THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1887. NUMBER 342

FRIGHTFUL THEATER FIRE.

The Opera Comique in Paris Entirely Destroyed By the Flames.

A NUMBER OF LIVES LOST.

The Disaster Occasioned By an Explosion on the Stage During the Performance of Mignon—The Casualties.

A Burning Theatre.

PARIS, May 25.—The Opera Comique took fire this evening. The whole building is now wrapped in flames. Fourteen person who jumped from the windows are dead and forty-three injured. Probably many were crushed to death in the galleries. At present this is uncertain.

Fire broke out during the first act of the opera "Mignon." One of the wings caught fire from a gas-jet. The entire stage was immediately enveloped in flames. The fire soon spread to the whole house. Mme. Mergvillier and Mm. Tasquim and Bernard were on the stage when the fire broke out. All the actors ran out in their stage costumes. The audience got out easily, but the gas was turned off before all had left the building and it is feared that some were left in the upper tiers. The roof soon fell in, sending a shower of sparks as far as the place de la Bourse. With the exception of Madame Sellier, who perished, all the actors escaped, though a number were seriously injured. Five bodies, terribly burnt, were conveyed to the national library. The military club rendered great assistance in the work of resisting the crowding of the people toward the building. Nineteen persons are known to be dead.

Many there supposed it was an artificial fire. The apparatus which had been placed in position in readiness for the burning of the palace in the second act rolled down from its place near the roof and exploded below. Women half clad, carrying costumes, fled from the stage screaming. The flames spread with such rapidity that in fifteen minutes the stage was a vast furnace. Several actors escaped by climbing to the roof on the side of the Rue Marivanta, where they were rescued by fire escapes.

M. Tasquin implored the audience to remain seated until the exits were opened, which they did. If they had made a rush for the doors the loss of life would have been terrible. The police outside were unable to restrain the crowd who besieged the building, inquiring for friends until a military cordon was formed.

The scene outside was one of the wildest excitement. The flames shot out of every window, driving the crowd into the narrow streets, where the crush was terrific.

Figurante says there were 150 persons on the stage when the fire broke out. She heard glass breaking, but told the others not to mind it. But while she was speaking a column of flames broke through the wings with a roar and all rushed pell mell from the stage.

Many policemen were injured. It is still unknown how many persons were unable to escape from the doomed building. Only a fortnight ago M. Stimakers called attention in the chamber of deputies to the dangerous condition of the Comique, the oldest theater in Paris.

The audience was delayed a few minutes by a dense smoke and insufficient light. Director Soleit, with his wife and two children, escaped without injury. The killed include four firemen. While there was not a frantic rush in the theater, yet it is believed the staircase became blocked. The iron curtain was lowered in the front stage. This prevented the fire spreading immediately to the auditorium and allowed the audience time to escape. Most of the casualities so for reported are due to nervousness. Many persons who were unable to trust themselves to walk the narrow ledge of cornice round the building jumped off in terror. The victims are almost all singers.

The streets in the vicinity of the burned theatre are crowded at an early hour this morning. The doctors attended many persons who had been bruised.

THE BELGIAN STRIKES.

A Large Increase in the Number of Men Out.

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BRUSSELLS, May 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Last night at Bouvierie the strikers attempted to blow up with dynamite the lodgings of a workman who refused to strike. The following plot was discovered. The Charleroi strikers were to occupy by outrages the attention of the military, while a larger body would invade the unprotected town and ransack it. Stringent measures were taken to frustrate the plan. General Vandersmission, commander-in-chief, went yesterday incognito to inspect the strike district around La Louviere and to plan fresh measures of precaution. The strike is progressing both in central Belgium and in the Liege district. It is feared that many iron works and glass works will, if the present state of things continues, suspend work

THROUGH WANT OF COAL.

Many Brussels workmin held a meeting at noon to-day at the Maison du Peuple to discuss whether they will, or will not, join the strike. It is asserted that in this secret meeting 2,000 mechanics of the Brussells iron works, who are connected with the American Knights of Labor, decided to strike. In some instances the masters will support the demand for the repeal of the cattle bill. A strike is imminent in the Ghent cotton mills, employing 3,000 hands.

THE CATTLE BILL.

The senate to-day continued the discussion of the cattle bill. Senators Piret and Crocq delivered eloquent speeches against the bill predicting the working classes will eat less meat and drink more spirits. The debate will be continued to-morrow and popular demonstrations in front of the house of parliament are expected. Fresh military forces have been ordered to Liege, where the strike is becoming general, and is beginning to extend to the iron works. The strikers parade the streets with black and red flags. Several scuffles with the troops have taken place. The women are foremost in exciting the men to abandon work and

RESORT TO VIOLENCE.

This is a notable feature everywhere. The general situation is decidedly looking blacker. The condition of the miners' strike at Seraing is also assuming a more alarming aspect. Some two thousand miners have left work and are taking part in the strike. At Charleroi 7,000 men are on a strike and the state of affairs is growing worse. Defuisseau, the Belgian socialist, now in France, whence he partly conducts this agitation, has sent to Belgium a printed proclamation announcing that 5,000 workmen, having on Whitsuntide Monday last year, "met pacifically but unavailingly in Brussels to claim universal suffrage, the whole of the working class will march next Monday upon Brussels to obtain suffrage and the repeal of the cattle bill, nicknamed 'the famine act' by what ever means they can."

PEASANT POISONING.

Remarkable Tragedy Caused By An Unfounded and Foolish Jealousy.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

VIENNA, May 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Five thrilling acts might easily be made out of a peasant tragedy just reported in Galacia. In a little village with an unpronounceable name, lived a happy family, which consisted of an old man called Dackof, his wife, Maruncka, and two sons, Josef and Peter. Sometime ago, Josef married, and in due course his wife presented him with two children. The extraordinary fondness of old Dackof for his grandchildren awakened the jealousy of Maruncka. After watching her husband, she came to the conclusion that he was

CARRYING ON AN INTRIGUE

with his daughter-in-law. Meanwhile, Peter Dackof, the unmarried son, grew suspicious that his brother was trying to cheat him out of his inheritance. This jealousy soon turned to hate, and after talking matters over, the mother and son resolved on vengeance. The next Sunday they asked Josef's wife and children to dinner. They set a hearty meal before them with toothsome perogi cake to crown the feast. Nobody touched the perogi that day, however, which was lucky, for the perogi

WAS POISONED.

The Sunday following Maruncka renewed the experiment on a more elaborate scale. This time she made two perogis, one poisoned and the other harmless, and to induce the victims to eat she, herself, took a piece of one cake. A few hours later she expired, for she had taken the wrong piece. Peter Dackof now tried his hand and succeeded better than Maruncka. One day he contrived to put some poison into the soup of his sister-in law and her children. Both the children died in convulsions, but their mother, having taken very little soup, escaped after a terrible illness. The murderer happily did not escape arrest on suspicion. He was tried and condemned to death. His appeal against the sentence has just been rejected. Peter will be shortly handed over to the hangman.

THE NEW COERCION BILL.

The Sections Covering Boycotting and Conspiracy.

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LONDON, May 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Following is clause second of the coercion bill, enumerating crimes:

Sub-section 1. Any person who shall take part in any criminal conspiracy to compel or induce any person or persons either not to fulfill his or their legally obligations, not let, hire, use or occupy any land or not to deal with, work for, or hire any person or persons in the ordinaan course of trade, business or occupation, or to interfere with the administration of the law.

Sub-section 2. Any person who shall wrongfully and without legal authority, use violence or intimidation, to or towards any person or persons, either to do any act which such person or persons has or have a legal right to abstain from doing, or to abstain from doing any act which such person or persons has or have a legal right to do, or towards any person or persons in consequence of either his or their having done any act which he or they had a legal right to do, or of his or their having abstained from doing any act which he or they had a legal right to abstain from doing.

Sub-section 3. Any person who shall take part in any riot or unlawful assembly or within twelve months after the execution of any writ of possession of any house or land shall wrongfully take or hold forcible possession of such house or land, or any part thereof, or shall assault or willfully and unlawfully resist or obstruct any sheriff, constable, bailiff, process server, or other minister of the law while in the execution of his duty, or shall assault him in consequence of such execution.

Sub-sections four and five were left out of the clause as comprising an issue that will come up for discussion when the committee reports. The clause as above has been adopted.

Confession of a Canon.

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LONDON, May, 25.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Canon Fleming, accused of plagiarism by the Pall Mall Gazette, writes that paper that the use of a part of the sermon delivered by Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, in the volume of sermons published by the canon was an act of inadvertency on his part. He attributes the error to his habit, when reading of making extracts from illustrations in the pulpit and on the platform. He apologizes to Dr. Talmage for the mistake. The Pall Mall Gazette declares no apology can cover Canon Fleming's act.

The French Cabinet.

PARIS, May 25.—M. Floquet has refused to form the ministry, and it is now proposed to form the Du Clerc government, with General Saussier as minister of war. Ferry and De Mackau, leaders of the right in the chamber of deputies, visited President Grevy today in relation to recalling Floquet to form a cabinet. They declared the creation of the Floquet ministry would injure the foreign relations of France. M. Floquet still continues negotiations with the opportunists, who persist in their opposition to the retention of General Boulanger in the cabinet. M. Rouvier, especially, refuses to accept the portfolio of the minister of finance if Boulanger is retained, and if he persists in his refusal it will lead to M. Floquet's abandoning the task of forming a new ministry.

The English Derby.

LONDON, May 25.—Vast crowds left London to-day for Epson Downs to witness the great race for the derby stakes. Four-in-hands were seen in great numbers. American visitors at Epson were especially numerous. The Prince of Wales, Lord Roseberry, Crown Prince of Denmark and many other persons of distinction were present. The course was slightly heavy. Baron was the favorite in the betting, the stables backing Aintree and Merry Hampton. Merry Hampton won, Baron second and Martley third.

Butchers in Convention.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The national butchers' convention endorsed resolutions establishing local slaughter houses by local asssociations, but voted down the benevolent proposition. The committee on policy offered resolutions condemning the adulteration of lard. Other matters taken up during the day were of a routine character.

The Fire Record.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 25.—Six stores and one dwelling house in Arlington, Bureau county were burned yesterday. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $5,000.

A Royal Sore Throat.

BERLIN, May 25.—The throat of Crown Prince, Frederick William was again examined by physicians, and it was decided there would be no necessity for another operation.

The German "Taffy" Bill.

BERLIN, May 25.—The reichstag to-day referred the sugar bill to a committee, and adjourned until June 7 for the Whitsun holiday.

Another Request.

PARIS, May 25.—President Grevy again asked Freycinet to form a cabinet.

A Fatal Flash.

MCDONALD, Pa., May 25.—During a storm last night, lightning struck a French boarding house, instantly killing two boarders who were in bed, and seriously injured two children.

Honoring G. W. Childs.

ATHENS, Tenn., May 25.—The board of regents of the Grant memorial university, have conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon George W. Childs.

THE TELL-TALE TELEGRAM.

"Blackguards" and "Rowdy Editors" Exposed and Denounced by Gov. Thayer.

FRUSTRATING WICKED SCHEMES

McShane's Hired Man Remembers His Relatives—The Slung Shot Editor Extolls the Alleged Virtues of a Bummer.

A Lively Interview.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 25.—[Special to the BEE.]—In an interview with Governor Thayer to-day I gained a few points which will show the utter inconsistency of the charges made by the Herald and Republican upon the governor in relation to his position in appointing the fire and police commission of that city, and also show the animus of the editors who are waging such a bitter warfare upon Governor Thayer.

"Governor, said your correspondent, "I see that the Republican is accusing you of violating private confidence in telling about a certain telegram sent you by Rounds and Taylor urging the appointment of Rothacker as a member of the police commission. Did they request to consider the application as confidential?"

"Never in any interview with Cadet Taylor and O. H. Rothacker, when they were pressing me to appoint Rothacker police commissioner, was one word ever said about the matter being confidential. When applications for office are made they are not expected to be confidential," said Governor Thayer. "Here is a telegram signed 'Rounds & Taylor,' which has no mark or word indicating that it was confidential. The telegram shows whether it was a vague, indifferent application or not. The truth is, they persisted in pressing their application for Rothacker's appointment on me beyond reason, after I had plainly intimated to them that my judgment was against the appointment."

The telegram reads as follows:

OMAHA, Neb., May 5, '87.—Governor Thayer: We strongly renew our original request on appointment of police commissioner. This is an earnest personal request.

ROUNDS & TAYLOR.

"What was the original request?"

"The original request," said the governor, "was for the appointment of Rothacker made to me by Cadet Taylor, here in my office. While there was nothing said about secresy in this matter—even if there had been, such brutal assaults made upon me, would certainly have released me from all such obligations to guerrillas."

"Did Morrissey, Mr. McShane's editor, ever ask you to appoint him on the commission?"

"Mr. Morrisey did not apply to me to be appointed one of the police commissioners," said the governor, "but he did ask me urgently, at Lincoln, about the time of the close of the legislature, to appoint a relative of his, by the name of Maher, one of the police commissioners. I enquired of perhaps a dozen democrats, if they knew such a man as Maher. No one had ever heard of him, and I certainly had not. I gave him (Morrisey) my reasons, in Omaha, for declining to appoint his relative, or rather family connection. He then asked me to reconsider my decision, and appoint his man. I declined.

"In one of my interviews with Morrisey, when he was very pleasant, he stated that it was the original intention that he (Morrisey) and Rothacker should be on the police commission. How they were to get there, he did not state, but I presume they calculated on using the governor for that purpose. Morrisey said, however, that they abandoned that scheme, and he (Morrisey) then concluded to bring forward his relative, this man Maher, for commissioner. Then it was, I suppose, that Rothacker determined to apply for the place, and he sought it urgently and persistently. He claimed that the Republican was entitled to recognition in the commission."

"Why was it that you did not treat the candidacy of these two editors with that solemn consideration to which they seem to think they are entitled?"

"I discovered a scheme to capture the commission by these rowdy editors, select their chief of police, control the police force and run things generally according to their own notions of things. I frustrated their wicked schemes, and hence they howl like little spaniels, thoroughly whipped. They remind me of a boy who, when he got thoroughly licked by another boy, said: 'Well, if I can't lick you, I can go into the woods and howl and make faces at you.' Blackguards can cry 'old fossil' and 'old granny.'

"If I had not resisted their impunities, and their plot had been successful," said the governor, "the condition of Omaha as to its police arrangements would have been one hundred fold worse than it has been, I have saved Omaha from this disgrace and disaster. I have broken up their nefarious schemes, and hence their rage is unbounded, but they 'gnaw a file.' They are only exposing their own infamy."

"Did Rothacker urge you to recommend Moynihan as chief of police, after you had refused to make Rothacker a member of the commission?"

"Yes; after the first abusive attack upon me and upon my letter to the commissioners, this man Rothacker had the effrontery to call upon me at the Millard hotel. We were standing by the office of the hotel. Messrs. Connell and Beckel were present. Rothacker asked me if I was acquainted with Captain Moynihan. Upon my reply in the negative, he said he would bring him up and introduce me, as Moynihan was sitting in the rear part of the rotunda, and he did so. It was then said that my request to the commissioners would have great weight with them in favor of their appointment of Moynihan as chief of police. That evidently was all prearranged. Moynihan was to be there within calling, so as to make him acquainted with me. Rothacker had thus planned to induce me to interfere in Moynihan's behalf after he had publicly charged me with interfering with matters that did not concern me. He extolled the virtues of Moynihan to me."

"Did Morrissey give any reason why he wanted to see his relative on the commission or Moynihan appointed as chief?

"In an interview with Morrissey when he was very clever, he said, that their object was to break down the influence of Rosewater and the BEE. Stating that some time ago, Mayor Boyd had made out an appointment of Moynihan as city marshal, but that the BEE had prevented the carrying of the appointment into effect; and that they meant to prevent the BEE having any influence with the commission or chief of police, thereafter. These are not the exact words used, but I give you the precise meaning. He (Morrissey) said that Fitzgerald was the choice of Rosewater, and that if Fitzgerald was made chief of police, he (Morrissey) would open up at once such a warfare on the commission that it would be abolished at the next session of the legislature."

"I again repeat most unqualifiedly, that in all of those interviews, not one word was said to me about their being regarded as private or confidential."

O'Brien Congratulated.

NIAGARA FALLS, May 25.—Among the visitors to O'Brien to-day were Lieutenant General Tain, minister of agriculture and commerce, Japan, with his special secretary, C. Sheba, and suite. On the viscount's card was written, "Please accept my heartfelt congratulations for your safe escape from a cowardly attempt at assassination." O'Brien left for Montreal at 4 o'clock.

The Colored League.

PITTSBURG, May 25.—The colored National Base Ball league seems to have melted to three clubs—the Gorhams of New York, Lord Baltimores of Baltimore, and Pythians of Philadelphia, are the only teams able to keep up, and they will arrange a schedule among themselves.

Victoria's Thanks.

LONDON, May 25.—The queen announces that she is deeply touched by the congratulations extended her on the anniversary of her birthday by her subjects in India and the colonies, and by the British subjects residing abroad.

Directors Elected.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Jay Gould, Russel Sage, Frederick L. Ames, John T. Terry and General Thomas F. Eckert were to-day reelected directors of the American Telegraph and Cable company.

GOULD'S GREAT GALL.

English Bondholders After Him For Railroad Robbery.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Commercial Advertiser says a lawsuit, involving several million dollars, is about to be begun against Jay Gould and Russell Sage as trustees of a consolidated mortgage on the Kansas Pacific railroad by foreign holders of the bonds issued under the mortgage. Certain facts were elicited during the recent examination into the affairs of the Pacific roads by the United States railroad commission which have long been suspected by interested parties but which they were unable to prove. Now the very matters they were in the dark about are made clear to them and the suit so long held in abeyance will be the result. It is stated that in 1879, when the plan to consolidate the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific roads was about to be carried into effect, Sydney Dillon by arrangement, had an attorney bring action against Gould and Sage as trustees of the great Kansas Pacific blanket mortgage to release 30,000 shares of the Denver Pacific stock from the lien of mortgage. This stock was worth $100 per share par, but at this time was of no great market value. In this, unique case, in place of ordinary legal delays answer was served on the following day and an application to Judge Donahue for the appointment of H. H. Rugales as referee, and within the next two or three days a so-called trial was had before the referee, during which Dillon testified that the Denver Pacific stock was worth about two hundred or three hundred thousand dollars, though its face value was $3,000,000. The report made was confirmed and judgment entered. The $3,000,000 worth of stock was released from the lien of the mortgage and transferred to Gould and Sage as individuals. The whole suit involving so large a sum of money was conceived, commenced and ended, inside of one week. On the same day, or a day after, the stock was transferred, consideration was consummated, and shortly after the Denver Pacific stock became worth its face value. Had it remained under the lien of the consolidated mortgage each bond would have been worth its pro-rata share of $3,000,000 more than it is to-day. This, with interest, would be about $5,000,000. It is to secure a proportionate share of this that the foreign bondholders propose to bring their suit claiming wrongful deprivation and that a court of justice was improperly used to give color of legality to the robbery. The case bids fair to be one of the great law suits of the day.

A Plagiarized Sermon.

NEW YORK, May 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Referring to the dispatch from London concerning the statement of the Pall Mall Gazette that in the volume of sermons just published by Canon Fleming, one of the chaplains in ordinary to the queen, is a gross plagiarism of one preached six years ago by Dr. Talmage, in Brooklyn tabernacle, the latter says: "An English religious paper was sent to me the other day, in which I saw a statement to the same effect, so I suppose the Pall Mall Gazette gets its information from that source. The religious paper said that the sermon in question was entitled "The Authenticity of the Scriptures." I preached that in London several years ago at an anniversary celebration in Rowland Hills, Surrey chapel. It was published in the volume issued by R. D. Dickinson, in London, in 1876. The English paper I got my information from says Canon Fleming's book, with the same sermon, was published in 1880. I think I met him while abroad some years ago and was entertained by him, and I would not believe him capable of such a thing as appropriating a sermon. He seemed to me a princely gentleman, if I recall him correctly, and I cannot say anything about this matter until I know more of it.

Hawaii and Her Rulers.

NEW YORK, May 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Star says that Kapiolani's object in visiting Europe is to secure British capital for a steamship line between London and Honolulu and arrange the difficulty about Hawaiian bonds negotiated a year ago. Referring to the queen's tour last night, Claus Spreckles, who sails this morning for Europe to complete arrangements for the shipment of machinery to California for a beet root factory, said last night: "The queen's expensive tour will make trouble and the people will not stand it. The only way to make a Kalakua behave himself is to stand over him with a club. The United States must have Hawaii and it will not be long before such a consummation will be brought about."

Queen Kapiolani and Princess Lilinokaloni and their suite sailed this morning for Europe in the City of Rome.

McGlynn and the Pope's Letter.

NEW YORK, May 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The question interesting Catholics here is what has become of the pope's letter to Dr. McGlynn. Archbishop Corrigan's secretary said yesterday that he would be willing to make affidavit that the special messenger told the truth when he said he had delivered the letter to Dr. McGlynn when the latter was entering the Jersey City academy of music Sunday night, to lecture. At the close of that lecture McGlynn said to a reporter: "All that I know about this note to me from the pope is what has been said about it in the papers." Monday night he again gave the reporter to understand that he had not received the letter. Yesterday he started for Washington.

National Brewers.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—The twenty-seventh annual convention of the United States Brewing association opened this morning. William A. Miles, of New York, president of the association, delivered the opening address. The report of the board of trustees recommending the appropriation of $5,000 towards defraying the expenses of the Michigan brewers in the fight against prohibition, and declaring strongly against high license was read. The report showed that 350 brewers throughout the country have pledged themselves to protect each other during the strikes. The finance committee reported a balance on hand of $18,000, and a total membership of 818.

Canada and Extradition.

NEW YORK, May 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Sir John A. McDonald is reported by the Canadian correspondent of the World as saying that the dominion is anxious for as wide an extradition treaty with the United States as possible. American criminals are not wanted, and Sir John favors the draft of the treaty submitted by England, which contains a great extension of the present treaty. It appears, however, that the chief difficulty in arranging the treaty, arises from the refusal of the United States to agree to the provisions for the surrender of the dynamiters.

The Coke Regions.

PITTSBURG, May 25.—A plan is being considered by members of the coke syndicate to introduce new men into the coke regions. In case they decide to put new men to work they will be carefully protected and preference will be given to native Americans, as they have found Hungarians too troublesome to make any more experiments with them. As a consequence of the strike the shipments of iron ore from Cleveland and Ashtabula have been almost entirely suspended.

Sale of a Railroad.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The sale of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield railroad under the foreclosure of second mortgage bonds, occurred in this city to-day. The road was offered for sale subject to the first mortgage of $1,800,000. Gambre purchased the road on behalf of the reorganization committee for $700,000. A conference was arranged between the committee and officials of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville road, and probably some arrangements will be made between them.

Weather Indications.

For Iowa.—Generally fair weateer, stationary temperature, light variable winds.

For Nebraska.—Generally fair weather, nearly stationary temperature, light variable winds.

WRATHY PEACE WARRIORS.

Two Companies From the South Withdraw From a Grand Parade.

THE INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

Rules of Practice Laid Down—Ben Perley Poore Dying—Pensions For Western Veterans—Capitoline News.

A War in Camp.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There was a great deal of unfavorable comment to-day over the action of the Memphis Merchant Zouaves and the Vicksburg Southrons in spoiling the street parade. These companies entered for the drill and knew that there would be colored troops in the contest for prizes as well as in the parades. Consequently there was no excuse for them withdrawing from the procession, but they did so, all because a company of colored men had been placed in the line ahead of them. Unfortunately there is no authority to compel the troops to obey the orders of the commandant of the camp, as their military allegiance is due only to the governors of their respective states, and while in these states. There is one thing the committee can do, however, they can declare that by failing to obey orders these companies have forfeiteted all right to prizes. They certainly should not be permitted to carry off the honors if they are unwilling to obey commands, as obedience is the first duty of every soldier. The captain of the Vicksburg company offers this very lame excuse for his action. He said: "It is all on account of the company of 'niggers' which marched it front of us. When the question was raised as to allowing colored companies in the drill, I wrote to Secretary DeLeon and asked him if we were expected to parade, or do guard duty, or associate in any way with those we considered to be below us in the social scale. Mr. DeLeon wrote back that we would not be associated in any way with the colored troops, and it was on this assurance that we came to the drill. Before we left home the people reminded us we were Southern gentlemen and represented the city of Vicksburg before the United States, and of course we must not let ourselves be placed on an equality with the negroes. Yesterday a colored company drilled before us. We did not mind that, but when it came to placing this organization of colored people right before us in parade, then we objected. We spoke to Major Sheffield, commanding our division, about it, and he went to General Augur, but as nothing was done about it, we decided to drop out and the Memphis Zouaves followed us. We could not let the president of the United States see us placed on an equality with negroes." Captain Detrey, of the Memphis Zouaves, corroborated Captain Searles. The objectionable colored company is the Washington Cadet corps of this city.

Inter-State Commission.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Inter-state commerce commission has adopted rules to govern practice before it. They provide that when the commission is in Washington in the session for morning petitions, complaints, etc., will be heard at 11 a. m. daily except Sunday. Applications for authority to charge less for longer haul than for shorter distances must be made by an agent or officer of the applying company in a legally attested petition and notice thereof must be published in at least two newspapers of general circulation, on its line, setting fourth the relief sought for at least ten days prior to the presentation of the petition. The committee will then appoint a time and place for hearing testimony for and against the petition. Complaints against common carriers of discrimination and other violation of the act must be by attested petition setting forth the facts complained of, and copies enough thereof must be furnished to allow of one being sent to each common carrier complained of, and must have the address of the complainant or his counsel endorsed thereon. The carrier complained of must make a verified answer within twenty days unless otherwise prescribed by the commission, the original to be filed with the commission in Washington and a copy furnished the complainant, or if the accused shall make satisfaction in the meantime he may so state in his answer. If the carrier complained of, considers the complaint insufficient to show a breach of law instead of answering, he may notify the complainant of readiness to have the case heard on the complaint, in which case the facts stated in the complaint will be taken as admitted, and the commission will fix a time and place for a hearing, which will be at its office in Washington, unless otherwise ordered. In case of failure to answer, the commission will take proof and make an order in the premises.

Seeing the Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The parade of troops to-day for review by the president has afforded the first opportunity for seeing at once the entire body of those forming the encampment, and was an unqualified success. The arrangements for the parade were seasonably completed and carried out without an apparent hitch or break. The head of the column started from the camp up Seventeenth street promptly at noon and reached the grand stand ten minutes later. The reviewing stand had seats for nearly 300 persons and was well filled. With the president were Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Marshey, Colonel and Mrs. Lamont, General Sherman and several members of his staff, in full uniform, with their escorts. Among the guests of the drill were Governor Lee, of Virginia, and staff; Governor McGill, of Minnesota, and staff, and the staff of Governor Gray, of Indiana; Secretary Endicott, Senators Sherman and Gorman, the Mexican and Japanese ministers and their ladies and families, and a liberal sprinkling of the other diplomatic legations and army people. The stand was covered with bunting and stood beneath the shade of the lofty trees which front the white house grounds.

When the right of the column approached, the president stepped upon the dais and in response to the salutes of the passing commands he removed his hat and bowed. The wide, smoothly paved avenues selected for the line of march afforded ample room for display by company front and thousands of strangers, with half the population of the capital city, filled the windows and lined the pavements along the entire route.

Reserve Bank Agents.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The comptroller of the currency has approved the selection of the following banks as reserve agents for the national banks in Nebraska: The Omaha National bank for the First National of Arapahoe, First National of Aurora, First National of Clay Center, First National of Central City, First National of Columbus, First National and Exeter National of Exeter, First National of Beatrice, Fremont National of Fremont, First National of Friend, Buffalo County National of Kearney, Capital National of Lincoln, First National of Nelson, Ord National of Ord, First National of Plum Creek, Schuyler National of Schuyler, Jones National of Seward, St. Paul National and First National of St. Paul, First National of Lincoln, West Point of West Point, York of York, First National of Grand Island. Also the First National of Omaha as agent for the First National of Beatrice and the First National of Fairfield for the Beatrice National, First National of Beaver City, First National of Meade Center, Kearney National, Minden National and the First National banks of Ord, Ogalalla, Sutton, Fremont, Grand Island and Schuyler. The United States National of Omaha for the St. Paul National, Saunders County, National of Wahoo and the First National of West Point. The Merchants of Omaha for the Farmers' and Merchants' of Fremont, the First National of York and the First National of Grand Island. The Nebraska National for the First National of Crete and the State National of Lincoln. The Chase National of New York for the First National of Aurora and the First National of Meade Center.

Western Postal Matters.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The postal changes in Iowa and Nebraska announced to-day are: Star service discontinued in Iowa—Route 27,458, Grundy Center to Kingsbury, from July 1, 1887; route 27,473, Grundy Center to Kingsbury, from May 31, 1887; route 27,513, Sumner to Buck Creek, from May 31, 1887.

Star schedule changes in Nebraska—Route 34,185, Macon to Franklin, leave Macon Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 3 p. m.; arrive at Franklin by 5 p. m.; leave Franklin Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12 m.; arrive at Macon by 2 p. m. Route 34,329, Algernon to Prairie Center, leave Algernon Mondays and Fridays at 8:15 a. m., arrive at Prairie Center by 6:30 p. m.; leave Prairie Center Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8:15 a. m.; arrive at Algernon by 6:40 p. m.

Nebraska Pensions.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following Nebraska pensions were granted to-day: Elizabeth, mother of Charles E. Miller, Arago; John Elliott, Columbus; Lewis Farber, Neligh; John N. Lyman, Hastings, increase; William J. Carpenter, Springview; George S. A. Curtis, Grafton; James Campbell, Invale; Edward Owen, Ashland; Robert K. Miller, York; James Anderson McCormick, Palisade; Jeniel J. Judd, Okay; Eli A. Kersehne, Alma.

A Million For "Lo."

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Indian Commissioner Atkins has returned from New York, where he has been for the past two weeks opening bids and awarding contracts for furnishing the Indian service with clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware and agricultural implements and other supplies for the next fiscal year. The aggregate will reach $1,000,000.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The post office at Merserville Gage county, was discontinued to-day. Oliver A. Waters was to-day appointed postmaster at Garner, Boone county, vice John A. Garner, removed.

Ben Perley Poore.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Mayor Poore is worse to-night than this morning and appears to be gradually sinking.

CONSOLIDATED CATTLEMEN.

Biggest Live Stock Association On Record—An International Herd.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—[Special Telgram to the BEE.]—A local paper gives an account of a gigantic scheme to consolidate all the cattle interests of the Northwest and form a company which shall control $15,000,000 worth of cattle and grazing land. It seems to have originated with the Wyoming Stock association of Cheyenne, and is an outgrowth of a combination of smaller cattlemen into companies, which has been going on for several years. This scheme has been formed for organizing the largest cattle company ever known, controlling hundreds of thousands of cattle and ranges larger than many states. The failure of the Swan Bros. brought matters to a focus rather unexpectedly. The plan is to unite Wyoming, Colorado, Eastern Utah, Western Nebraska, Southern Montana and Southern Dakota into one gigantic company, each absolutely surrendering his individual herd and ranch and receiving a proportionate amount of stock in return. A similar association has been recently formed in Texas, but one of far less extent and not so complete in its organization. The danger of throwing upon the market a large amount of stock at an unfavorable time will thus be entirely obviated and such disasters, as followed the Indian territory sales, rendered impossible. Periodical depressions necessitating weaker ranchmen to sell unmatured stock at ruinous prices have been disastrous at times, and this condition will, in a great measure, if not entirely, relieve of this fear. The disastrous consequences of the Swan failure compelled cattlemen to take immediate action, and delegates were sent to New York, London and Edinburgh to impress upon the capitalists of these cities, (who agreed to go into the enterprise) the necessity of immediate action, which they have done with great activity. There are connected with the enterprise Sturgis, Lane, Carr, Davis, Iliffe and Clark, of Cheyenne, and Ulrichs and Havemeyer of New York, together with numbers of Scotch and English capitalists and some from Boston and Philadelphia. These gentlemen already control fully half of the stock in Wyoming and have the support of nearly all the rest of that territory. Cattle will be apportioned to ranges, water supply fairly divided and the productive region largely increased.

A Randall Case in Missouri.

ROCKVILLE, Mo., May 25.—Last Tuesday a man called at Anderson's residence and asked for a glass of water, which was given him by Jennie, daughter of Mr. Anderson. When she came near him he suddenly seized and chloroformed her, and while under its influence she was outraged. Search resulted in the arrest of John Vanderburg. At the preliminary hearing yesterday the judge announced the prisoner would be held in $10,000 ball, when a shot rang out, followed in rapid succession by two more. There was a scamper for the street, and when quiet was restored the prisoner was dead. No one knows who fired the shots, but as two of the Anderson boys were in the court room, they were put under arrest.

The Panama Canal.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Advices from Panama of the 15th inst. say: In one of the largest cuts in the canal water has been struck. The amount of earth and rock taken out of this section referred to cost millions of dollars, which is rendered valueless as the water has washed from the side of the mountain more than sufficient to fill all the cuts. Traders report that small-pox is raging along the upper banks of the Amazon.

An Example of Protection.

THORNTON, N. J., May 25.—The British Hosiery company has posted a notice of the probable reduction to half of the present force or possible shut down. The concern was imported from England, plant and operatives, in 1884, to work under the advantages of the protective tariff. The notice spreads dismay among the operatives, few of whom have saved enough to enable to return with their families to England.

A Cattle Fraud Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—The Globe-Democrat's special from Dallas, Texas, says: W. D. Lewis, late president of the Colorado Cattle association, was arrested at San Angelo yesterday, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses from the National exchange bank of Dallas. The bank claims Lewis obtained $10,000 on a deed of trust, for 2,000 catttle, while diligent search only brought to light 318 head.

The Southern Presbyterians.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—The Presbyterian general assembly, south, devoted the morning to arguments on organization. Speeches were made for and against union with the northern churches. It was resolved to hold their next session in May, 1888, at Baltimore and to assist in the celebration at Philadelphia of the centennial anniversary of the reformed presbytery of America.

Pacific Mail Directors.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Pacific Mail Steamship company elected the following board of directors for the ensuing year: George J. Gould, Russel Sage, Wilhelm Remsen, Sidney Dillon, Edward Lauterbach, Henry Kennedy, Solomon Mehrbach, A. F. Vanderoef and Henry Hart.

Miss Cody Sails for Europe.

NEW YORK, May 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Arta Lucille Cody, Buffalo Bill's daughter, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Arizona. She is a handsome brunette, aged twenty-two. Her father writes that she will be received at court.

NEBRASKA IN A NUTSHELL.

News of the Day Specially Transmitted to the Bee's Columns.

GRAND ISLAND'S GREAT GROWTH

Boy Killed By a Mule—A Tell Tale Bottle—Charged With Incendiarism — Waifs From Wahoo.

Grand Island's Boom.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., May 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—This town is having a boom which promises much for it.

There is a good prospect of a large stock company being organized soon for the purpose of publishing a first class daily paper here. There is a strong probability that the enterprise will be completed soon.

An extensive starch factory is to be built here this season in time to begin operations by the early fall. It will employ 200 hands.

Eight additions have been added to Grand Island since March 1, and lots are being sold by the hundred. New buildings are springing up everywhere.

The gas company is laying ten miles of ten-inch mains in this city.

Crops are looking well now and showers are frequent and copious.

Wanted His Friends to Know It.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., May 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—To-day several small boys playing at the river, found and secured a bottle floating down the stream, which upon being opened was found to contain the following message:

If finders will send this note to my relatives at St. Joe they will be rewarded. I have drowned myself at Omaha. April 30.

[Signed.] H. BOWEN.

A Boy's Horrible Death.

EDGAR, Neb., May 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Robert Spicer, a boy fourteen years of age living within four miles of Edgar, was thrown from a running mule Monday and becoming entangled in the halter, was dragged to death.

Charged With Incendiarism.

HOLDREGE, Neb., May 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—This morning John Lowell of this city was arrested on a charge of causing the late disastrous fire here in