THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1886. NUMBER 176.

THE LADY TELLS HER SIDE.

Lord ColinCampbell's Wife Takes the Stand and Makes Denial.

A VERY STRAIGHTFORWARD TALE

Her Examination to Be Continued To-day and a Hot Cross-Fire to Follow—It Disgusts the Queen.

The Campbell Divorce.

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LONDON, Dec. 10.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—What the McQuade-trial interest is across the Atlantic the Campbell case is popularly among the Londoners and nothing else was talked of to-day. Last night, at the great fire here, when Captain Shaw came off the scene, his firemen gave groans for Lord Colin. Five guineas were offered to-day by many as bribes to the court attendants to get in when it was known that Lady Colin was to be examined and the duke temporarily out of the witness box, and Sir Edward Clarke for two hours rhetorically butchered Lord Colin in his speech for Dr. Bird, as did Mr. Murphy for Colonel Butler. Lord Colin and his brother got the full benefit of what were really tirades against the former. Nevertheless it could be seen that the jurors were impatient, expecting Lady Colin's testimony.

When called she arose, self-possessed, asking Mr. Inderwick, Q. C., in a firm voice: "Please give me my diaries." Her face was pale, which brought her glowing black eyes into greater relief. She wore an embroidered walking dress of blue serge and a modest cottage black straw bonnet tied under her chin. She entered the witness box erect as an Arab—which is her pet name—and in a sweet voice, singularly distinct—for she is an accomplished vocalist—she answered all questions, after looking eagerly at the jurors. Among these yesterday's note takers dropped their pencils and intently surveyed her.

Summing up her long direct examination, not finished at the adjournment, I should characterize her testimony thoughout as denials, or apparently frank corrections and explanations, of the servant's testimony. She is either a truth teller or a most consummate actress, for her manner was that of an ingenue, her answers readily given and unstudied, and her method of talking a species of exposition of England's garter motto: "Hom soit qui mal i pense." Whenever referring to Lord Colin she invariably looked down at him and he noticeably shunned her gaze. At times she would smile, as if intimating, "fancy the absurdity of that." Fortunately for her, she was largely corroborated by her dairies, many of the entries exploding lots of dates and localities named in what Sir Edward Clarke called "the jealous kitchen conspiracy against high life up stairs."

She was admirably aided by her examining counsel, Inderwick, who uses that purring manner to a witness for which Justice Blatchford was remarkable when at the bar.

When she quitted the box for the day she was warmly greeted by Sir Arthur Sullivan, of whom she was a pupil, and in whose "Trial by Jury" she has as an amateur played the fair suitor.

How she will stand such a stury, teasing, Scotch cross-examination as Advocate Finlay will give her remains to be seen to-morrow clearly. If the jury believe her, she has destroyed the ingenious chain of little suspicious links which her lord's counsel have made. The bar, however, still see as a result only a drawn game for her—that is, she may defeat Lord Colin's claim, yet what is known as the "Watson-Miles adultery," on which she relied for a decree in her favor, has undeniably failed. Wherefore, in the end, Justice Butt may be called upon to repeat what he has thus far often said: "What a sad waste of time."

THE EVIDENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Lady Colin Campbell entered the witness box amid profound silence. She was very pale and testified in a slow, distinct voice. She said that until the family meeting at Thurloe square in 1883 she had exchanged letters daily with her husband when absent. Before their marriage Lord Colin asked her if she would consent to their occupying separate rooms. She consented, and Lord Colin asked her not to divulge the fact that he had made this request, but she insisted upon telling her mother. The nature of his illness was unknown to her until May, 1883. She never pressed Lord Colin to marry her, but her mother disliked long engagements. She felt ill first five days after the consummation of the marriage. In November 1881, she was very ill, and was never free from the symptoms until 1885. Her sickness was of varied intensity; sometimes she suffered great pain. She spoke to her husband about her condition and he said: "It's of no consequence; all women have that sort of thing." In February, 1882, Lord Colin returned home. On one occasion, while sitting beside her couch, he began to cry, and said that people were very cruel in saying that he ought not to have married on account of his health. The same evening Lord Colin said it was better to be on the safe side, and he told her what precautions to take. She followed his directions and it gave her great pain. She consulted Dr. Bird in November, 1882 and he examined her. In April, 1883, she was seriously ill and was attended by Dr. Bird. Dr. Hicks was twice summoned. An operation was performed in October, 1883, and she afterwards improved. She did not know the nature of her own or her husband's illness. She never had the Duke of Marlborough at supper. Sir Philip Miles occupied the room next to hers at Leich court. The room on the other side was empty, being kept for her husband. She did not know what room the Duke of Marlborough occupied. She never was at Purfleet. On the Saturday fnight on which Isie was accused of having been there with the Duke of Marlborough, she went to the theatre with a lady friend. On the Sunday following she took tea with Lady Miles and dined with her mother, Mrs. Blood. Referring to her visit to Paris in May, 1884, she said she was on her way to Italy. The meeting with the Duke of Marlborough was purely accidental. She was once taken ill at a concert and was in great pain. She drove to Dr. Bird's house and remained until the doctor prepared some medicine for her, when she returned home, arriving there at 11 o'clock. It was untrue that she leaned her head on Dr. Bird's shoulder while driving home. She gave an absolute denial to the evidence of Rose Baer, Mrs. Duffy, O'Neil and other witnesses, and declared she had never committed adultery with the Duke of Marlborough or any other man.

It Disgusts the Queen.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The queen has forbidden the admission to the household of Windsor castle, or within the castle precincts, of newspapers containing reports of the Campbell divorce case.

Life Boat Wrecked.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A life-boat has been wrecked at Southport while endeavoring to relieve a distressed vessel, and thirteen persons were drowned.

Intelligence from Southport says that another life boat's crew ventured out into the rough sea off that port to-day to assist a vessel and were also lost.

The three lifeboats left Southport to assist the distressed vessel. The latest report says that the crew of one of the boats succeeded in rescuing the men on the vessel, but the two other boats capsized, and it is believed that twenty-seven persons were drowned. The survivors of one of the lifeboat crews say that instead of righting herself the boat remained bottom up and that five of their number were underneath it for an hour in water only knee deep. Three of them were suffocated, and two others were rescued.

Russia and Bulgaria.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—The Official Messenger says: The recall of Russian agents was not intended to sever the ties uniting Bulgaria and Russia. It only signified that Russia refused to recognize the legality of the condition of affairs under which an insignificant minority seized the supreme power and imagined it was entitled to guide Bulgarian destinies and make the people its tool. The revolutionary passions have had a pernicious effect upon public morality in Bulgaria.

Will Open With Coercion.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The cabinet met to-day and will not come together again until after Christmas. The order of business in the coming session of parliament was revised. The session will open with the introduction of a coercion bill, including special provisions for the suppression of boycotting.

The French Ministry.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The radical press denounce Goblet and declare that in his position as prime minister he will be a second addition of DeFreycinet. They prophesy the early fall of his ministry.

Will Receive the Delegation.

SOFIA, Dec. 10.—Herr Thielman, German agent here, has informed the government that the Bulgarian deputation will be received.

The Anti-Rent Campaign.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Glasgow Mail says it is authorized to state that Gladstone does not approve the anti-rent campaign, inaugurated by the national league in Ireland.

Declined the War Portfolio.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Baron de Courcel has declined the foreign portfolio and Goblet has offered it to Billot, French embassador at Lisbon.

The Prince Will Take a Bath.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The queen has decorated Prince Alexander with the order of the Bath.

TRADES UNION CONVENTION.

Important Action Taken at the Meeting at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 10.—The trades conference to-day instructed its committee to insist upon a settlement of the differences between the unions and Knights of Labor upon the basis of the trades treaty, and Mr. Daly, of the shoe-lasters, was added to the committee in place of President Weihe, of the Amalgamated association. A fight was made on the political resolution. It was framed by Messrs. Kirchner and Block, and advocated the formation of a third party by the workingmen, trades unions being particularly urged to take action looking in this direction. Several clauses regarding third partyism were struck out by a large majority of the vote, and the resolution, after being amended thoroughly, was adopted. Without the lengthy preambles, it reads:

Resolved, That this convention urges the most generous support to the independent political movement of workingmen.

The resolution opposing the preference the government is supposed to give ex-soldiers in the matter of employment was killed, but another asking congress to pass a compulsory indenture law for the District of Columbia and territories was adopted. It was decided to make the night session continuous to the close. The conference resolved itself into a trades congress about 4 p. m. and some time was devoted to financial matters. When the congress adjourned it was understood that the conference of trades would form an amalgamation and that when the congress adjourns this session it will be sine die and no longer exist. Chairman House, of the Powderly committee, reports to-night that their conference with the trades committee resulted in the understanding that negotiations on the basis of the trades union treaty was out of the question, and before the conference closed the trades union men talked very fairly and a tacit understanding was reached.

Incendiaries Arrested.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 10.—There is considerable excitement at Findlay, O., over the arrest of three men implicated in a plot to burn the city. Night before last there were seven fires before midnight. They were in different parts of the town and clearly of incendiary origin. Jacob Twining, who acted suspiciously near one fire, was arrested at once. To-day he made a confession, implicating William H. Smith and George Ramsay, who have been arrested. Twining says that he and the two other men laid a plot to burn and plunder the city and that each was stationed in different territory to carry out his part of the work.

Shoe Operatives Strike.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 10.—All the operatives in the shoe factory of Lancaster & Co., at Pittsfield, were ordered out by the Knights of Labor this morning. The trouble was occasioned through a disagreement with female stitchers as to the price to be paid per case. About five hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

Some More Templars.

A new lodge of Good Templars, to be known as Crystal lodge, was organized last night at 2022 St. Mary's avenue. There are twenty members. The following officers were elected and installed: Worthy chief templar, D. W. Parker; vice templar, Laura Fitch; secretary, E. D. Stearns; financial secretary, W. C. C. Massey; treasurer, D. M. Wilson; chaplain, Mary A. Martin; marshal, B. W. Combs; inside guard, Robert Funston; outside guard, C. A. Barnes. The installation services were conducted by Miss Anna M. Saunders, grand chief templar of the state.

Art Exhibition.

The art exhibition given jointly by the ladies' society and the young ladies' society at the North Presbyterian church last night, was gotten up for the purpose of paying off a debt of $200 for upholstering the church. This is the last indebtedness and when it is settled the church will be clear. Mrs. William Anderson represented the ladies' and Miss Hattie Eddy the young ladies' society, and much of the success of the affair was due to their efforts. The art room was the feature of the fair and some very creditable amateur productions were exhibited, in addition to the pictures loaned

Legal Disputants.

Judge Berka has given the use of his court room on Thirteenth street, to a literary society, composed of young attorneys, the first meeting of which will be held on next Monday night. Officers will be changed every evening, when a debate will be indulged and an essay read. The membership is limited to fifteen.

Back to Japan.

Prince Mileto, a copper colored son of Japan royalty, was a passenger on the Union Pacific overland train last evening, bound for his sunny home on the other side of the Pacific. The young gentleman has been in this country four years engaged in study, and returns to his home in Yokohama where he is to take a professorship in a university.

BOODLER M'QUADE.

Some More Interesting Evidence of the Aldermen's Combine.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—At to-day's session of the McQuade trial Duffy was again placed in the witness chair. The re-direct examination began by Nicoll trying to extricate the testimony of witness from its muddled condition. To the question if Duffy had sworn falsely on the first trial, witness replied that he had made mistakes, as he had a poor memory.

"Duffy," spoke up the recorder, "yesterday you testified that you swore falsely before the senate committee because you were told to so testify. Who told you what to testify?"

"Newcombe," answered Duffy.

Newcombe arose, his face pallid and lips blanched. "At this point," he uttered, "of the case, I ask permission to take the witness stand in my own benalf in regard to this matter."

"Not now, Mr. Newcombe," replied the recorder, "all in good time."

The recorder said Newcombe should be allowed to make a statement, but that he would not have any speechmaking now. Duffy was then dismissed.

Lawyer Newcombe stated he had received letters threatening him with personal violence if he did not "let up" on ex-Alderman Duffy. He says he was warned that Duffy was going to attack him from the witness stand, and that he had prepared to meet the charge of Duffy. He wished to read in the court a paper containing the written statement of the aldermen made at the time of their engagement of him as their counsel before the senate committee. In that statement they one and all denied they had any connection with the alleged bribery in the matter of the Broadway franchise. This was to be his answer to the charge by Duffy that he had committed perjury before the senate committee by instruction of Newcombe. Newcombe further stated that one of the threatening letters was evidently written by an educated person. It was signed "Justice." He had thrown the letter away. Ex-Alderman Waite was then called as witness for the people. Waite told his version of events of the memorable year of 1884. It did not differ from the story told on the former trial. After this a recess was taken.

The next witness was J. Frank Kiernan. He was the city hall reporter who first made public the proceedings of the "boodle" aldermen in secret meeting. He was at the city hall early that morning and saw several aldemen go up stairs toward the chamber. He, too, went up and entered the cloak room, opening the door with his private key. He could see into the chamber from the cloak room. Alderman Waite was in the chair. Kiernan had previously tried to enter by the public door, but it was locked, so he entered the cloak room. Witness heard the Broadway franchise bill mentioned and waited no longer, but left to write up his news. Several other witnesses were examined without eliciting anything new and a recess until evening was taken.

The Shooting Scrape at Callaway.

BROKEN BOW, Neb., Dec. 10.—The shooting affray in Callaway Wednesday night has developed novel features in action and situation. Gilson A. James, keeper of a hotel and restaurant at Callaway, was brought to this city yesterday charged with killing Charles Hayes. The circumstances, as related by James, are as follows: Tuesday night Hayes went to James' hotel and took Mrs. James out for a walk, being absent about two hours. After midnight Wednesday night Hayes went to James' bed room and ordered James to get up, which he did, Hayes then getting into bed with Mrs. James. James went out and asked several men to go with him to his room, telling them of his trouble. They refused. He then procured a revolver and went home. Hayes, who was drunk, ordered James to get in bed with them and cover up. James got into bed with Mrs. James between them. Hayes then again ordered James to cover up, and on his refusal, Hayes reached out for his revolver laying on the table, when James shot him through the head, killing him instantly. The coroner is now holding an inquest.

A Duel With Revolvers.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 10.—A duel is said to have taken place on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware river, opposite this city, early yesterday morning, in which the principals were a Trenton druggist and a sporting man of New York. The difficulty which led to the encounter was a dispute as to the rights of the belligerents to pay court to a pretty Jersey belle. It is said there were seven persons in the party, which left Trenton at dawn yesterday morning. One of the seconds was a Princeton student. A Trenton physician also went along. The hill near the old brewery at the edge of Hill grove was the site selected. The principals took their regulation distance. Revolvers were the weapons used. The first shots exchanged went wide of the mark. At the second fire the sporting man fell, wounded by the druggist in the left shoulder. The wounded man while he lay on the ground fired on his antagonist and struck him in the shoulder. The two duelists were then driven back to town, and unless their wounds prove serious their names will not be divulged.

Baldwin's Sentence Confirmed.

ATCHISON, Kan., Dec. 10.—The supreme court filed an opinion yesterday in the celebrated Baldwin murder case, refusing a new trial and affirming the sentence of death passed by the Atchison district court a year ago. The decision gives general satisfaction in this community, where the crime was committed. Baldwin's crime was the murder of his sister Mary by chloroform the night of July 7, 1885. Although he is under sentence of death, his sentence under the peculiar laws of Kansas amounts simply to life imprisonment. He is not yet twenty-four years old, and has a young wife and baby living here, the child having been born since its father's imprisonment.

A Convict Assaults His Foreman.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 10.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a negro convict in the penitentiary in this city named John Hughes made a murderous assault upon George Gould, foreman of the Gieseck shoe factory. Gould was standing with his back to the convict, when the latter suddenly seized him and cut him viciously about the head and neck with a shoe knife. The guards quickly disarmed and arrested him and placed him in solitary confinement. Gould is badly injured, but as the jugular vein was not severed it is thought that he may recover. Gould had reported Hughes for bad conduct, and the attack was made upon him probably for revenge.

A Defaulter Dies in Ireland.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 10.—Several years ago S. B. W. Gill, a prominent attorney of this city, who was the custodian and trustee for numerous widows, orphans, and others of various sums of money, aggregating over $300,000, disappeared and no trace of him could be found. A letter has just been received from Belfast, Ireland, saying that a former resident of Pittsburg, passing under the name of S. B. Wallace, died there November 19. Among his books and effects were papers bearing the name of Gill, and it is believed the dead man was the defaulter.

Disastrous Fires.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—A disastrous fire is reported raging at Attica, Ohio, which has already involved a loss of $150,000. No particulars.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 10.—The business portion of the village of Attica, O., was destroyed by fire this forenoon. The loss, divided among a dozen or more persons, will reach $150,000; insured for about one-half. The principal losers are J. R. Strandeer, hardware, $20,000; R. S. Hearse, druggist, $8,000; Armatige & Wartz, hardware, $4,000; John Carpenter, grocer, $4,000.

Can Only Sing For Catholics.

PHILADEPHIA, Dec. 10.—A Cincinnati dispatch published here to-day announces that Archbishop Elder has forbidden Roman Catholic vocalists and musicians to employ their talents in Protestant churches and intimates that the promulgation of this order was the result of an action taken by the recent plenary council held at Baltimore.

GENERAL MILES STANDS IN.

Secretary Endicott His Personal Friend and No Investigation Will Follow.

THE NEW RAILROAD REGULATION

Prominent Legislators Think the Reconstructed Inter-state Commerce Bill Will Pass—The Indiana Senatorship—Notes.

His Friend at Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—People here are generally a good deal surprised at the statement made in the report of the secretary of war concerning General Miles, and especially those who know of the existing intimacy between these two men. General Miles is charged by the secretary of war in his report with having violated instructions, and to one who reads the report the wonder arises why General Miles has not been arrested and court-martialed. But General Miles and Secretary Endicott are on the most intimate terms possible. General Miles is at Secretary Endicott's house on two or three evenings of each week, and is a frequenter of the latter's office daily. It may be said upon the highest authority that the statement made in Secretary Endicott's report affecting General Miles does not meet the former's approval, and that it will be rectified. It can be further said that General Miles stands in no danger of a court-martial or proceedings of inquiry to ascertain if a court-martial is necessary. General Miles intimated to a friend to-night that the statement in Secretary Endicott's report reflecting upon him (Miles) and his campaign against the Apaches was not due to any opinion entertained by the secretary. An explanation will reach congress later on which will make the matter perfectly transparent.

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

The BEE correspondent this afternoon talked to the influential democratic and republican members and senators on the outlook of the inter-state commerce bill prepared by the conference committee yesterday. It was the opinion of such men as Senators Cullom, VanWyck and Plumb, and Representatives Regan, Weaver of Nebraska, Payson of Illinois, and Cobb of Indiana, that the bill will be passed at an early day. They do not have fear of any railroad influence that may be wielded to create dissensions and bring about a lengthy debate, and ultimately defeat final passage. They confidently expect the adoption of the bill, and financial agents are so telegraphing their houses in New York. Although the bill is not all that the house wanted, it is believed the railroads will try to defeat it and fear its effect.

COMING TROUBLE IN INDIANA.

There is perfect unanimity among both democrats and republicans in Indiana on the point of electing a man in either party to succeed Senator Harrison or making an election impossible. As heretofore stated in the BEE specials, the Hon. John C. New, who has been in the city a few days, says that there is not the shadow of a doubt that if a senator is elected this winter he will be a republican. In addressing the Indiana Democratic club, which organized here last night, Ed Henderson, chairman of the democratic state central committee of Indiana, announced, with that same positive language employed by Mr. New, that if a senator is elected this winter to succeed General Harrison he will be a democrat, that the democrats can at least prevent the election of a republican senator and they intend to do it if they have to dissolve the legislature. Serious trouble is expected in Indiana this winter.

NOBES AFTER CONGRESSIONAL AID.

A petition has been received here by the members of the Nebraska delegation in congress from Warden J. C. Nobes, asking the governor-elect to reappoint Nobes to his position at the penitentiary. Senator Manderson is the only one so far who has signed the petition.

FORT CRAWFORD.

The cantonment on the Uncompahgre river, Colorado, will be known as Fort Crawford after Captain Crawford, who was killed by Mexican troops last January while on the track of the Apaches.

THE INDIAN DEPOT.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Atkins to-day heard arguments by gentlemen representing St. Joseph, Mo., Leavenworth, Kan., and Rock Island, Ill., in favor of the removal of the Indian warehouse from New York City to this place. So much contention and rivalry is growing up in this matter that it is generally believed that the depot will not be removed from New York.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. Rosewater, of the BEE, arrived here from New York last night and will leave to-morrow night for Omaha.

MINOR CAPITAL NEWS.

INVITED TO PARTICIPATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—This government has received through the British legation in Washington an official invitation to participate in an international exhibition which is to be held in Manchester, England, next year to celebrate the jubilee of her Brittannic majesty's reign. The object of the exhibition will be to illustrate, as fully as possible, the progress made in the development of arts and manufactures during the Victorian era.

THE INDIAN SUPPLY DEPOT.

Commissioner Atkins, of the Indian office, heard arguments to-day in favor of removing the Indian supply warehouse from New York to Rock Island, Ill.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

The president was so much improved in health to-day that he was able to resume his public receptions in the east room. In addition he received about fifty callers in his private office, most of whom were members of congress.

THE MIDLAND SALE CONFIRMED.

Justice Harlan made the final orders to-day in the Illinois Midland railroad case. The offer of Dow, the purchaser, to pay, in addition to his bid of $1,127,000, the sum of $18,500 for the benefit of labor claims, is accepted and the sale is confirmed. The purchaser is directed to pay his bid into court in three installments on the first days of January, February and March next. The court also settled all questions of allowances.

Death of Congressman Dowdney.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—In the house Mr. Campbell, of New York, announced the death of his colleague, Dowdney, and offered resolutions expressive of regret with which the announcement of his death had been received by the house, and providing for a joint committee of the house and senate to attend the funeral. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the house, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, at 12:20 adjourned until tomorrow. The speaker appointed this afternoon the following committee to attend the funeral: Campbell, Viele, Merriman and Mullen (N. Y.), O'Neill (Mo.), Scranton (Pa.) and Brady (Va). Representative Abraham Dowdney, of the Twelve district of New York, died at his residence in New York city at 8 o'clock this morning He was stricekn with apoplexy while entering his home last night.

The Congressional Death List.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The death of Representative Dowdney, which was announced to-day, swells to twelve the death list of the Forty-ninth congress. It is as follows: Vice President Hendricks, Senators Miller, of California and Pike of New Hampshire, Representatives Ellswood of Illinois, Rankin of Wisconsin, Hahn of Louisiana, Beach, Arnot and Dowdney of New York, Price of Wisconsin, Cole of Maryland and Duncan of Pennsylvania.

Reducing Irish Rents.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Duke of Manchester announces a permanent reduction of 25 per cent in the rents of all his estates in Ireland.

AID FOR INDIANS.

Report of the Commission of the Work Accomplished.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The commission consisting of Bishop H. B. Whipple, of Minnesota; Colonel John V. Wright, of Tennessee, and Major C. F. Larrabee, of the Indian office, appointed under act of congress to negotiate with certain tribes and bands of Indians in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington territories, have submitted to General Atkins, commissioner of Indian affairs, a report of their operations up to December 1, 1886. The report says that two separate and distinct agreements have been effected as a result of their negotiations, one with the Indians of White Earth, Leech Lake, Cass Lake, Lake Winnebigoshish and White Oak Point reservations and the Gull River band, and the other with the Indians of the Red Lake reservations. By the terms of the agreement with the White Earth, Lake Winnebigoshish and other scattered bands of the Chippewas, concluded August 11, 1886, the unoccupied lands of the White Earth reservation are thrown open for all of the tribes and bands of Chippewas in Minnesota, the Indians now occupying the reservation, which contains about eight hundred thousand acres, being first permitted to make selections for themselves. The quantity of land each Indian will be entitled to receive under the agreement is as follows: Each head of a family, 160 acres; each single person over eighteen years of age, 80 acres; each orphan child under eighteen years of age, 80 acres; each other person under eighteen years of age, 40 acres. The Indians are to have the benefit of and be subject to the criminal laws of the state in all offenses, the penalty for which is death or imprisonment in the state penitentiary. Provision is made for the support of the Indians removing to White Earth, to be continued until they are able to take care of themselves, but in no event to exceed two years. Each head of a family and each male Indian over eighteen years of age, when he becomes a permanent resident upon his allotment, will be provided with a comfortable hewed-log house, a cook stove, a yoke of oxen, a plow, a wagon and cow, an axe and other implements of husbandry. Each Indian shall have five acres of land broken for him and be provided with seed for the first crop. Industrial and district schools are to be established for all children on the reservation. To enable the government to carry out these designs the Indians cede a large tract of land belonging to them north of Leech lake, which is to be sold upon the most advantageous terms possible. The agreement contains several other provisions intended to protect the persons and property and improve the moral conditions of the Indians. By the terms of the agreement with the Red Lake band of Chippewas, concluded August 23, 1886, about two-thirds of their reservation, or an area estimated to contain over 2,000,000 acres, is ceded to the United States to be sold for the benefit of the Indians. The portion ceded embraces a vast timber zone, said to be of almost incalculable value. The report says that these Indians require immediate help and it was agreed that the United States should advance $10,000 to be expended in the building of an agency saw and grist mill, and in the erection of comfortable houses and the purchase of certain needful implements. Schools are provided for as in the case of the White Earth Indians. As with the White Earths, the criminal laws of Minnesota are extended over the reservation in certain cases. These agreements cannot become operative until they are approved by congress.

The Prices of Farm Produce.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The crop report of the department of agriculture says: The December returns of the average farm prices by counties show a material reduction as compared with the values of the crops of 1885, in wheat, rye and barley. Corn made an advance nearly equivalent to the percentage of reduction in quantity, and oats in sympathy with corn rather than with small grains used for human food. The averages show slightly higher value than last year. The farm value of corn was 33 cents a bushel in December last year It is now 37 cents, 1 cent higher than the crop of 1884. The average for the previous five years was 44.7; and for ten years prior to 1880 it was 42.0 per cent. Prices in the surplus states are: Ohio, 35; Indiana, 32; Illinois, 31; Iowa, 36; Missouri, 31; Kansas, 27; Nebraska, 20. This is an increase over last year of 1 cent in Nebraska, 3 in Kansas, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and 6 in Iowa and Missouri. The average is 56 in New York, 47 in Pennsylvania and 45 in Virginia, 2 cents lower in each than last year. The prices in South Carolina is 60; Georgia, 60; Alabama, 58; Mississippi, 59, Louisiana, 55; Arkansas, 49; and Texas, 60, an increase of 11 cents, due to disastrous drought. The average price of December wheat is 69 cents, a reduction of 8 cents from the average of the last crop and 4½ cents above the price in 1884. The average in New York is 85 cents, 12 cents lower than last year: Pennsylvania, 83, 18 cents lower. The reduction is still greater in some western states. The average of Ohio is 75 cents: Michigan, 73; Indiana, 70; Illinois, 69; Wisconsin, 68; Minnesota, 61; Iowa, 60; Missouri, 63; Kansas, 58; Nebraska, 47; Dakota, 52. There is little decline in the southern states, in some of which the prices are higher than last year. The average in California is 73c. The average value of oats is 29.9c., against 28.5c. last December. Rye averages 53-1c, against 57.9c, last year. Barley 55c, last year 56.3c, Buckwheat 54-4c, a reduction of 1.5c per bushel. Potatoes 46c, 1c higher than last December. Hay averages nearly $8 per ton.

A Burlesque Divorce.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 10.—Ida Bell, the soubrette, whose husband, Fred Eustis, the musician, has sued Harry Dixey for alienating his wife's affections, is a Baltimore girl. When Ida adopted the stage she dropped the principal part of her name, Ida Bell sounding prettier than Ida Bell Smith. Her father was William H. Smith, who for a time was employed at the gas works, and before that time worked on a mud machine. He is dead. The baby that figures in the case is a chubby, pretty girl that looks like its mother. Ida's mother, her baby, and her sisters all live together in a nice little home on North Carrollton avenue, a fashionable part of town. The sisters, who, like Ida, are pretty, earn their living in a shoe factory. Ida, when a child, took part in amateur performances in Baltimore, and made a hit which turned her head toward the "legitimate," and she and her friend Lillie Grubb went on the stage together in this city and in company joined the Dixey troupe. Ida, it is said, of late had talked about buying a pretty home for her mamma and the baby, and she also has a nice little bank account. She is well and favorably known here, and the scandal just brought out in Boston caused a sensation in Baltimore.

The Casey Murder Trial.

RAPID CITY, Dak., Dec. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The second day of the trial of Pat Casey for the murder of Dan Dorrity, at Deadwood, was concluded by a motion of the prosecutor to discharge the jury. The murder was cold-blooded. The shooting occurred the night of May 3 last. Casey was told that Dorrity had set fire to Casey's saloon, and upon meeting Dorrity in Otree's saloon he commenced shooting. Dorrity ran out and Casey followed and shot him. Dorrity died in two days. Dorrity had no friends, while Casey had both friends and money. Casey was remanded to await the action of the next grand jury. Casey was indicted for manslaughter. His defense is insanity and he will probably escape punishment.

A Priest in Trouble.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—It was reported yesterday that the Rev. Dr. McGlenn had been deposed from his priestly office in consequence of his political activity in connection with the Henry George campaign. This is not exactly true. Dr. McGlenn has not been silenced as yet, but he has been summoned to Rome to explain certain political utterances and acts of his that have not met the approval of his immediate superiors. This assertion rests upon the authority of Archbishop Corrigan. The fact that Dr. McGlenn has been called to Rome does not necessarily imply that he will be silenced or even censured. It is said he may be able to give such an explanation as will satisfy the pope entirely and receive no rebuke at all, but this is not thought probable. Priests are now and then silenced for some irregularity of conduct, but it is seldom that one is called to Rome to answer for holding doctrines that are not approved by the church. For this reason it is thought the doctor will not return without censure of some kind. The pope has already declared the principles of the Knights of Labor in harmony with the teachings of the Catholic church. Dr. McGlenn is looked upon as one of the knights warmest defenders and supporters.

MISS DAVIS' VISIT.

Her Visit North Slightly Opens Her Eyes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis recently replied to a letter from a New York friend, who has written, thanking her, in the name of several residents of this city, for the pleasure given them by Miss Davis' visit North. Both Mr. and Mrs. Davis were reluctant, it seems, to permit Miss Davis to leave home, as their life at Beauvoir is very quiet and their daughter's presence is the only element which gives a touch of brightness to it. Mrs. Davis in the recent letter said she had been more than repaid for any sacrifice she might have made by the enjoyment Miss Davis experienced. As proof of this assertion Mrs. Davis quoted a paragraph from a letter written by Miss Davis soon after reaching Syracuse. In it Miss Davis spoke of the astonishment at the increase of enterprise and activity as she made her way north. The contrast to Mississippi, where the nightly rubber of whist was the most exciting incident of the day, and where the conversation of an evening was largely devoted to the question of turnips, she found very marked. She was especially surprised to note the changes in the capital of the southern confederacy. Her impressions of Richmond had been gained entirely from hearing her parents speak of it, and she was hardly prepared to find it a place full of manufacturing institutions. New York, the objective point of her visit, amazed her still more. She was pleased with the people, with the reception, with the places of amusement and above all with what she called "the way in which things are rushed." Her only regret was that from a business standpoint, the south was not like the north. Contrary to a general public impression, Mr. and Mrs. Davis do not entertain except on rare occasions at Beauvoir. The place is not accessible to travelers, and their means do not permit anything but a simple manner of living. No formal ceremony is observed, and the few people who come and go are invariably treated in the way known to New Englanders as "being one of the family."

Iowa Poultry Raisers.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Dec. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The state poultry and pet stock exhibition and Marshalltown Bench show closed to-day after a successful meeting. The poultry association decided to incorporate, and the following officers were elected: J. S. Bragg, of Boone, president; J. D. Vail, Marshalltown, secretary and treasurer; executive committee, Messrs. Anderson, of Boone, and Wallen and Harris, of Marshalltown. The next meeting will be held in Marshalltown in January, 1888.

The Assessments Not Fraudulent.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The committee of the Dubuque stockholders appointed for that purpose found that the Waterloo Insurance company made no fraudulent assessments, and that the expenses were reasonable, but that the proposed supplemental contract would annul the original contract providing assessments on $4,000 endowments. There is much indignation at Waterloo, and threats of libel suits against the papers that reported the company as doing a fraudulent business are freely made.

Will SueFor Damages.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The probabilities now are that a suit for damages will be brought against Floyd Tappan, of the firm of Sloan & Tappan, by the father of Fred Mather, for shooting his son while out hunting last September. An attorney is here from Wisconsin looking up the matter, but is not certain just what course will be pursued. He says the shooting was a most careless act.

Oakland's Farmers' Union.

OAKLAND, Neb., Dec. 10.—[Special to the BEE.]—The farmers' union has purchased two lots and will rrect an elevator immediately. Crowell & Co. and Holmquist both made the union propositions to sell, but the farmers thought best to buy ground and build. A boom in grain is confidently expected by the farmers. George Osborn visited Omaha to-day in the interest of the union, and says it is their intention only to buy grain for the present. All the leading farmers in these parts are stockholders and success surely will crown their efforts.

Dedicated Free of Debt.

OAKLAND, Neb., Dec. 10.—[Special to the BEE.]—The new Methodist church of this place was dedicated Sunday free of debt. Rev. M. Phelps, of Omaha, being sick, Rev. Mr. Henry preached the sermon, and raised over $500 at the close of the services. This is the first church Rev. Mr. Henry ever dedicated and he is to be commended on his good work here, as but few men would have raised $500 on dedication day in a town where there are so few Americans.

Dead Men Fight it Out by Proxy.

WABASH, Ind., Dec. 10.—The late E. H. Sheik, the Peru millionaire, foreclosed in his lifetime a mortgage on a mill owned by George W. Lieurontz and another. Lieurontz claimed to hold an agreement of Sheik's to restore to him his interest in the mill, but after Sheik had got possession of the property he refused to recognize it. During the dispute both men died. Now their administrators are at law over the agreement, by which $15,000 is involved. A dozen experts have sworn that the signature of Sheik to the agreement is forged.

Died a Horrible Death.

PUEBLO, Colo., Dec. 10.—William Bond met a horrible death Monday morning at a sheep ranch of the Colorado Spings Live Stock company. He was cook for the camp and was called at 3 o'clock to get breakfast for the night herders. Not long afterwards the foreman found him lying face down in the camp-fire, burned past recognition. Six day herders sleeping near by knew nothing of the accident until awakened by the foreman. He is supposed to have fallen into the fire during an epileptic fit.

A Bank President Suicides.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—A special to the Inter-Ocean from Ft. Wayne, Ind., says: Oscar A. Simons, president of the First National bank, suicided this afternoon while in a distracted condition. He has been suffering for some time from nervous prostration, the result of overwork. To-day his ailment became unbearable, and telling his brother-in-law, Esmond, he could endure it no longer, Simons jerked a revolver from a bureau drawer and shot himself through the temple. The dead man was the wealthiest citizen of Fort Wayne.

A Painful Stretch.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—Robert Graver, colored, was hanged at 6:55 this morning for murder, July 6, 1883, of Berry Evans, also colored.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 10.—Harvey Post, colored, was hung this afternoon at Bardstown, Ky., in the presence of fifty people. The crime for which Post was executed was the murder of a fellow workman named Felix Adams, January 14, 1884, in Nelson county, Ky.

Iowa and Nebraska Weather.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Rains, colder with a cold wave.

6:20 p. m.—Hoist cold wave signal. The temperature will fall fifteen to twenty degrees during the next twenty-four hours.

GOULD'S STEAL IN DETAIL.

The Facts in the Wabash Deal Stripped of Legal Verbiage.

A WELL KNOWN LAWYER TAKES.

He Tells How the Gigantic Railroad Wrecker and His Associates Worked the Wicked Scheme Which Gresham Stopped.

An Interesting Chapter.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—"The decision of Judge Gresham," said one of the ablest members of the legal profession to-day, "is one of the bravest acts which has been recorded in years."

"You know something regarding Wabash litigation?"

"I do. The judge treated the case upon its legal bearings, and his findings are to-day applauded on two continents. But the recital, stripped of legal verbiage and covering points which Judge Gresham