THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1887. NUMBER 108.

AMONG MISSOURI MULTITUDES

The President and Wife Cordially Received By the Citizens Of St. Louis.

A DRIVE TO THE FAIR GROUNDS

An Immense Reception Held at the Merchants' Exchange, Followed By a Ride Through the Streets.

The Presidential Party.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—At 10:15 this morning President and Mrs. Cleveland took a carriage from Mayor Frances' mansion, where they have been stopping, and were driven to the fair grounds. The president's carriage was drawn by four richly caparisoned black horses and was followed by five other carriages provided for his companions. A long string of private carriages followed behind. A large crowd of ladies and children gathered in front of the mansion and cheered the president and wife as they left. The drive to the fair grounds was made at a trot. It was children's day and the youngsters were out in full force. They, with their mothers, nurses and friends packed the amphitheatre and surrounding promenade to the number of 60,000. A brass band attempted to make itself heard, but the shrill voiced congregation made everything but the base drum inaudible. The visitors did not alight. After driving around the amphitheatre track, a halt was made and Mrs. Cleveland was presented by the lady superintendent of the kindergarden schools with a handsome basket of cut flowers. The children, led by the bands, sang "Hail Columbia," and the cortege, after a drive through the fair grounds, made its way back to the city, where they went directly to the Merchants' exchange. Mrs. Cleveland did not accompany the president to the exchange, but was left en route at the residence of the mayor, where she went to that of Mrs. Scanlan, one of society's leaders, where the ladies of St. Louis had an opportunity to pay their respects.

On arriving at the exchange, the president was taken to the directors' room, where a large number of representative citizens from the interior of the state were introduced to him by counties. When this ceremony was over, the president was escorted to the main hall of the exchange.

The immense room was jammed to the utmost capacity with people and the president had difficulty in getting from the reception room to the platform. As he ascended the platform the enthusiasm was intense. Frank Garienne, president of the Merchants exchange, introduced Mayor Frances and declared this the most auspicious day of St. Louis within her history. Mayor Frances then welcomed the president to the city and state, and after another explosion of cheers the president responded as follows:

"If I am expected to make an extended speech on this occasion I am afraid I shall disappoint you; and this I would be sorry to do, after having succeeded at last, through much tribulation, in standing face to face with my St. Louis friends. The tribulation of which I speak has arisen from the extreme kindness of a vast number of American people and the cordial invitations they have tendered me to stop and see them on my way to you. Your city was the objective point of my travel in this direction, and it has sometimes seemed to me that every town between Washington and here has been represented as being directly in my route and it has been hard to convince their kind and enthusiastic citizens that it would not be entirely easy, within the time at my disposal, to pay them a visit. My own inclination leading me in the direction of their desires, it has been a difficult matter to resist their importunities; but I have made up my mind that the people of St. Louis are to blame for the entire perplexity and disappointments which this trip has caused, for it was through them that I was induced to leave home at all. I expect that anything I might say concerning your state or city in the way of laudation or congratulation would hardly equal your own estimate of these subjects. I believe there was a time when St. Louis was a determined and jealous rival of Chicago. I don't know whether this condition continues or not; but I hope it does. While you can hardly expect lookers on to take sides in such a contest, we are interested to the extent that such a struggle adds to the growth and improvement of the country at large. Both of these cities exemplify, in a wonderful degree, how completely and how speedily American energy and business ingenuity utilizes every available element of municipal growth and how every useful type of the world's population is assimilated to the grand purpose of American expansion.

I am here reminded of what I suppose to be a fact, that more than half of your voters are of foreign birth and parentage. The growth and increase of your city in every way indicates, I think, that the condition of your population, thus made apparent, is by no means to be depreciated, and my observation, during a long residence in a city similarly situated, has led me to know the value of any community of industrious, frugal, and thrifty men and women who come from foreign lands to find new homes with us; who invest themselves with citizenship, and who are satisfied and content with the freedom of our government and with our laws and institutions. The line is easily drawn between them and non-assimilating immigrants who seek our shores solely for purposes evolving disturbance and disadvantage to our body politic. I hope I may, without impropriety, say this much in recognition of what has been done for St. Louis by its naturalized citizens as well as in remembrance of many kind and valued friends and associates of former days. I deem myself especially fortunate in being with you at a time when the manufacture and products of your city and the surrounding country are on exhibition at your fair, one of the largest in the country. Those who seek the best and surest evidence of your substantial prosperity may well be satisfied. Here I shall see things which are conclusive proof of thrift, of wealth and comfortable homes. I hope to see, besides, while here, certain features of your city's life which, just at this time, are unusually displayed and which establish the fact that the people of St. Louis, with all their business engagements and with all their toil and stirring trade, are not averse to pleasure and enjoyment. I hope that you will find your visitors to be interested sightseers, and of all things you may be assured, however much you may impress us with the greatness of your city, we are certain to have our hearts filled with grateful appreciation of the kindness and hospitality of your people."

From the exchange the president and his companions were escorted in carriages through the principal business streets of the city, the ride lasting about an hour. Everywhere along the route masses of people awaited and greeted the guest of the day. There was no disorder, the crowds manifesting their enthusiasm in cheers and noise, and refraining from crowding about or following the carriages. The most conspicuous feature of the decoration was the array of gas jets each lamp and awning post bearing a branching tree of piping, while at the street corners great arches were thrown across from curb to curb. These bore a million colored globes, the effect of which, even in daylight, was striking. The cortege reached the Lindell hotel at 2 o'clock, where rooms, including a series of large parlors, had been secured for the president. An hour was given for lunch and rest and at 3 o'clock, Mrs. Cleveland having rejoined her husband, the doors of the reception parlors were thrown open and the public were admitted to shake the hands of the president and his wife. The reception began promptly at 3 o'clock and continued until 6. President and Mrs. Cleveland received their visitors, standing, in the middle of the large parlor under a rich chandelier. A score of leading society ladies of St. Louis assisted Mrs. Cleveland. There was a liberal sprinkling of ladies in the mass of people and a strong admixture of countrymen of the pure western type, who had come long distances to see the president. The president received as he always does. He has become very expert in the discharge of his part of the work and manages to greatly facilitate the passage of the line, inspired apparently only by a desire to give the coveted opportunity to as great a number as possible. If he ever gets fatigued his appearance fails to give evidence of the fact. Submitting, as he does good-naturedly, to familiar, often boisterous salutations of many who approach him, he takes the liberty sometimes to give a loiterer with a grasp of his hand a sturdy pull in the direction he ought to move and often with half a dozen words manages to answer in kind the greetings of as many callers. Mrs. Cleveland acknowledged the greetings of her visitors with a smile and bow, but without taking their hands. Colonel Lamont estimates that 9,000 persons took the hand of the president this afternoon and many were unable to gain admission.

At half-past 7 this evening President and Mrs. Cleveland, with their seven travelling companions, were escorted by a new reception committee through the illuminated streets of the city. At the exposition they were conducted through the exhibition and music halls. During the performance of "Shower of Roses" by Gilmore's band a hanging screen at one side of the stage was let fall, exposing a beautiful life-size oil painting of Mrs. Cleveland. From the letting down of the screen to the end of the piece rose leaves continued to fall from the ceiling high above upon the picture. The presidential party reached the hotel at 10 o'clock and were serenaded by the Hendricks association, assisted by political clubs from all the wards of the city and from many towns from a distance. The serenade proper was given by several singing societies. The procession of which they formed a part numbered fully thirty thousand. The president addressed the serenaders, thanking them. He said that although the trip was one of sight-seeing and social intercourse, it would be affectation on his part to ignore the fact that these evidences of friendliness were tendered by those who are not only fellow citizens but members of the party to which he belongs. "I am glad to believe the heartiness of your demonstration betrays to some extent your democratic enthusiasm. I feel like confessing to you to-night that what I have seen of this vast country and its people since I left home has, if possible, increased my sense of responsibility as a public officer and member of a great political party. My official duty I owe to all the people of the land, and whether it is well or ill-performed, primarily concerns them and me as their public servant. But I cannot fail in my duty to the country without discrediting you and the party of my choice. The considerations shown constrain me to that course of official conduct, as it is given me to discern it, which is marked out by the needs of the people and the good of the country. It tends, in my opinion, directly to the adoption of the principles and practices of true democracy. It behooves us all to guard against a blind, selfish and unreasoning party feeling, regardless and thoughtless of the country's welfare, and which leads us away from good citizenship as well as true democracy."

CROWN CIPHER.

An Explanation of the Three Summons For O'Brien.

DUBLIN, Oct. 3.—William O'Brien has written a public letter, in which he says: "On the day of my conviction at Mitchellstown the solicitor general telegraphed in cipher to the crown counsel: 'Mistake. O'Brien will beat us. Harrington will be disbarred at our next meeting.' This explains why I received three separate summons. The plot for ruining Harrington is here disclosed with brutal candor." In an interview Harrington says: "Perhaps some of my words at the Mitchellstown inquest were too strong for some of our English friends, but nothing else could elicit the facts from the police. I was informed that the policy had previously been determined upon to give me all the insolence possible in the witness chair. Sergeant Ryder pledged himself to his companions to strike me. The inspector, however, restrained him. I would not be surprised if Dublin Castle finds itself in an awkward fix when all the facts regarding the refusal to permit Constable Sullivan's report on the evidence are placed before the English people."

Signor Crispi's Mission.

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ROME, Oct. 3.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—I am able to confirm the rumor that Signor Crispi's mysterious journey to Friederichsrue is directly connected with the attempt to settle the Roman question. In fact Bismarck invited Crispi to undertake the journey to prepare a reconciliation between the pope and King Humbert, and so unite the German Catholics and Protestants. Bismarck has long been manœuvering to obtain the advantages attaching to the position of protector of the papacy, and a few days ago King Humbert was officially, though secretly, informed that Bismarck would be glad to negotiate a reconciliation on the basis of a cession to the pope of all or a part of Rome situated on the left bank of the Tiber. What other motive Bismarck may have in raising the Roman question at this particular time remains to be seen, but I am assured from ecclesiastics who have the credit of enjoying the holy father's confidence, that Leo XIII. inclines to the belief that such a small concession is not sufficient for the dignity of the holy see.

The Solicitor General Denies.

DUBLIN, Oct. 3.—Gibson, the Irish solicitor general, denies the statement of William O'Brien regarding the dispatch to the crown counsel.

Democratic Nominees.

AURORA, Neb., Oct 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The democratic county convention met in the court house here this afternoon at 2:30 and nominated thirty-eight delegates. Dr. Hirst, chairman of the county central committee, called the convention to order. Dr. D. S. Woodward, of Hamilton, was elected chairman, and E. W. Hurlbut, of Aurora, secretary. There was very little enthusiasm displayed, and the convention at once proceeded to business. But few lobbyists were present, and even the few looked as if they were on the ragged edge of a forlorn hope. The following nominations were made: For treasurer, Frank Stenus; for clerk, Charles L. Crane; for sheriff, John Pollard; for county judge, Daniel Waite; for county superintendent, Miss Lou Armit; for surveyor, D. B. Hart; for clerk of the district court, D. W. Fay; for coroner, Dr. Goodin; for commissioner, Stephen Pollard; for chairman of county central committee, A. M. Glover; for secretary central committee, E. W. Hurlbut.

News From China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—The steamship Oceanic arrived from Yokohama and Hong Kong this morning. An arrangement is reported to have been made with the Chinese government and Great Northern Telegraph company, working in conjunction with the Eastern Extension company, for an extension of the imperial Chinese telegraph so as to give a direct telegraph route from China to Europe.

The reports respecting the Chinese-American banking telegraph syndicate, for which Count Mitkiewicz negotiated the concessions, are very conflicting. It appears that English and Chinese are making efforts to prevent the consummation of the grant to the Americans.

The Corean government has appointed Park Chening Yan as minister plenipotentiary to the United States.

Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, arrived at Yokohama Sept. 15.

St. Joe's Coming Swell Wedding.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Cards were sent out today announcing the wedding next Wednesday of George Schneider and Miss Helen Grath. The groom is cashier of the American bank in this city, and the bride is a grand-daughter of General James Craig. Both are prominent in society. The wedding will be one of the social events of the season in this city.

Michael Davitt Coming West.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Michael Davitt arrived at the Grand Pacific hotel at midnight. This morning Patrick Egan came in from Lincoln, Neb., to escort Davitt on his trip west.

KNIGHTS AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Mayor Ames Delivers an Address of Welcome to Labor's Great Organization.

THE ARRIVAL OF POWDERLY.

He Speaks to an Audience of Over Fifteen Thousand People and Receives an Enthusiastic Greeting.

The Knights of Labor.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 3.—The general assembly of the Knights of Labor was called to order this morning by J. P. McGaughey, secretary of the co-operative board and chairman of the local committee of arrangements. The rink was handsomely decorated, and contained about 3,000 people. McGaughey read telegrams from Powderly and Secretary Lichtman, stating they had been unavoidably delayed and could not arrive until the afternoon. McGaughey made a brief address on the growth of the order in the northwest, and introduced Mayor Ames, who made a formal address of welcome.

Richard Griffiths, general worthy foreman, A. A. Carter, of the general executive board, and several others made short speeches, after which the convention adjourned till night.

General Master Workman Powderly, General Secretary Litenman, and most of the other delayed delegates to the general assembly arrived this afternoon. The great hall, capable of seating 15,000 people, was crowded at the opening of the evening exercises. Mr. Powderly's address was received with unbounded enthusiasm. He was announced to speak on "The World as Knighthood Would Make it." He said in beginning that he could not tell them anything of the kind. "The world as kighthood would make it would take up more time than I could give it here to-night. Men say the knights can never attain what is aimed at in their declaration of principles. Then they go to church and pray for better things than the knights ever dreamed of. The men who pray that this earth be made as the kingdom of Heaven would deny us a place in legislative halls. The men who make these prayers lie when they make them. The Knights of Labor respect the laws and intend to take a hand in making the laws. Our organization is not a partision organization, but in the true sense of the word it is a political organization. The man who stands up with us will be able to vote intelligently; if he is not, there is something wrong with his head. * * * * I have been taken to task on a few things. It has been charged that I did not favor immigration. It is a mistake. I am of foreign birth myself. I have no objection to foreign immigration; I favor it. Every land grant company, however, has its immigration agents. They bring in all manner of foreigners. If one of these poor creatures raises his hand—not against law, for he knows none, but against what he sees just before him—he is called an anarchist and is punished, while the men who loaded these poor creatures on this country goes scot free. [Thunderous applause.] I hate anarchists and I hate anarchy. How can the child reared in poverty, squalor, ignorance and vice grow up to respect the institutions of his country? I say stop the agent of the steamship company, take home the agent of the land company, stop importing foreign paupers and let only those come to our free America who come of their own will to make their homes here. Is that saying anything against a foreigner? [Cries of "No, no."] This is why I am called a crank on the immigration question. I am also called a crank on the temperance question. I may be a crank on this question, but I am not ashamed to say I would far ratner see a man a sober man than a drunkard. There are those who have threatened to leave the order because of my position on this question. To all such I say go. I will trust the faith of this nation with sober men and women and I will never take back one word of what I have said on the temperance question, so help me God."

Mr. Powderly spoke briefly in eulogy of Thomas Armstrong, who died in Pittsburg a few days ago, and closed by urging every knight to leave the hall determined to do his whole duty. "Let every man and woman read and learn to heart the declaration of the principles of this order. Let them do this, and when their work is over they can lie down as did that dead workman, (Armstrong), conscious that their work has been well done." Mr. Powderly said his conditions were not what he would have liked to have had to discuss so large a subject as he was called upon to do. He was tired out and compelled to be brief.

The topic of President Streeter, of the National Farmer's alliance, was "The People—Their Governor." He began by showing that in Illinois farming was now being carried on at a loss, and the population in the rural districts decreasing, while the cities were growing. Chicago to-day had millionaires by the hundred, and so have all the large cities. He asked how these great cities have grown up, and said these wealthy men had been killing the goose which laid the golden egg. He wanted to see one grand organization of industrial interests of the country, and when we do complete our organization, welded together by communities of humanity, you will hear something drop. We demand in the name of the people who produce the wealth of America that our families shall not work themselves to death for the benefit of a pampered few. The gentlemen of the present all have established an aristocracy in place of a government for the people. But we propose to take it and make it a government for the common people. Mr. Streeter did not think it possible to abolish existing evils through the agency of the old parties, and advocated the consolidation of the Knights of Labor and the Farmers' alliance in a new party.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following Nebraska and Iowa pensions were issued to-day: Nebraska—Wright Long, Brainaw. Increase: James West, Carns; J. B. Curtis, Simpson. Restoration: R. B. McDowell, Dorchester. Iowa—Original: J. J. Vallenweider, Williams; J. S. Elliott, Shenandoah; I. F. West, Brazil. Increase: G. C. Dewitt, Des Moines; A. A. Hamlin, Manchester; W. Fessenden, Lime Springs; D. Murphy, Keosauqua; Frank McCreery, Churdany; G. D. Cupp, Utica; A. J. Morehead, Onawa.

A Fatal Game of Ball.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Michael O'Connor, a youthful base ball enthusiast, confessed this morning that he was the slayer of his brother John, aged sixteen, who died last night with a fractured skull, the effect of being struck with a bat yesterday afternoon. The two brothers led rival sides in the game and so warm was the rivalry that a dispute over the umpire's decision resulted in a general fight, during which O'Connor received his death blow. Michael has not been arrested, the parents of the dead boy believing the affair to have been an accident.

The Kissane Case Ruled Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—By a ruling of Judge Sawyer of the United States court to-day in the case of the Chemical National bank of New York against William Kissane, who achieved wide notoriety through the press a few months ago, the case was practically ruled out of court under the statute of limitation.

Attacked With Vertigo.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Colonel F. M. Tuffs, city auditor, and one of the best known of St. Joseph's citizens, is at the point of death, having been attacked with vertigo in its worst form yesterday.

A Schooner Foundered.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Oct. 3.—A large iron ore schooner, supposed to be the Havana, plying between Escanaba and St. Joseph, foundered seven miles north of this place this morning. Three men are missing, including the captain and steward.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Four Men Killed and Others Injured at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—Four persons were killed and two seriously wounded by an explosion in George P. Plant's flour mill this morning at 7:45 o'clock. The cause of the explosion was old boilers. Mrs. Thomas S. Rivers, wife of the foreman, was blown from the boiler room across the alley into a room sixty feet from where she was standing. She was killed, as was her husband, who was buried under the debris. Fritz Kuhlman was also buried in the ruins and was taken out dead. Henry Tenne was instantly killed by steam and the force of the explosion. Engineer Benjamin Myers was seriously injured. Minnie Reichman, a child of five years, had both legs broken and is so injured that her recovery is not probable.

A flagman of the Iron Mountain railroad on duty two blocks from the scene was knocked down and badly bruised. A coal heaver unloading coal near the boiler house was buried beneath the debris. He was taken out half an hour after the catastrophe, badly bruised and cut about the head and three ribs broken. The residence of H. Crouse was completely demolished. The mud drum, weighing a thousand pounds, crushed through the roof to the cellar of John Burbs's house. Every house in the neighborhood was more or less damaged. Engineer Carr ascribes no cause for the disaster.

SPORTING NEWS.

Death of Dave Butler.

DENVER, Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Dave Butler, a member of the Wichita club, who accidentally fell out of a second-story window at Leavenworth several weeks ago, died in this city to-day from the effects of injuries received by the fall. The funeral will take place from the residence of his sister, Mrs. William Phillips, on Wednesday afternoon.

National League Games.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The game between the Philadelphia and Boston teams to-day resulted as follows:

Philadelphia... 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Pitchers—Casey and Madden. Base hits—Philadelphia 11, Boston 10. Errors—Philadelphia 1, Boston 4. Umpire—Powers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The game between the New York and Washington teams to-day resulted as follows:

Washington... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
New York..... 1 2 0 0 0 2 2 0 *—7

Pitchers—Gilmore and Keefe. Base hits—Washington 6, New York 12. Errors—Washington 8, New York 2. Umpire—Doescher.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 3.—The game between the Detroit and Pittsburg teams to-day resulted as follows:

Pittsburg..... 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 1—5
Detroit..... 1 4 1 0 0 0 1 3 *—10

Pitchers—Morris and Baldwin. Base hits—Pittsburg 10, Detroit 17. Errors—Pittsburg 4, Detroit 1. Umpire—Galvin.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 3.—The game between the Indianapolis and Chicago teams to-day resulted as follows:

Indianapolis... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2
Chicago..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 6 1 *—8

Pitchers—Clarkson and Shreve. Base hits—Indianapolis 7, Chicago 11. Errors—Indianapolis 6, Chicago 5. Umpire—Valentine.

American Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The game between the Baltimore and Athletic teams today resulted as follows:

Baltimore..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—2
Athletics..... 2 0 7 1 0 0 0 4 *—13

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The game between the Metropolitan and Brooklyn teams to-day resulted as follows:

Brooklyn..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Metropolitan..... 0 2 2 0 0 2 0—6

Game called on account of darkness.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 3.—The game between the Cleveland and Cincinnati teams to-day resulted as follows:

Cleveland..... 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 2—7
Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 3.—The game between the Louisville and St. Louis teams to-day resulted as follows:

Louisville..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2—6
St. Louis..... 0 0 2 0 1 3 0 1 *—7

Latonia Jockey Club Races.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—The second day at the Latonia jockey club had fine weather, a good track and a much better attendance than on Saturday.

Seven furlongs: Monocrat won, Pat Donovan second, Balance third. Time, 1:30.

Maidens two-year-olds, five furlongs: Puente won, Macbeth II second, Emma Hancock third. Time, 1:04.

For three-year-olds, one mile: Brac-a-Ban won, Paragon second, Glen Fisher third. Time, 1:45.

Nine furlongs: Little Minch won, Douchman second, Montrose third. Time, 1:55¼.

For all ages, mile and a quarter: Wary won, Panama second, Macola third. Time, 1:11¾.

Northwest Iowa Methodists.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Methodist conference of northwestern Iowa is still in session in this city. During the morning hour Dr. Buckley, of the Christian Advocate, and Dr. Edwards, of the Northwestern, made addresses. The assignment of ministers will be made to-morrow. A large number of visiting and resident ministers were introduced to the conference to-day. At the afternoon session the question of locating a conference seminary was taken up. Three places bid for the location, viz: Storm Lake, Ida Groves and Sargeant Bluffs. Bishop Merrill dedicated the new Haddock memorial church last evening.

To Be Opened For Entry.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The receiver and register of the United States land office here to-day gave notice that the official plat for a portion of the lands in Monona county, which have reverted to the government, would be placed on file November 15 when they would receive applications for entry of land.

Charged With Defalcation.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Judge Macomber to-day suspended from office W. H. Woods, the county clerk of Ida county, who is reported to a defaulter to the amount of $2,000. This is the second democratic official who has been suspended by the court within sixty days, Sheriff Parrot being the first.

Schooner Ashore.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—A dispatch was received here this afternoon, stating that the schooner City of Green Bay was ashore at South Haven, Mich., and had gone to pieces, all hands being lost but one. The captain's body has been recovered. The schooner was commanded by Captain P. W. Costello and owned by Mr. Reeve, of Kenosha, and Mr. Head, of Chicago. She carried a crew of seven men.

A Board of Trade Formed.

VALENTINE, Neb., Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens took place to-night at which a board of trade was formed with the object to secure just railroad rates and induce emigration to the broad acres of the country. Over forty members signed the constitution. The county fair begins to-morrow and bids fair to be a splendid success.

Judge Maxwell Endorsed.

MCCOOK, Neb. Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Eleventh judicial district republican convention here to-day nominated J. E. Cochran, the present incumbent, for judge. Maxwell was endorsed for supreme judge.

The New Commander.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 3.—Judge John P. Rea, of this city, the newly elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, will be tendered a reception upon his return home this evening.

CROWS ON THE WAR PATH.

Under the Leadership of Thunder and Lightning They Raid the Piegans.

TWO ACCOUNTS OF THE AFFAIR.

One Says They Resisted Arrest For Horse-Stealing While General Terry Takes Another View—Investigation Needed.

A Crow Outbreak.

BILLINGS, Mont., Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—On Saturday morning twenty-two young Crow Indians under the leadership of Thunder and Lightning, an Indian who has lately become prominent as an orator and medicine man, returned to the Crow agency from a successful raid upon the Piegan tribe, located about three hundred miles north of the Crows. They captured about sixty herd of ponies, and the Crows were celebrating their return when Agent H. E. Williamson ordered his police to arrest the entire party for horse stealing. This incensed the Indians to such an extent that they commenced firing into the agency, riddling the building with bullets, but fortunately no one was hurt. The agent immediately sent a scout to Fort Custer for troops. He returned with four troops of cavalry. Saturday morning, who found the Indians camped about the agency threatening to kill the agent, but all is now quiet. Three of the troops returned to Custer this morning, leaving one here to guard the agency. The arrests are to be made by the civil authorities. The Indians say they will not fight the soldiers, but will resist any attempt of the police to arrest them, as they know that they will be tried and convicted for horse stealing, and severely dealt with. The Indians have gone out in all directions to call in the straggling members of the tribe, and much trouble is feared before the arrests are accomplished. An ugly feeling is shown among them, as a short time ago a large party of them were arrested and their outfits confiscated by the Wyoming authorities for hunting outside of the limits of their reservation. The excitement on the reservation is intense and all whites are being warned not to trespass for fear of further outrages.

Needs Investigating.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—A dispatch from Acting Adjutant General Vincent at St. Paul was to-day received at the war department through General Terry, stating that a number of Crow Indians had just returned from a raid on the Piegans, to their agency in Montana and had fired into the agency buildings, and were defiant and hostile. The agent was unable to arrest them with his Indian police and requested the military to be sent. Two troops were immediately dispatched from Fort Custer, but they found the condition of affairs more serious than was expected and were unable to effect the arrest of the Indians. The department commander was appealed to for instructions. In forwarding the dispatch General Terry makes the following endorsement: "I find it difficult to understand this action of the Crows. They have always been well disposed and well behaved except in respect to their feuds with other tribes. In our Sioux troubles they were faithful and efficient allies. I fear there may be some cause for the present excitement that is not disclosed by the foregoing dispatch and think it would be the best policy to delay attempts to make arrests until the excitement shall have abated. The Indian bureau should send to the agency one of its most capable and trusted inspectors to examine and report upon the situation. I have instructed the commanding officer at Fort Custer to confine the action of the troops until further orders to the protection of the agent, his employes and the agency property."

It is surmised that the trouble arose from an attempt by the agent to prevent the Indians from having their sun dance when they were in a state of frenzy and following their victorious campaign against their old time foes—the Piegans.

A RELIGIOUS LUNATIC.

A Revolting Tragedy in New South Wales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Passengers by the Australian steamer which arrived yesterday, bring details of a most revolting tragedy that occurred in new South Wales, August 28. Wadham Wyndham, a man of excellent standing, becoming suddenly attacked with religious frenzy, murdered his wife and three children. In explanation, he said he felt called upon by God to commit the deed. Resurrection was near, and their time had come. As Wyndham's wife offered resistence, he took her outdoors and broke her skull. He then took a carving knife and fork and thrust them into her side. He also pierced her hands and feet, explaining afterwards that he intended to crucify her as Christ was crucified. His favorite daughter had four cuts on her forehead, and the right side of the skull was beaten into pulp. She had two pierced marks on her breast, two on each foot, and two on each hand. The marks appeared to have been made with a fork. The left side of the skull of his son was battered, his left side was pierced in two places, as also were his hands and feet. The other son seems to have been killed direct by a cruel fork thrust entirely through the left side of his body. The hands and feet of all were pierced, as it was Wyndham's intention to nail the bodies to a cross, they refusing to be thus nailed while alive.

Steamship Arrivals.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Arrived—The Fulda, from New York.

GLASGOW, Oct. 3.—Arrived—The State of Nevada, from New York, and the Scandinavian from Boston.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.—Arrived—The Venetian, from Boston.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Arrived—The Canada, from New York, and the British Queen, from Boston.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 3.—Arrived—The Lord Gough, from Philadelphia, and the City of Chester, from New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Arrived—The Servia, the Arizona, the Egypt and the Spain, from Liverpool, the Sevonia, from Glasgow, and the Werra, from Bremen.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—Arrived—The Rhein, from Bremen.

HAMBURG, Oct. 3.—Arrived—The Hammonia, from New York.

The B. & O. Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—It can be stated authoritatively that the Baltimore & Ohio railroad people have at last refused to put up any more money to run the B. & O. Telegraph company, and Friday saw the last financial connection between the two concerns. The railroad people have formally notified the officials of the telegraph company that on and after October 1 they need not expect any assistance from them.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The Times special from Baltimore says the separation of the Baltimore & Ohio railway and the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph is complete. It is understood that D. H. Bates, president of the telegraph system, has organized a syndicate which for $2,000,000 has purchased a controlling interest in the telegraph. Bates will continue in the management, and proposes to make the property a formidable rival of the Western Union.

Bond Offerings.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The total amount of bonds offered to the government to-day was $295,750, of which $242,500 were 4½ per cents. and $53,250 were 4s.

JOHN B. FINCH DEAD.

The Apostle of Temperance Suddenly Passes Away at Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—John B. Finch, of Nebraska, the well known temperance advocate, died suddenly to-night in this city. Finch addressed a temperance meeting at Lynn this evening, afterwards taking the train for Boston. On the way he was taken with a fit, and although everything possible was done he died soon after reaching Boston. The remains were taken in charge by Undertaker Tinkham.

OPENING OF CAMP SHERIDAN.

First Day of the National Military Encampment at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A national salute of thirty-eight guns announced the formal opening of Camp Sheridan at 2 o'clock this afternoon. This salvo was fired by Major Rodney's battery of United States artillery. The grounds were found so much in the condition of a dismal swamp to run the artillery pieces out of the spot where they had been "parked" in the camp over to the parade ground in front of the grand stand. The managers did not want the parade ground plowed up by the heavy artillery wheels. The salute was therefore heard better than seen by the small crowd of spectators which had assembled. When the thundering of the guns had died away and the entire military and naval forces, numbering about 1,300 men, had been massed on the green facing the club house, the first order of Henry M. Black, commandant, was read by Colonel Charles King, his chief of staff, declaring the taking of command and bestowing the name of the hero of Winchester on the camp. The Stars and Stripes had been run up on a freshly planted pole in the center of the parade ground and fluttered gayly in the west wind that swept strongly over the tented field. Then there was a tremendous burst of music. Never was the "Star Spangled Banner" belched forth from the throats of brass more lustily. There were probably 2,000 musicians in the mastodian band. While the inspiration of music was still upon the crowd Mayor Roche was brought forward and delivered an address of welcome.

All is not going smoothly at the camp. The foreign troops who traveled all the way from Norway, Sweden and Denmark were assigned to quarters in the new patent portable branch tents near the quarters of the regular United States troops. There are three of these tents and they are as comfortable as frame cottages in comparison with the canvass tents of the rest of the troops. They have heavy floors, shelves, closets and almost every convenience, but they were not up to the standard of comfort demanded by the continental visitors. The Danish and Norwegian contingents tried to sleep in their barrack tents after the storm of rain, thunder and lightning came up, but it was no use. They shivered with cold and by and by the searching rain began to drive through the chinks and soak their blankets. This was beyond endurance. The Danish and Norwegian guests rose and deserted their quarters, returning to the city and seeking rest at the Sherman house. They were still angry at their treatment to-day. They stood about the camp and gesticulated in groups most wildly, their brilliant uniforms and constant chatter attracting much attention. The Swedish detachment braved it out in their tent all night and uttered no complaint. One of the Danish officers, speaking of the affair to-day, said with great brevity and emphasis: "They treat officers like gentlemen in our country." Colonel Charles King, of the United States army, and chief of Colonel Black's staff, said: "I am very sorry the foreign officers have not been taken care of in a manner to suit them, but we of the United States army are not to blame for it." Continued Colonel King: "We are not here to manage the encampment. We offered them the barrack tents, the best the United States affords, but if they prefer to stay in hotels we can't go down in our pockets and say, 'Here, gentlemen, is some good United States money: you can go to the hotels and get the best they have to entertain you.' It is the business of General Bentley and the managers of this camp to look after their distinguished guests and see that they receive the treatment and courtesy that becomes their station." Colonel King says that at a rough estimate there are now probably twenty-five hundred uniformed men in camp, but he added, as a saving clause: "I wouldn't swear to it. The fact is, there is scarcely more than half that number present, while the management have been talking about 8,000 or 10,000 here. Nearly one-third of the 1,300 persons are members of brass bands, and not soldiers at all."

Close of a Successful Fair.

SEWARD, Neb., Oct. 3.—[Special to the BEE.]—The fifteenth annual exhibition of the Seward county agricultural society closed Saturday. It was a success, although in some departments the exhibits were light. The stock department was better represented than ever before. On the track not much was to be seen in the way of speed, as the purses were not sufficient to draw horses of any speed.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

E. H. Harriman, of New York, has been elected vice president of the Illinois Central.

Mlle. Aimee, the singer, died in Paris yesterday from the effects of a surgical operation.

Cardinal Domenico Bertolina, prefect of the congregation of the Sacred Rites, died yesterday at Florence, Italy, aged seventy-four.

Mrs. Paran Stevens has applied to the courts for the removal of the executors of her husband's estate, charging gross mismanagement.

A wreck on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road near Salem, Ind., resulted in two persons being seriously and possibly fatally injured.

Commander-in-Chief J. P. Rea, of the Grand Army of the Republic, was given a magnificent reception on his return to Minneapolis last night.

Several branches of the Irish National league held meetings yesterday in the Mitchellstown district and succeeded in evading the police.

Four more cases of cholera have developed on Hoffman's island among the passengers of the steamship Alesia. There are fourteen cases under treatment.

William Welch, an eccentric attorney, of Minneapolis, was arrested yesterday on a charge of libelling Postmaster General Vilas in a paper called the "Home Diary."

Dunlap & McChance, millers at Richmond, Va., made a deed securing creditors for loans and endorsements aggregating $140,000. Assets and liabilities unknown.

Latest news from Samoa say the Germans took King Malietoa on board a gunboat for the purpose of exiling him for his failure in preventing the people from robbing German plantations.

Arrangements have been made for a big billiard tournament between Sexton, Slosson, Daly, Carter, and Shafer, the match to be played in two series, the first in New York in November and the second in Chicago in December.

Father O'Leary, of St. Louis, in a caustic address at Limerick yesterday, said he was a socialist and rebel at heart as were all true Irishmen, and denounced the police as the vermin of Ireland.

The weather indications for Nebraska and Iowa, to-day, are: Warmer, light to fresh, variable winds, fair weather. For eastern and central Dakota: Warmer, light to fresh, southeasterly winds, fair weather.

Eight battalions of Spanish infantry besides cavalry and artillery under General Lasso have been ordered concentrated at Malaga, in readiness to cross to Morrocco. Several warships are also in readiness for active service.

Rev. Father McTighe, a Roman Catholic priest, was elected principal of a ward public school at Pittsburg last night. This is said to be the first instance of the kind on record, and the election has caused considerable discussion.

The New York Tribune says this morning that the socialists and anarchists are determined to hold a meeting in Union hall on Wednesday night in spite of police interdictions and that a conflict and a repetition of the Haymarket tragedy in Chicago are highly probable.

MATTERS IN MORMONDOM.

Annual Report of the Utah Commission to the Interior Department.

A LARGE GAIN IN PO