a jury was to-day noon obtained to try Lee Shellenberger, charged with the murder of his little girl Maggie. The following are the gentlemen selected, all being farmers, except A. H. Hill, who is in the grain business at Palmyra, Neb: R. T. McPherson, T. B. Williams, A. P. Hartman, John Lonam, F. S. Mabel, B. F. Morgan, Charles Royal, C. C. Muggy, A. H. Hill, W. E. Fales, Adolphus Smith and Fred Hapo. Several parties, at present unknown, got out a hand bill last night, and had it distributed throughout the city, on which was printed "Look out for Lee J. C. and F. T; make short work of them. By order of the committee." As the above are the initials of Mr. Watson and Ransom respectively, who are Shellenberger's lawyers, it is presumed that it was intended to intimidate them for making their efforts in their client's behalf too strong. It is needless to say that Watson and Ransom are not made of such stuff that would make them forsake a client just because of an excited public opinion which is adverse to their trust. They intend to zealously guard their client as far as the law permits and their profession goes, and if they should be affected in any way by the circulation of this dodger it would be to make them work harder for him.

Fine Stock Breeders.

MASON CITY, Ia., Dec. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The state association of fine stock breeders, in session here to-day, adopted very strong resolutions on the subject of wiping out cattle diseases. They call upon the national government to condemn and slaughter all cattle in the United States infected with the foot and mouth disease or pleuro-pneumonia and pay for the same out of the public treasury. They also demand that the congressional delegation try to prevent the importation from any country to this of animals so infected, and they urge the governor and state veterinarian of Iowa to exercise unusual vigilance to prevent the introduction of the contagion to Iowa cattle from the infected markets, especially Chicago, requesting that no cattle cars be allowed to come into the state from Chicago until thoroughly disinfected. This evening the citizens of Mason City tendered the association a banquet, at which covers were laid for 300 people. Toasts were responded to by leading stock breeders of the state, including United States Marshal Campbell, Judge Nourse of Des Moines, Railroad Commissioner Coffin, Hon. J. B. Grinnell, Henry Wallace, editor of the Homestead, and others.

The Santa Fe's Movement.

FORT MADISON, Ia., Dec. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—One of the attorneys of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway was here to-day and perfected arrangements with the local company holding the charter for a bridge across the Mississippi to transfer the same to the Santa Fe, work to commence within sixty days for the construction of a railway and wagon bridge across the river at this point. It is generally thought here that the Santa Fe people are arranging to build an air line to Chicago from Kansas City by way of Fort Madison and the citizens are very jubilant.

Nebraska City Waterworks.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Dec. 2—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—E. A. Rudiger arrived in the city this morning from Chicago, and work on the waterworks will be commenced to-morrow. Three car loads of pipe are expected to arrive this evening.

A Confidential Thief.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The Inter-Ocean, in a late edition, says that Miner T. Ames, the millionaire coal merchant, is the victim of Theodore S. Mize, his confidential bookkeeper and cashier and secretary of the Chicago and Minonk Coal & Coke company, who perpetrated a robbery that is estimated at $100,000 and may exceed that. Mize, who is one of the best known men in local business circles, and a member of the Union Veteran club and Apollo club, has been in the employ of Ames since 1872. Within a couple of years from the time he entered Ames' employ, he began a systematic course of robbery, covering up his dishonesty by false entries and by other schemes. At first his stealings were comparatively small, but of late years it is rumored his speculations frequently reached $1,000 in a single month. About a week ago Ames discovered something wrong with the money accounts and it is said he taxed Mize with dishonesty. Mize confessed his guilt and said he had been robbing his employer for years. He begged for mercy and promised restitution so far as it lay within his power. Since then all his property which could be found, including a fine house, has been turned over to Ames. Mize could not be found last night, but is believed to be stopping with his father. Besides the extravagant manner in which he and his wife lived, it is asserted that Mize at various times supported three other women on whom he lavished money.

The father and mother of Mize admitted the truth of some of the charges, but said the amount taken had been greatly exaggerated. They said he had overdrawn his account and when Ames returned from Europe, he confessed and turned over his residence to his employer.

OUR TREATY WITH JAPAN

The President Proclaims the Document to the People at Large.

WHAT ITS PROVISIONS ARE

List of Crimes For Which the Body of the Offender Can Be Demanded by the High Contracting Parties.

Jap and Yankee Extradition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The following is the proclamation of the president promulgating the extradition treaty with Japan, which was ratified after being amended by the senate last June:

A PROCLAMATION—Whereas, A treaty between the United States of America and the emperor of Japan for the extradition of criminals was concluded and signed at the city of Tokio on the 29th day of April, 1886, which treaty was amended by the senate of the United States, and being in the English language, is word for word as follows: and

Whereas, By the terms of said treaty, it becomes operative sixty days after exchange of ratifications thereof; and

Whereas, The respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Tokio on the 27th day of September, 1886.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof as amended may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, [SEAL] this third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eleventh.

By the President: GROVER CLEVELAND.

T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

SYNOPSIS OF THE TREATY.

The following is a synopsis of the treaty: The high contracting parties engage to deliver up to each other, under the circumstances and conditions of the present treaty, all persons who, being accused or convicted of one of the following crimes or offenses committed within the jurisdiction of the one party, shall be found within the jurisdiction of the other: 1. Murder and assault with intent to commit murder. 2. Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money; counterfeiting certificates or coupons of public indebtedness, bank notes, or other instruments of public credit of either of the parties and the utterance or circulation of the same. 3. Forgery or altering and uttering what is forged or altered. 4. Embezzlement or criminal malversation of public funds committed within the jurisdiction of either party by public officers or depositories. 5. Robbery. 6. Burglary. 7. Act of entering or of breaking and entering an office of the government or the public authorities or offices of banks, trust companies, insurance or other companies with the intent to commit a felony therein. 8. Perjury or subornation of perjury. 9. Rape. 10. Arson. 11. Piracy by the law of nations. 12. Murder, assault with intent to kill, and manslaughter on the high seas on board ship bearing the flag of the demanding country. 13. Malicious destruction or attempt to destroy railway trains, vessels, bridges, dwellings, public edifices and other buildings, when the act injures human life.

If any person demanded be held for trial in the country of which the demand is made, it shall be optional with the latter to grant the extradition or to proceed with the trial, provided that unless the trial be for crimes for which the fugitive is demanded, the delay shall not prevent ultimate extradition. If it be made to appear that extradition is sought with a view to trial or punishment for political offense, the surrender shall not take place, nor shall any person surrendered be tried or punished for a political offense committed prior to his extradition, or for any offense other than that in respect of which the extradition is granted. Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under these stipulations of this convention, but they shall have power to deliver them if deemed proper.

DISSATISFIED WITH ORDERS.

Trouble Threatened on Eastern Roads Over New Rules.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The employes of the Philadelphia & Reading and Jersey Central, with the different divisions of the system, are intensely excited over circular notices, which have been sent to them individually. There is widespread dissatisfaction among the men in consequence, as the notices are regarded as arbitrary and oppressive. The circulars stat that all quarterly passes are to be returned at once, as none of them are good after November 30, 1886; second, that no employe will be allowed to ride free after November 30; third, that no employe will hereafter be allowed to live at a distance from his place of work except by special permission from the head of his department or the division superintendent; fourth, when such special permission is given, a special rate season ticket, covering the necessary daily travel of each employe, may be obtained under the regular ones issued by the general passenger and ticket agent; fifth, the special rate will be one-half that of regular season tickets, good only between places of residence and work; sixth, in case an employe leaves his place of work, his ticket must be returned to the office and will be redeemed. The order applies to every man in the employ of the roads in the system, including clerks, engineers, conductors, trainmen and all kinds of mechanics, even to laborers. The orders are considered a great hardship by the men, many of whom are poorly paid and live in suburban villages along the roads. They cannot afford to pay rents in cities. Those who obtain special rates have about $10 to $15 per month added to their expenses. It is claimed the orders are unusual and that no other railroad in the country enforces similar rules. The indignation among the men is very strong and trouble is feared. The engineers, it is feared, have determined to call upon their order of locomotives engineers to aid them. The other employes of the roads are Knights of Labor and are said to have called meetings of their local assemblies in Jersey City to discuss the situation. The requirement for all employes to live near their work is deemed an invasion of their rights and arbitrary and unjust. The employes generally refused to talk about the circulars with outsiders. They discussed the matter among themselves and have agreed to abide by the action of their organizations.

Another Railroad to Omaha.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Arrangements have been made this week for the speedy release of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield railroad from the hands of the receiver through foreclosure sale. As soon as Trustee Ashurst draws up a decree it will be approved by the court and the date of sale fixed. When the road is again placed in the hands of its owners it will soon become a link in an important line from Indianapolis to Omaha, preliminary arrangements for which are nearly completed. The line as proposed will be about as follows: From Indianapolis to Decatur, 153 miles; Decatur to Quincy, 151 miles; Quincy to Trenton, 156 miles; Trenton to Maryville, by the Wabash, to be built and connect with the Wabash from St. Louis to Omaha, twenty-six miles; Maryville by the Wabash to Omaha, 144 miles; total 520 miles. The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific division from Quincy to Trenton, lately released by the Wabash, has been purchased by the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield for $3,000,000, half of which has been paid. Messrs. Hammond & Crawford say twenty-six miles of road to be built will be completed probably by the time the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield is released from litigation.

The Vatican's Envoy.

ROME, Dec. 2.—Monsignor Stranlero has been appointed special envoy of the vatican in London.

IS IT TRUE?

Doc Wilson's Great Revelation Believed to Be Untrue.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 2.—"Doc" Levi Wilson was seen at the office of his counsel this morning. He appeared pale and haggard. Wilson said his alleged mother lived in East Thompson, Conn., and his two sisters in Birmingham and Ansonia. Wilson stated that the story as published is true, and that Moen's statement is false in nearly every particular. "Moen," Wilson said, "knows that I am his son. He is an admitted perjurer." The dates and all the evidence collected to-day contradict the sensational story telegraphed from Providence last night that "Doc" Wilson is a son of Philip L. Moen. Wilson, by his own statement and that of his friends, cannot be more than thirty-one or thirty-two years old. Moen was first married in 1846, forty years ago, and his first wife died before Wilson was born. Those dates alone contradict the story. Friends and lifelong residents of Worcester say the story is impossible. Miss Simpson, an aged nurse, who had known Moen since his twenty-first year, and his first wife since her twelfth year, and had nursed both of Moen's wives, contradicted the story as impossible.

George S. Hobbs, of Bride, at one time counsel for Levi Wilson, asked to-night what dependence could be placed on Wilson's story concerning the letters and papers in his safe. He said: "I emphatically deny the whole thing. From beginning to end it is false and on a par with other palpable lies told by Levi Wilson. The only documents I have had or now hold with his name upon them consist of deeds of property and in which transactions I acted as attorney. Wilson is an inveterate liar." Mr. Hobbs here gave the alleged secret of Wilson's successful blackmailing scheme. Nothing that Moen had said or done of a criminal nature was known to Wilson. Hobbs was led to believe that Wilson claimed to have seen Moen's son in the commission of a flagrant offense, the details of which cannot be published. But the son, when he learned of Wilson's assertion, had denied that he was guilty, and Moen's own declaration, made under oath, would indicate that he had ascertained that Wilson had lied.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Commissioner Hallett, of the United States court, has refused to issue a warrant against Philip Moen for perjury on complaint of Levi Wilson.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 2.—The records of the laws of Oxford, Mass., show that Levi Wilson was born there on December 1, 1853, eleven months after Mrs. Moen died.

JONES ON CHANDLER.

What the Chairman of the National Committee Has to Say.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 2.—In his letter to the Boston Herald [printed in yesterday's BEE] ex-Secretary Chandler said: "After the presidential election the chairman of the national committee was indiscreet enough, in a published interview, to impute to President Arthur and the members of his cabinet a want of fidelity and zeal in the canvass. This charge was baseless, and was so declared by me at the time. All possible and appropriate assistance was rendered. It could not have been expected that we should supercede the chairman or do his work, although it would have been better if some one had done so." A reporter of the Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette called upon B. F. Jones, chairman of the national committee, and asked him what he had to say in reply to this paragraph. Jones said: "The statements made by me in the interview which Chandler referred to I then considered necessary and proper to make, and now, as then, know them to be true. The purport of these statements was that if Arthur and the members of his cabinet, with a few exceptions, had been as loyal to Blaine, as Blaine would have been to Arthur had the latter been nominated, Blaine would have been president. So far as Chandler's reference to me, personally, is concerned, I do not feel called upon to defend myself. I have no taste for, nor do I see any present occasion for, a discussion as to political methods with one whose plans and proposals during the brief intercourse I had with him in the campaign of 1884 were not such as to commend him to those having the success of the republican party at heart. His criticisms at that time of the men then most prominent in the party do not seem to me quite consistent with his present expressions of regret in regard to the bad feeling between public men, I would not like to feel called upon to make public the facts upon which my opinion of Chandler is based."

Union Pacific Lobby.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The World's Washington special says: The Union Pacific railroad lobby is confident this year that it will be able to carry its funding bill through congress. It will enlarge upon the influence of the interior department, which has already been secured in favor of this measure. The lobby has tried to get favorable action in the president's message, but have thus far failed. Secretaries Manning and Whitney are opposed to the refunding scheme. It is not probable that anything will be said about it in the message. There is no probability of the funding bill being passed this winter. Springer and Holman will filibuster day in and day out rather than have this measure forced through without discussion, and anything like fair discussion will certainly kill it. Randall is also opposed to the measure.

Signal Service Plans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—General W. B. Hazen, chief signal officer, has submitted to the secretary of war, with a request for approval and recommendation, a bill providing for the reorganization of the signal service and its incorporation as a regular bureau of the war department, having charge of weather predictions, army signalling and maintenance, and the repair of army telegraph lines. The bill provides that the bureau shall consist of one chief signal officer, with the rank of brigadier general, and men enlisted for four years and classified as twenty-five first class sergeants, at $1,600; fifty second class sergeants, at $1,400; fifty-five third class sergeants, at $1,300; thirty corporals, at $1,200; 120 privates, at $1,100, and 170 privates, at $1,000.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The total receipts from internal revenue during the first four months of the present fiscal year were $38,485,000, an increase of $1,468,000 as compared with the receipts during the corresponding period last year. There was a decrease of $2,744,000 in the collections from spirits, an increase of $308,000 from tobacco, an increase of $875,000 from fermented wines, and an increase of $77,000 on miscellaneous items. Commissioner Miller said yesterday that the receipts for the present fiscal year will be about $1,000,000 in excess of the receipts for last year, notwithstanding the large decrease shown for collections in the first quarter.

A Father's Horrible Crimes.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Alice Hughes, aged twelve and one-half years, living in Franklin township, Glouster, N. J., became the mother on Monday of a female infant weighing eight pounds, the father of which is the girl's own father, Henry Hughes, a laboring man. Investigation reveals the fact that the father had committed the same crime upon an older daughter three years ago. Both children are still living. No action has been taken by the authorities. Three older daughters of Hughes' were compelled three or four years ago to leave home on account of improper conduct on the part of their parent.

The Passenger Pool.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Representatives of the lines from Chicago to the northwest met here to-day to begin the work of forming a passenger pool on competitive business.