# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

# SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

## OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1887.

# NUMBER 901

GRETCHEN IN GRIEF.

She Attempts to Sing in Paris But is Frightened Away.

CRITICS HISS "LA PRUSSIENNE," Fraulein Leisinger's Unfortunate Debut

Among Her Country's Enemies. HER LIFE'S UNHAPPIEST HOURS

A Pathetic Letter to the Managers of the

Opera.

SUGAR-KING SPRECKLES TALKS.

He Will Import Improved Machinery to the United States for the Manufacture of That Staple -Other Foreign News.

Poor Marguerite.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett,] PARIS, Sept. 15.-[New York Herald Ca-ble-Special to the BRE.]-The heroine and victim of the latest Paris scandal is M'lle Leisinger, the German prima donna, who made her first and last appearance in Paris opera the other evening as Marguerite in "Faust." Great things were expected of the debutante, whose voice was said to have fascinated Kaiser William and the Berliners. On the other hand, the opera management looked forward to her debut with fear and trembling, as it was rumored that the Chauvinists who had hooted "Lohengrin" out of Paris, had sworn to make another manifestation if "La Prussienne" dared to brave their hostility. Their fears were to a great extent justified by events. Hardly had the defendants begun to sing when applause and hisses broke out together. Fraulein Leisinger, who was terribly nervous, lost her head and her voice, and though toward the end of the opera the hisses ceased, the attitude of the audience was so hostile that poor Gretchen felt that she was doomed. After the performance she wrote the managers a letter declining to reappear in Paris, as she "felt incapable of returning to a spot where she had spent the most un-happy hours of her life." The affair has made a great stir on the boulevards and has given the Germans a grand opportunity for renewing their attacks on their traditional enemy.

1 interviewed Gretchen to-day. I found her in a simple apartment on the top floor of house in the Rue Drout, Fraulein Gretchen is a tall, fair, modest, shapely maiden, about twenty-two years old, with regular features, a pleasant smile, a fresh complexion and a wealth of golden hair. She speaks French correctly but with a slight throaty accent. She was dressed in a close fitting black dress. From her throat suspended a mosaic locket. At her waist she wore a plain steel Chattelaine. Without waiting to be pressed, Gretchen sank gracefully on a sofa and began her story;

"I had been singing successfully in Berlin," said she, speaking French fluently, "when I received an offer of an engagement from the Paris opera. I was dazzled, for you see, the idea of Paris always makes an impression on us. Mme. Viardot, my professor, was sure I would make a hit, but my mamma, whom I consulted, did her best to

was a German. Well, that was a matter that concerned neither us nor the public. All the public expects, or should expect in a singer, is talent. But on her return we found that Mile, Leisinger's voice had gone to pieces, had become heavy. The Germans like heavy singing. Her upper register was completely runed. However, there was no hooting at her debut. There were some hisses, it is true, but that is very different, and there were hisses only when the clique applauded. Everything passed off in the most proper way. Indeed I half suspect, then, that the hisses were Prussians, for 1 remembored that after her engagement the German ambassador appealed to the minister of foreign affairs to get her engagement cancelled. This request the minister politely refused after consulting us, explaining that though the state subsidized opera, the managers were free to engage whom they pleased." "No," continued M. Ritt, "the government did not interfere to stop Mile, Leisinger's representations, All It did was to make certain inquiries regarding the threatened radical manifestations. It is unfortunate for her, but Mile. Leisinger failed deservedly. Elle est tonbes parcequelle fevait tomber. She had not the vocal lightness required here. She cancelled her engagement of her own accord." THE FEELING IN BERLIN. BERLIN, Sept. 15.- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-There is no disposition among Berlin critics or opera managers to impute Fraulein Leisinger's abrupt retreat from Paris to French hatred for

all that is German. While it is the general feeling that no German singer could be a permanent success in Paris, it is nevertheless acknowledged that Leisinger had pretty fair criticism after her first performance of Faust, in which it is thought she probably sang badly through the excitement and nervousness produced by numerous attacks on her in the French musical papers as well as by anonymous letters regarding her voice. There is some difference of opin-10n but all the critics I saw agreed in crediting her with perfect execution but her style is so essentially German as to be certainly distasteful to Parisians. It is generally said that Leisinger's Berlin career will not be affected by her Paris failure as she is too firmly fixed as an opera house favorite. She will undoubtedly be offered a re-engagement at once and when she appears will receive a great popluar ovation as the general public is inclined to think her a victim of French hatred. The following interviews express the prevailing opinion among the highest musical authorities of the

Berlin directory: Von Stranz, of the Royal opera house, said: "Leisinger is calented, pretty, and has a good voice, but is young and has only just made her debut here. She failed in Paris because she was too ambitious and attempted parts for which she was not thoroughly prepared. It was her ambition much more than her voice or unfriendly Parisian criticism which caused her failure in Faust, She is a favorite with opera managers as well as with that part of the German public which is familiar with her voice, hence she will probably be re-engaged here, her Paris failure being largely due to nervousness and her having attempted too much. This has probably not injured her career though there is always a danger that, like a race horse which gets a bad fall over hurdles, she is thoroughly reisble again."

Graf Hochberg, the intendant of the Royal theater was too much occupied with his new play to discuss Leisinger's departure from Paris, but informed me that she is not yet re-engaged, and that there will be no cer tainty of her re-engagement for several days. Professor Ehrlick, the noted musical critic of the Berliner Tageblatt, said that Leisinger was scared beforehand by the adverse comments of a host of small French dramatic papers. Anticipating a failure she naturally did not do her best. The after criticism was fair. Her favorite role, Margarite, was well suited to her powers. She sung many first class lyrical parts in Berlin and was a great success and much liked here. She is too German in all her parts, shows too much inner feeling, is too much affected by expressions of disapprobation to ever succeed in Paris, being utterly unsuited to the French taste. The Paris verdict will not harm her. It will perhaps even make her more popular in Berlin. Urban, another well known critic, said there was no anti-German feeling shown at the production of Faust and the after critiisms were rather favorable, Our correspondent carefully watched the the opera house during the performance and afterwards read all the notices, He reports that the claim of the retirement of Leisinger was due to the Deutch Feindlinckis and that it was unfounded. She is a singer without a heart: cold, but technically perfect and with a girlishness which makes her a great Berlin favorite. She will undoubtedly be well received when she returns to Berlin and all the more so because people will feel that she was sacrificed to the hatred for her nation among the theatrical managers. I find a general feeling that Leis inger procured an excellent advertisement of a kind not at all calculated to injure her in Berlin, moreover that she has attractions, voice and influential backing that is certain to secure her great success when she reappears at Berlin among singers and actresses I hear only praise for Leisinger and her voice. She left Berlin for Paris contrary to the advice of all her friends, and in spite of

Beginning of the Celebration of the Revolution's Final Event. A MONSTER DEMONSTRATION

Philadelphia Thronged With Visitors From All Over the United

States-President and Mrs. Cleveland Attend.

The Constitution's Centennial. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15 .-- The last cenennial of the events of revolutionary times began this morning. If there is one thing more than another for which the million and a half of people who are temporarily restdents of this city are thankful, it is the weather. With a clear sky the day so far gives promise of being everything that could be wished for. Philadelphia and her hun-dreds of thousands of guests appeared on the streets early this morning in their holiday garb, light hearted. All day yesterday and last night visitors, including distinguished guests, military and firemen, arrived by

guests, military and firemen, arrived by every possible conveyance, and the dozen railroad depots were taxed to their utmost in accommodating the throng which had flocked here to bear witness by their presence of their love and veneration for the historic document which gave them liberty and freedom. All the hotels were filled to overflowing by yesterday morning and every inch of sur-plus space has been filled with cots and other means of temporary rest. It is safe to say there are 200,000 visitors from a distance in addition to the thousands from adjacent counties of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and hardly a state or territory will be unrepresented in the three days' festival. In all directions, as far as the eye can reach, the streets are a mass of bunting and decorations. A monster civic and industrial pageant started from Broad and Dauphin streets shortly after 10 o'clock and marched to Broad and Moore streets, a distance of nearly five miles, and then counter marched to the starting point.

five miles, and then counter marched to the starting point, pasing through one line of observation stands, gaily decorated with flags of all nations.

observation stands, gaily decorated with higs of all nations. Broad street was so crowded as to be al-most impassable at 7 o'clock. On North Broad street there was scarcely a house that was not covered with bunting or in other ways suitably decorated. Nearly all the side streets leading into North Broad were roped off and were filed with trucks, on which tiers of seats were erected and rapidly sold. The scene at the grand reviewing stand, situated opposite the Union League club house on Broad street, was grand. There were sixteen telegraphic stations along the route of the parade, which were established for the purpose of communicating from one

for the purpose of communicating from one end of the line to the other, and just as a telegram flashed over the wires announcing that the pageant had started from Broad and

for the president. He finally appeared in company with Mrs. Cleveland on the plat-form, and bowed in acknowledgement. At Wilmington the presidential party was met by the Philadelpha reception committee and escorted to Philadelphia. The party inaded at Thirty-second and Market streets, where the city troops were in waiting. Under their escort they were driven to the Lafayette hotel. Here an immense assembly gathered, anticipating the reception. In answer to re-peated calls and cheers the president and Mrs. Cleveland appeared on the balcony and bowed acknowledgement amidst tremen-dous cheers. At sunrise this morning the United States **NO POSTPONEMENT PROBABLE** THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

dous cheers. At sunrise this morning the United States war vessels, anchored in the Delaware river, began their celebration. A salute of thirteen guns was fired from each of them. All of these vessels are handsomely decorated with bunting and flazs, and to-night they are illu-minated with Chinese lanterns. Beautiful pyrotechnic displays were made from all the vessels in the harbor this evening.

SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

He Delivers His First Ohio Campaign

Address at Wilmington. WILMINGTON, O., Sept. 15.—Senator John Sherman delivered his first speech in the Ohio campaign before a large audience at the fair grounds this afternoon. Referring to the claims of the political organizations who are politically against both the great national parties-notably the prohibition and labor organizations-he said that by their zeal, after compelling attention to just measures and reforms, they usually succeeded only in defeating the party most in sympathy with them. This has been the effect and still is the tendency of the prohibition party. Regarding the labor party, he said that if there s any just and practical means of public pollev that will tend to advance the interests of labor, the republican party is now and has been ready and willing to adopt it. There can only be two great political organizations in a free country, although there may be wings and shades of opinion. The republican party is always willing to be tested, not by what they promise, but by what they do. The speaker asked who among the democrats would care to compare the doings of his party for thirty years with the republicans. He added that it was for making that comparison at Springfield that the democrats were arraigned for waving the bloody shirt. It was a bloody shirt, he said, a shameless record. "Certain tenderfeet are afraid I might hurt some one's feelings: that we should banish the word rebel' from our vocabulary, that we should take the new south with the republicans, black and white, counted out, and say nothing. We must surrender our captured flags to the rebels who bore them. Our Grand Army boys, now bent and gray, must march under a new flag, under the flag of Grover Cleveland, or not hold their camp fires in St. Louis. This it the new gospel of the democ-racy and mugwumps." Senator Sherman arraigned the democratic

telegram flashed over the wires announcing that the pageant had started from Broad and Dauphin street at 10:25 a. m., Governor Beaver rode by in his carriage and was greeted with a hearty round of applause. By 11 o'clock the distinguished guests, governors, foreign ministers and others began to take their assigned places on the stand. As the different governors passed up or down Broad street and were recognized, they received round after round of cheers. The central portion of the stand was reserved for the zovernors of states and their staffs. On this stand also were many senators and representatives in congress, commissioners of the various states and territories, thirty three of whom were present; the diplomatic corps, foreign consuls and especially invited guests of the commission. The head of the procession, headed by a cordon of mounted police, reached the city hall, Broad and Mar-ket streets, at 12:40 a. m., and proceeded around the west slide of the city hall and on past the grand reviewing stand at Walnut street. The monster civle and Industrial parade, II-lustrating the advancement of the Industrial arts and sciences during the past century, it is believed, fairly eclipsed anything of the kind ever known. There were in line 300 by democrats, Speaking of the revenue, the sensitor said that as congress has power to levp duties on imported goods and levy ex-cise, let these fruitful sources of revenue be applied for national purposes. Whenever revenues are in excess of public wants taxes should be repealed or modified. This has been frequently done by the republicans, but now that we have a surplus revenue of \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 the democrats failed to meet the just responsibility which has failen on them in twenty-four years-not only failed, but in the new congress about to meet the free trade element wish to make a reduction on that line. The president has also prevented the application of the money in the treasury to proper subjects of expen-ditures by his vetoes and withholding of signatures to measures which need no refersignatures to measures which need no refer signatures to measures which need no refer-ence. The opposition by the democratic party to just and proper subjects of expendi-ture is in harmony with the general dogmas about the powers of the national government. No act or measure of this administration tends in any way to the extension of our commerce or the development of the The remainder of the speech was devoted to an arraignment of the administration for failure to fulfill its promises regarding the finances, etc., and violation of civil service reform pledges. Some time was given to re-futing the charges of General Powell regard-ing the granting of mubic lands to cornoring the granting of public lands to corpor-The Dominion Road Trouble. WINNIPEG, Sept. 15.-[Special Telegran to the BEE. |- In an interview to-day regard ing his eastern trip after money for the new Red River road, Premier Morquay said The capital is bound up. Bankers have told me that the funds are tied up tight." Investors had a fear of some impending cri sis. Morquay added that he did not think this was said by money lenders with a view to bluff him off. What the particulars of his work were he would not say, as it would be indiscreet for him to place his antagonists in possession of his scheme. He was to have sot a flual answer yesterday. His next move is unknown. A strong point brought out during the argument of the Browning injunction is the following: of the Browning injunction is the following: That when at Ottawa Sir John McDonald asked the Winnipeg delegates why Morquay did not go shead and build the road, leaving a space at the boundary wide enough for a shilling plece, and that the question would then become an international one and settle itself. In view of the similar encourage-ment given to the Manitoba representatives, the Dominion occupies an unenviable po-sition. sition.

The Belief Growing That the Anarchists Will Be Hanged November 11. DOUBLING THE DEATH WATCH.

Only One Scaffold to Be Used and the Shuffing off Accomplished Shortly Before the Dinner Hour.

Will Take Place As Announced. CHICAGO, Sept. 15 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. ]-A local paper states as the result of interviews that none of the authorities here have any idea that there will be any interference whatever, either by the United States supreme court or by the governor with the execution of the sentence on the seven condemned men. The supreme court fixed the 11th day of November for the execution, between the hours of 10 and 4. It is stated that the sheriff will have the execution take place as near noon as possible. All the prisoners will be executed on one gallows, which will be erected as usual at the north end of "Murderer's Row." It is believed that the men will face their fate with fortitude, most if not all of them being inspired with the idea that they are heroes and martyrs and that they are dying for the benefit of mankind. From now until after the execution the jail will be strongly guarded, both inside and out, and a special watch will be kept on anarchists in the city, and any attempt at violence will be promptly checked. The sheriff will be extremely careful about admitting persons to witness the hanging, and it is understood that none will be admitted except public officials and representatives of newspapers. There will not be, as there has been in the past at executions in Cook county, a mob of politicians and their strikers who seldom conduct themselves with the decency and decorum befitting an occasion both sad and solemn. It is not believed that more than 100 persons will be admitted to the jail on that day and these will have to be vouched for by some responsible party. The final preparations will not be begun until about November 1. So far none of the condemned have asked for a clergyman, and it is believed that as they are and it is believed that as they are free thinkers, they will not do so. The speeches from the gallows will necessarily be limited, but it is expected that all of the condemned will have something to say. The death watch has already been doubled and while the friends of the prisoners naturally hope for the interference of the United States supreme court or for executive clemency, the general opinion is that they will have to die on November 11. All of them were visited by their relatives between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock this morning. It was stated that Parsons was not averse to being interviewed on his views as to the un-justness of the decision, but all attempts to draw him out on the topic proved futile. He would not talk on the matter, and with a violent motion of his hands, said in a voice in which rage and impatience were strongly perform it. in which rage and impatience were strongly blended: "I don't know anything about it." Nina Van Zandt came to behold Spies. Nina Van Zandt came to behold Spies. The customary neatness and quiet demeanor marked her bearing. She showed manifold signs of grief and during her half hour's con-versation with August was manifestly using all the will power she is so strongly possessed of to prevent an outbreak of tears. She was dejected and a certain hauteur of carriage that has been apparent was wanting this morning. Spies has lost none of the herole bearing that is so familiar to his admirers. He chatted and spoke with all who ap-proached him with the easy nonchalance of a captive on the eve of liberation rather than one on the threshold of the grave. Most of his hour for exercise was given to his Nina; Mrs. Parsons sat at the upper end of the

and flags. Among those arrested were A. R. Parsons, August Spies, Louis Lingg, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, George Engle, Adolph Fischer and George Neebe, and these eight were subsequently indicted for mur-der. On June 29, when their cases were called for trial before Judze Gary, to whom they had taken a change of venue from Judge Rogers, their counsel made an appli-cation for a separate trial for each man, and this being denied the trial of the eight to gether was inumediatly begun. The selection of a jury was a long and trying operation, and resulted in the selection of the follow-ing: James F. Cole, F. E. Osborne, S. G. Randall, A. H. Reed, J. H. Brayton, A. Hamilton, G. W. Adams, J. B. Greiner, C. B. Todd, C. A. Ludwig, T. E. Denker, and H. T. Danford. The trial lasted just two months. A vast amount of evidence was in-troduced by the eight prisoners to throw the Haymarket bomb had existed. The ver-diet is well known. All but Neebe were sen-tenced to death, and he was sentenced to a term of fifteen years in the penilentiary. December 3 was the date fixed for the execu-tion of the seven men, but on Thanksgiving day they were given a respite by Chief Jus-tice Sort, of the supreme court, who granted a supersedeas in their case to take time to ex-amine the motion for a new trial. The con-viction of the anarchists was due to the indetice Scott, of the supreme court, who granted a supersedeas in their case to take time to ex-amine the motion for a new trial. The con-viction of the anarchists was due to the inde-fatigable work of State's Attorney Grinnell. Captain Schaak, Captain Bonheid and a few detectives, who labored earnestly to gather in every bit of evidence they could find against the men. The real bomb thrower, Rudolph Schnaubelt, was in the custody of the detec-tives at the central police station once shortly after the affair on the Haymarket, but he was let go through the stunidity of Lieutenants Shea and Kipley, who at that time were the chiefs of the department. Detective Palmer arrested Schnaubelt. He had positive infor-mation connecting him with the crime, but for some reason that has never been satisfac-torily explained Shea and Kipley let Schnau-belt go. Twenty-four hours later they would have given everything they owned to have Schnaubelt once more in their custody, but the will bomb thrower had improved his lib-erty by inding a safe hiding place, which has never yet been discovered. He mansged to get out of the city, and the last time he was heard of he was somewhere in northern Mex-ico. While a stay of proceedings was granted by

heard of he was somewhere in northern Mex-ico. While a stay of proceedings was granted by Justice Scott, of the supreme court, in No-vember, the appeal was not argued before the court until March 17 last. The arguments for the defense were made by Captain W. P. Black, Sigmund Jeissler, and Leonard Swett, while George C. Ingham, Attorney-General Hunt and State's Attorney Grinnell appeared for the state. The briefs on both sides were filed before the arguments were begun, as was also the complete record of the trial. The court arrived at a decision three days after the arguments were made, and it fell to Justice Magnuder's lot to write an opinion to con-form with the verdict. It is no secret among his friends that the judge disliked the task, but there was no help for it, and he had to perform it.

General Butler Undecided.

Bosron, Sept. 15 .- In connection with the report that he would champion the cause of the anarchists in Chicago, General Butler said that he did not see anything so far to warrant his taking active steps in their be-half. He had not however, completed the examination sufficiently to definitely refuse. THE SENIOR SPRECKELS.

A Talk with the Great Hawailan Is-

lands Sugar King. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Sept. 15 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-At the Victoria hotel this morning, just before his taking the train for Southampton to join the Saale for New York, I said bon voyage to Mr. Spreckels, known in Europe as the Sugar King, a well preserved man with snowy hair. "I can give you no views on Hawallan affairs," he said. Rather you can give them to me. 1 left the states last May and have been on the continent, engaged ever since with sugar problems. Will I tell the Herald about these? With pleasure, but I am sorry to have so little time in which to talk. My travel in Europe has been anything therefore wished to withdraw, which they thought to do by not paying assessments, which would permit their poli-cies to lapse. But now that the policies have lapsed they are confronted with notes which they had given. These notes were to the effect that if the assessments were kept up have do not become due but if the assess but pleasing. It was only hard work from morning till night. I find Germany at present the greatest beet sugar country the vorid ever saw, There is some marvelous machinery used for making beet sugar. I effect that if the assessments were kept up hey do not become due, but if the assess-ments are not paid the policy lapses and the notes become payable at once. A Fremony attorney holds \$8,000 worth of these notes, which he has had instructions from the company to collect. They are mostly from \$25 to \$75 each, based upon \$25 for each \$1,000 called for in the policy. Many of the farmers are refusing to pay them. have bought 350,000 marks worth of the principal parts of that machinery in Cologne and Prague for the purpose of establishing a beet sugar factory in Calfornia, but the minor parts the machinery I can get made in the United states. 1 am convinced that beet sugar making with my new machinery will create one of the greatest industries the United State Phelps County Republicans ever had. I shall never rest until I have HOLDREGE, Neb., Sept. 15 .- | Special Felmade the United States the greatest beet egram to the BEE. |- The republican county sugar producer, manufacturer and market in convention went off harmoniously in this the world. Yes, above Germany or France. It city to-day. Following are the nominations: " is true that at the present time Germany for treasurer, F. Hallgreen; for county clerk, exports \$0,000 tons of beet sugar annually. John H. Nelson: for clerk of the district and consumes herself another 40,000 tons court, Asa Lewellina; for county Judge, G. If it were not for growing sugar beets the H. Phea; for county superintendant, Mrs. . Mina Hopwood; for sheriff, A. E. Erickson; for surveyor, E. G. Brumzell; for coroner, Dr. Guild. The ticket is acknowledged to be the strongest the republican party has even put in the field. The seven delegates for the judicial convention are for William Galston. German farmers would go to the wall as certainly as the English farmers have done Many practical farmers I met in Germany told me that if were not for the beet growing they would suffer. All seemed to feel that their country could not compete with the United States if we adopted their new ma-Charged With Several Crimes. chinery." COLUMBUS, Neb., Sept. 15.-Dr. H. E. "How about France?"

beet seed, which will

at such rapidity in news gathering.

Van Wyck at Hartington.

He spoke

# ENDORSED HENRY GEORGE. Union Labor Convention Held at the **Capital** Oity. CRACK SHOTS AT BELLEVUE,

First Day of the Preliminary Contest of Distinguished Marksmen-M. E. Conference at Broken Bow-Nebraska News.

Labor Men At Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 15.-|Special Teles gram to the BEE1-Seventy-five delegates representing some forty counties met at Fitz gerald's hall in this city to-day as the union abor party of Nebraska. Allen Root, of Douglas county, was chairman and George H. Powers, of Beatrice, secretary, with a deN egate from Washington county as assistant. The convention was held in the city in the afternoon and at a time when the people were at the fair grounds. Resolutions were were at the fair grounds. Resolutions were passed in harmony with the sentiments of the litenty George party in the east and one of the resolutions was a call upon the gov ernor for an extra session on railroad rates. A candidate for supreme judge from Polit county was nominated but it is impossible to find the secretaries or any delegate who re-members his name. Dr. Marsh, of Johnson county, and Allen Root, of Douglas county, were the nominees for regents and the con-vention adjourned. The immense crowds in the city at the fair entirely overshadowed the convention which was larger than its promoters expected.

#### Crack Shots at Bellevue.

BELLEVUE, Neb., Sept. 15.- Special Tele-gram to the BEE. - To-day opened up the preliminary contest in the teams of distinruished marksmen. There was a heavy cross wind blowing across the range from the right. It was, however, quite steady, and the light was very good. There are three government medals to be awarded to the first three contestants. The first is a heavy gold

## "Beatrice Mutual" Relies.

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 15.-[Special to the BRE.]-The holding for collection of a large number of notes by an attorney of this city, brings the odorous Beatrice Mutual Insurance company into notoriety again in Dodge and Washington counties, The arents of the company when they canvassed these counties reaped a rich harvest by writing a large number of policies. Since the BEE's vigorous expose, some time since, of the questionable standing and business methods of the concern many of the of the questionable standing and business methods of the concern, many of the far-mers who held policies have become disguste ed with the company and lost their faith in its solidity and permanence. They herefore wished to withdraw which the solidity and permanence.

dissuade me from accepting, and he high German influences were set at work to pursuade me that I had not ce quil fout pour plaire a Paris. Well, happening to be in Paris one day, Mme. Viardot asked me to sing once privately at the opera. I consented. Messrs. Ritt and Gailhard, the managers, were charming. Mme. Viardot and Guonad, who are not idiots. were both enthusiastic. Guonad raptudeclared that I was his ideal Margeuerete, and said be had never hoped to have such a Gretchen to sing at the coming five hundredth performance of "Faust." Finally I signed a three year's engagement."

"From the very first rehearsal," continued M'lle Leisinger sorrowfully lifting her pretty eyes to heaven, "my trouble began. My managers worried me to conceal my nationality and begged me to appear as a Swede or Austrian, but I refused to hide my Berlin origin.

"Mein was bade Ich nicht alles durchgemacht," added Gretchen, dropping Into Ger-

"Then anonymous letters poured in threatening me with vengeance, abusing me as a Prussian, vowing I should not stay long in Paris. Ach has war abor gonz unglamblich. My dear colleagues took to intriguing against me, but the worst was in the Coulisses. When I went on that night I had to run the gauntlet of a lot of ogling old subscribers. As I passed toward the stage I heard them exclaim, 'En voila une qui ne fera pas affaire, a Paris green room.' "

"Das ist niches fur ein Austaenniches Madchen," said Gretchen, blushing at the recollection.

"Decent girls have no chance, you under stand me. I ascribe my failure chiefly to this and cabals. What dreadful things they wrote of me in the Paris papres. You see I had hardly a friend here and not a single friend on the press, but I appeared and sang. They hissed me even in the King of Thule song, yet I couldn't have been so bad in that. It's false; one doesn't become a bad singer all in a moment. Those hisses did tor me, I could not sing well afterward."

"Why?" said I, "the kaiser himself raved about your voice."

"Oh, that story is an invention," replied Mile Leisinger, "it is not true that I owed my success in Berlin to the emperor's

"What happened then, fraulein?"

"I wrote to cancel my engagements. Meanwhile, the French government actually wrote to the managers saying that it would be foolish to defy public opinion by letting me sing again. Perhaps what I so heard is untrue, but the Berliners have taken up my case hotly. I have had offers of encagements from all parts of Germany, and letters say that I shall be welcomed back 'mit offen armen.' M. Ritt paid me three months salary. I start for Berlin to-morrow to sing three years in opera. 1 should like to go to America afterward, but it is impossible to go before." "Shall you never return to Paris, frau-

lein." "Ach, nie, we are not sympathetic to

Paris." "Gluckliche reise, gnadiges frauleln

Leaving Gretchen, I called upon M. Ritt. manager of the opera. M. Ritt is a courteous old gentieman, with a reputation for stern economy. His account of the affair differs considerably from Gretchen's.

"Mile Lsisinger," said he, "was introduced to us about a year ago by Mine Viordot, with whom she was studying here. She then had a maznificent voice. We, Gaitiard and I, offered her an engagement, but she was engaged in Berlin, where she sang

good offers from the Royal opera house. Iron Men Eat.

(Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.) MANCHESTER, Sept. 15 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to the BRE. |-At the annual dinner of the Iron and Steel institute, now holding its meeting in Manchester. Sir Lewthian Bell announced that they had been invited for the third time to hold their next year's meeting in the United States and after consulting some of his chief colleagues, he thought they might be able to give a favorable reply.

A. O. U. W. Officers Elected. ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 15 .- The supreme lodge of select kings A. O. U. W. elected officers to-day as follows: George W. Reed, Topeka, Kan., C. S.; Charles Bubst, Pittsburg, S. V. C.; George W. Howard, Paris, Ill., S.

S. V. C.; Gibirge W. Howard, Paris, H., S. Lt. C.; R. E. Hill, Buffalo, N. Y., supreme recorder; W. R. Sheen, supreme treasurer; E. M. Reading, Sacramento, Cala, supreme standard bearer; O. H. Comfort, St. Paul, supreme senior workman; A. P. Johnson, Nebraska, supreme junior workman; F. Leniger, St. Louis; supreme guard; Edward Gillis, New York, supreme trustee.

#### A Minister Married.

ST. JOSEPH. Mo., Sept. 15.- [Special Tele-gram to the BEE. ]- Rev. J. B. Parnell, pastor of the M. E. church south at Mound City, Mo., and Miss Kate Jennings, of Hautstell, England, were united in marriage in this city to-day and left on the night train for Elmo, Mo., where they will make their future home.

#### Settled By a Second Marriage.

Columnus, Neb., Sept. 15 .- The somewhat exciting habeas corpus case of Spencer vs. for some time as a Fort Chantense, On her return, having pone to terms with us, we discovered she

is believed, fairly eclipsed anything of the kind ever known. There were in line 300 floats, each bearing a representation of some particular branch of industry; 12,000 men, 3,000 horses and 150 bands of music. At the head of the column rode Colonel Snowden, chief marshal, and his staff of fifty aids, standard bearer and two trum p eters. Directly behind them and lead-ing the column itself was the United States Marine band, followed by a banner repre-senting Columbia pointing to the past with one hand and with the other to the present. The banner typlied the demonstration, and was drawn on a car by six horses. The dis-play from this point was divided into twentywas drawn on a car by six norses. The dis-play from this point was divided into twenty-six division, each being under the charge and supervision of an assistant marshal and several aids. The first division was headed by the Patriotic Sons of America, who pre-sented a beautiful display. Following this float came a band and several floats on which ware tableaux tynical of events which were tableaux typical of events during the revolution and representing the different nations which make up America's population, in native costumes; a beautifu

population, in native costumes; a beautiful temple handsomely decorated, with thirty-eight ladies at the portals representing the states of the union, "Uncle Sam," the God-dess of Liberty and the thirteen original states, represented by daughters of America in costume, and a float on which stood representations of the school houses a century ago and those of to-day, surmounted by school children. by school children. The remainder of this division was made up of national and state officers, including

national and state executive committees in full regalia, and visiting camps of Sons of full regalia, and visiting camps of Sons of America. The second division was made up by the Carpenters' company of Philadelphia, which antedates all other industrial associations, having been incorporated in 1724, and which is the only industrial organization in existence in this city which participated in the procession in 1787. The first feature of this display was a float upon which was borne a miniature Grecian temple of thirteen Corinthian columns, representing the thir-teen states of the union of 1787, which is a duplicate of the original exhibit of the Carpenters' company in the parade in 1787, which commemorated the adoption of the federal constitution. Following this was another temple of the Grecian-Doric order, intended to be emblematic of the present grand union of states, and bearing upon each of their thirty-eight columns a shield with the name of each state. The allegorical floats were followed by members of the Car-penters' company in carriages. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth divisions were given up to industrial and educational

vere given up to industrial and educational xhibits. The majority of the remaining loats represented various industries. Among

them was a display showing the progress in modes of traveling from the revolutionary era to the present time by land and water. The United States mint had an interesting

The United States mint had an interesting exhibit. The government naval display in-cluded a model of the first steamer which crossed the Atlantic, a model of the United States man-of-war Hartford, models of new cruisers, many kinds of naval guns, and a display of life saving aparatus. To give an idea of the enormous propor-tions of the industrial pageant it may be stated that at twenty minutes past 2 o'clock only seven of the twenty-three divisions had passed by the reviewing stand and by the time the seventh division had passed south-ward the head of the column had arrived on there countermarch, having travelled twenty-three squares south of Market street. The march was made without casualties further

three countermarch, having travelled twenty-three squares south of Market street. The march was made without casualties further than that an unknown man dropped dead near Chestont street, presumably from heart disease, and a little girl was somewhat injured in the crowd. Among the governors occupying seats on the reviewing stand were Larrabee of lowa, Beaver of Pennsylvania, Hughes of Arkansas, Buckner of Kentucky, Thayer of Nebraska, Pennoyer of Oregon, Wilson of West Virginia, Foraker of Ohio, and Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia. The end of the procession did not reach the city hall until 6.30. Returning north it arrived at Broad and Chestnut streets at 7:30. The president's party, consisting of the president, Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary Bayard, Colonel and Mrs. Lamont, left Washington at 4 this afternoon in charge of Major J. M. Carson. A hot journal before reaching Baltimore delayed the train twenty minutes, which was not made up during the journey. At Baltimore a large srowd collected around the station and cheered for the president, but but the latter did not show himself. At Wil-mington there was a big demonstra-tion, an Lungues crowd cheering

## An American-Cuban Case

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 15.-[Special Tele gram to the BEE. |--Girlio Pouble, an American citizen, who has been in jail in Havana Cuba, for the last three years on a charge of conspiracy against the government, has been on trial before the supreme court since Wednesday. His trial will continue on Monday. Fiscal, the state attorney, asks that he be sent to the chain gang for life. Pouble is de-fended by two able lawyers. It is thought that should Pouble be sentenced to the chain gang there may be trouble between the United States and Spain.

## Shorter Hours For Printers

QUEBEC, Sept. 15 .- The Typographical anion of Quebec has notified the proprietors of printing offices (newspaper and job) that on and after November 1 the nine-hour system will be put in force.

Kilkenny's Police Inspector Resigns LONDON, Sept. 15.-The inspector of the Kilkenny police has resigned his office as a protest against the conduct of the police at Mitchelstown last Friday.

Furniture Factory Burned Sr. Louis, Sept. 15 .- Last night a fire in the large manufacturing establishment of the Joseph Peters Furniture company caused a loss of \$10,000. 0

## The Fire Record.

LAKE BRYSTOL Minn., Sept. 13.-A number of stores were destroyed by fire early this morning. Losses aggregate \$46,000. Partly insured.

Mis. Parsons sat at the upper end of the cage holding a low conversation with her husband. She is, as everyone knows, a woman possessed of rare fortitude and none could guess from her composed bearing that she was suffering in the least. Fielden was not without his good angel. His wife, accompanied by his two children, came to offer such comfort as would be acceptable in such an hour. Numwould be acceptable in such an hour. Num-erous offerings of fruit were brought and dur-ing the early hours, when few people were astir, a couple of ladies handed in some bas-kets of luscious peaches for the special de-lectation of the doomed men. None but the relatives of the prisoners and a few reporters were there to witness the salutations and leave-takings of the party. The chief jallor rapped his keys sharply an the iron bars as a signal for a general clearance of the cage and the visitors left, while the anarchists re-turned once more to the gloomy solitude of turned once more to the gloomy solitude of their dungeons taats Zeltung, which has hitherto

been in favor of the execution of the anarch-ists, comes out this morning in an editorial supporting a commutation of sentence. The detense commutation of sentence. The detense committee are putting forth every effort to raise sufficient money to carry the case to the supreme court of the United States if it can be done. It is understood they have hopes of getting General Butler to take the case, and failing to secure him, will try for Roger A. Pryor. George G. Schilling, the socialist leader, left for the east to-night to retain one or the other of them. He would not admit who he was going to see, but it is been in favor of the execution of the anarch not admit who he was going to see, but it is well known they are very desirous of getting Butler. Lawyers here say that the chance of the court of last resort taking the case is very lim indeed.

frying to Retain Butler and Pryor. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.- Special Telegram to the BEE.]-It is published here that ieneral Roger A. Pryor and Ben Butler will join with the present counsel for the anarchists in presenting the case to the supreme court at its meeting next month. The court, however, can only determine one fact -whether the prisoners were condemned after due process of law. Its jurisdiction ends there. On all questions of erroneous admission of evidence, improper charges to the jury, and similar points, the decision of the lilinois court is final. It seems probable that the case can be brought before the su-rous court in case a writ of error can be obthe Herald, day after to-morrow?" preme court in case a writ of error can be ob-tained from the supreme court of the state. To obtain this the supreme court of the state Yorkers will read it before you are out of sight of the English coast." He accepted a must be convinced that there is a federal uestion involved. fresh bon voyage, looking pleasingly puzzled

#### History of the Anarchist Case. CHICAGO, Sept. 15 .- The meeting on the

the fatal bomb was thrown was the direct outcome of the depiorable labor troubles of 1886. Seven police officers were killed by the deathdealing missile and sixty more men were wounded, a large number of people who were in attendance on the meeting were killed and wounded by the return fire from the policemen's revolvers. The affair was doubtless precipitated by the riots on the Black Road on the preceeting day, where several men had been killed or wounded by the police. The Anarchists called the Hay market meeting to give expression to their indignation at the police because the latter tried to perform their duty, and while they were being harangued by incendiary speakers a force of 200 police marched up under Captain Bonfield, who ordered the meeting to disperse. Before a reply could be received the fatal bomb was thrown, Officer

Matthias Degan was killed outright, and Officers Michael Sheehan, John P. Baring ever assembled in Cedar county met at rett. Thomas Redden, Nels Hansen and rett. Thomas Redden, Neis Hansen and Timothy Flavin died soon afterward from the effects of their wounds. Others of the officers were fearfully wounded or maimed for life, but they managed to pull through and some of them have returned to their posts of duty. The subsequent raids of the police on the anarchists' dens, the temporary suppris-sion of their organ, the Arbeiter Zeltung, and the wholesale arrest of every person who was known even to be a sympathizer with the "Reds" are now matters of history. In these raids an immense quantity of dynamite and a large number of pistols and guns were cap-tured, as well as nearly all their embleus the fair grounds at Hartington to listen to a speech by General Van Wyck. two hours. The great crowd applauded throughout and gave cheers at the close,

Ayars, a resident of Lindsay, this county, "Oh, I tound the factories far behind those for the past four months, and where he was in Germany. I saw not the slightest imbuilding up a large and lucrative practice provement worth adopting there, but I am has been arrested by Sheriff McLaren, of taking back a pile of French specifications to Guthrie Center, Ia., upon a requisition from the governor of that state. The doctor is charged with robbery of a jewelry store, sell-ing liquor to minors, and ficeing the state while under conviction and pending sen-tence. The sheriff and prisoner left for lown on the early east bound train. study still more. My new factory in Calitornia will be built to use 350 tons of beets every twenty-four hours, which will make about forty tons of sugar per day. The exact spot for its location 1 have not yet settled upon, but will do so as soon as 1 get back

#### He Didn't Leave.

home. I have also bought twenty-live tons BROKEN BOW, Neb., Sept. 15.-|Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The white wings of Germany in December for New York, then peace hover over the Methodist parsonage by rail to San Francisco-but," taking out once more and the wild rumors that were affort for the last week have melted. Inhis watch. "time wanes and the train soon leaves. When will what I have said be in stead of running away from his family, as re-ported, the Rev. Colder did not leave the city at all. "No; it will be cabled to-night and the New

The M. E. Conference at Broken Bow. BROKEN BOW, Neb., Sept. 15-[Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The M. E. confers ence is in session. About sixty ministers are present, enthusiasm exists on every hand and the people are doing their part to wards making this conference a success. Large audiences are present each day and evening to witness the proceedings.

#### The Beatrice Land Office Closed.

BEATRICE, Neb., Sept. 15.- [Special Teles gram to the BEE. |-The United States land office at this place closed business to-day, it having been consolidated with the other office. The office has been an important one and has been here nearly twenty years. Through it the 160,000 acres of the Otoe res-ervation have been opened for settlement. The records of this office show the first home-stead entry in the United States being made by a Beatrice man in 1863.

#### Democrats Change Their Minds.

NORFOLK, Neb., Sept. 15 .- | Special to the BEE. |-The democrats of this judicial district were quite content to endorse the nominations of the non-partisan bar convention, but since the republicans ignored the action of that meeting the democrats have decided to that acconvention to "transact such business as may properly come before said conven-tion." Chairman T. M. France has accord-ingly called a judicial convention to be held in this city on the evening of Wednesday, September 28.

#### Fremont To Get the Danish Synod

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 15 .- (Special Telerram to the BEE.]-Rev. Risdall returned last evening from Albert Lea, Minn., where he attended the National Synod of the Danish Lutheran church. It was decided almost unantmonsly, with several competing pointe

The Hamilton & Dayton. old Haymarket on Desplaines street where CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.-The hearing of the application for the appointment of a receiver for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, began vesterday at Hamilton, O., be-fore Judge Van Derver. The attorneys for the road argued against the jurisdiction of the court, but were overruled, whereupon they submitted an answer denying that there was any ground for the appointment of a receiver. Business Failures. NEW YORK, Sept. 15 .- Thomas J. Pope d

HARTINGTON, Neb., Sept. 15.- Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The largest gather-

An Examination Ordered. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 .-- Acting Secretary Muldow to-day directed the commissioner general of the land office to proceed immediately and with as much dispatch as pos-sible to examine and pass upon the list of railroad selections now pending in his office and forward the same to the secretary.

Brother, dealers in metals, have made an assignment. The firm was rated at from \$200,-000 to \$300,000, but the liabilities are said to be much larger. CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.-The Western Paint Manufacturing company made an assignment this morning to William P. Biddle, Assets, \$50,000; liabilities, \$37,000.