# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING DECEMBER 14, 1887. NUMBER 178


## TWO IMPORTANT MEASURES.

### Senator Cullom Introduces His Postal Telegraph Bill.

### PROVISIONS OF THE DOCUMENT.

### A Death Blow to Western Union if It Passes—Radical Changes In the Inter-State Commerce Act.

**Cullom's Postal Telegraph Bill.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The postal telegraph bill introduced by Senator Cullom to-day establishes a "United States postal telegraph" as a part of the postal system of the United States and for the purpose of inaugurating a system, provided that the following telegraph trunk lines shall first be constructed:

One from Washington to Portland, Me., via Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Camden, Trenton, Newark, Jersey City, New York, Brooklyn, New Haven, Hartford, Providence and Boston.

One from Washington to Minneapolis via Pittsburg, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison, LaCrosse and St. Paul.

One from New York City to Cleveland, O., via Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Erie, Pa.

One from Pittsburg to Topeka, Kan., via Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Kansas City and minor towns near large cities.

One from Toledo to Detroit.

One from Washington to Galveston via Richmond, Charlotte, Columbia, Augusta and Atlanta, Montgomery and New Orleans.

One from Chicago to New Orleans via Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis and Vicksburg.

One from Chicago to St. Louis via Peoria and Springfield.

One from Chicago to San Francisco via Des Moines, Omaha, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, Carson City and other towns en route.

One from Cheyenne to Denver.

Postal telegraph offices are to be opened at the places named and at all intermediate points at which first, second or third class postoffices are established. Branch lines, it provides, shall be constructed from time to time, as the appropriations therefor are made by congress, the intention being to connect the lines with all cities where the postal free delivery system prevails, but no additional facilities are to be provided in the states already connected with trunk lines until postal telegraph offices have been established in every state and territory. The system is to be constructed in straight lines, as near as practicable, but regard is to be taken of cities that will afford the best telegraphic facilities to the public. The lines are to be constructed by the engineer corps of the army and then transferred to the custody of the postmaster general. The poles are to be of iron, the wires of copper and all other materials of the best character. Eight wires are to be strung on the line from New York to Chicago and four upon the other lines. The secretary of war is authorized to use the military service lines of the United States as far as expedient and also to make all necessary condemnations of lands or buildings at a fair compensation. All disputes as to what is fair compensation are to be settled by the court of claims.

The secretary is further authorized to construct, take and use all machinery and devices, not including telegraph lines, whether patented or not, as shall be deemed necessary, compensation to be determined in the same manner as condemnations of land; sums of money necessary for this purpose are appropriated by the bill. A rate of 10 cents for each twenty words and 5 cents for each additional ten words is fixed for distances of under 500 miles, and an additional rate of 5 cents for each 250 miles over 500. A night rate of 35 cents and a day rate of 75 cents is fixed for each 100 words transmitted for newspapers, except that, where the same dispatch is dropped off at more than one office, the rates shall be 25 and 50 cents respectively for each dropped copy. The office of director general of telegraphs is created as a part of the postoffice department. It is made the duty of the postmaster general to report to congress after the passage of the act a plan for a complete organization of the postal telegraph system, with a detailed estimate of the men and money needed. Before the system is put into operation and employes selected, examinations are to be held by the civil service commission to determine the fitness of the applicants. Four million dollars are appropriated for the location and construction of the telegraph lines provided for by the act.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE AMENDMENT.

Another bill introduced by Senator Cullom to-day, to amend the inter-state commerce act, embodies the most important suggestions that have been made for the correction of defects in the law, including the recommendations of the commissioners. The amendments are voluminous and in minute legal form. The following is a synopsis of the more important provisions: To extend the provisions of the act so as to make the act apply to express, sleeping cars, drawing-room cars, palace car, stock car and tank car companies and "any other companies, associations or persons furnishing for public use railroad cars and other instrumentalities for the transportation of persons or property." The words "or other carriers" are inserted twice in the fifth section, so as to prohibit not only pooling between different railroads, but between different railroads and other carriers.

In the sixth section, which relates to the publication of rates, the provisions with respect to advance and reduction in rates are repealed so as to apply specifically to joint through rates. The short haul provision is also repealed in order that there may be no question that it also applies to joint through rates. As to the short haul provision, it is provided that where a complaint is made against two or more carriers for violating it, and the violations occur between points on the road of one only, that road shall be held liable for violation. The commission is authorized to prescribe the form in which the schedule prescribed by law for public inspection shall be prepared or arranged. No special form is prescribed in law. The commission is also authorized to make provision for an official publication of its decision.

An addition to section 15, which relates to compensation for damages, is proposed to the effect that when a complainant is seeking to recover damages, the carrier may file with the commission its consent, that the commission may pass on the question of damages and in such case the carrier shall be bound by the decision of the commission, and the decision of the commission shall stand as judgment, which may be enforced by execution by United States marshals in the same manner as the judgments of the United States circuit court are enforced. In case such assent is not filed, the commission may investigate and report on the subject of damages, and it shall report that a complainant has suffered damages to a specified amount. It may name the time for payment for such damages, and if the carrier shall make payment within the time named, the sum shall be in full satisfaction of any claim complainant may have under the act in respect to the grievances complained of, but if such payment is not made, complainant may proceed in any United States court of competent jurisdiction to recover damages for the wrong suffered, any such proceedings, finding and report of the commissioner shall be prima facie evidence of the facts found. Provision is also made to take the commission out of the jurisdiction of the interior department and make it independent and to require it to report direct to congress, as recommended by the secretary of the interior. There are some other minor changes, but these are the most important ones.

**Wyoming Convicts to Work in Ohio.**

CHEYENNE, W. T., Dec. 13.—The territorial penitentiary commissioners of Wyoming have perfected an agreement with the authorities of the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus by which all Wyoming convicts will be placed in that institution. Forty Wyoming convicts will be transferred to Columbus at once.

## THE ASTORS.

### The Death of Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Its Effect on Society.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The death of Mrs. Astor comes almost at the height of one of the gayest seasons New York society has known for many years, and will have immediate and marked effect upon it. It will withdraw from all gayety not only her immediate and large family connection, but also a large circle of more distant relatives, and numerous warm friends to whom she had become endeared. The news of her death perceptibly marred the brilliancy of a ball given at Delmonico's last night by Mr. Livingston, to introduce his daughter. While it was known that Mrs. Astor was seriously ill, no fears of her death had been entertained even by her relatives, and her death is a decided shock to society. Of course Mrs. William Astor's ball, which had been announced to take place January 9, in honor of her son, John Jacob, jr., who recently graduated at Harvard, will be abandoned and several other entertainments projected by members of the Astor family and connections, will not now take place. The loss of so prominent and influential a family to society even for a while, especially as Mrs. William Astor had begun to entertain this winter for the first time in three years, will be greatly felt. Mrs. William Astor will now succeed Mrs. John Jacob Astor as the acknowledged leader of New York society. Mrs. William Astor was Miss Schermerhorn, daughter of the late Abraham Schermerhorn. She is a handsome woman and is also noted for her gracious manners and her thoughtful charities. A younger woman than Mrs. John Jacob Astor, she is much more fond of gayety and is a familiar figure at the opera and all fashionable entertainments. She has been in poor health two years, but has lately entirely recovered.

## ANOTHER FAST TRAIN.

### To Be Put on Between St. Joseph and Chicago by the "Q."

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Next Sunday morning the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road will put on a fast mail train between St. Joe and Chicago. The train will leave this city in the evening after supper and arrive in Chicago the next morning in time for breakfast. The same schedule has been arranged between Chicago and St. Joseph. No stops will be made except at crossings and for water and only through passengers will be carried. The time has been shortened about six hours.

**The Chinese Concessions.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Count Mitkiewicz made an emphatic declaration to a reporter who visited him in his hotel yesterday, that the concessions granted him by the Chinese government had not been revoked. The reporter was accompanied by a representative of the Chinese consulate. Count Mitkiewicz said to the reporter: "Some newspapers have talked about the death of my undertakings. They are far from dead. There were two concessions granted us. The first one was a telephone concession, to secure which was the principal object of our expedition. The second was a banking concession, about which so much has been said, and which has attracted so much opposition. Even those who have asserted that the banking concession was revoked have uniformly admitted the telephone concessions were all right. They have, however, sought to depreciate it in various ways." He showed to the reporter a draft of the agreement between the Chinese viceroy and the syndicate, granting the latter the exclusive right to build and operate telephone lines between the principal cities and ports of China on a nominal condition. It appeared all straight and the representative of the Chinese consulate who accompanied the reporter said neither it nor the banking concession had been revoked in any way. In a dispatch from Philadelphia Wharton Barker says Mitkiewicz is talking for himself. The syndicate is going ahead with their work and have every reason to be satisfied with what they have done so far. He has no fears that the concessions are or will be revoked.

**The New U. P. "Flyer" Schedule.**

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—An Omaha telegram this morning announced that the Union Pacific would shorten time between Omaha and Denver to seventeen hours. Chief Clerk Bryan, in Superintendent Choat's office, in conversation, said this afternoon: "The time will be reduced more than quoted in dispatches. The time given between Denver and Julesburg, distance 157 miles, is five hours, or forty miles an hour. And, as the main line from Julesburg to Omaha is in better shape than the branch, much better time can be made, and no doubt the intention of the company to cover the 570 miles between Denver and Omaha at the rate of forty miles an hour will be realized, making the time less than fifteen hours. The transfer will be made at Omaha to the Milwaukee & St. Paul. The new time card goes into effect on the 16th, reducing the time between Omaha and Chicago to fifteen hours. This will make the time between Denver and Chicago thirty hours, or three hours less than that made by the Burlington's fast train.

**Receiver McNulta Sustained.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—The western railway lines entering Chicago have put in a plant of scales at the stock yards and will on Monday begin weighing all live stock brought to the city and charging for transportation by the hundred pounds instead of by the carload, as has been the practice for years past. More pressure was brought to bear to-day upon Receiver McNulta, of the Wabash, to prevent him putting in force the reduced Illinois freight rates. He remained firm, however, and finally an appeal was made to Judge Gresham. The judge sustained the receiver on it, stating that the administration of affairs has been a success and he saw no good reason to interfere with his policy. The purchasing committee claim the receiver's action will prove disastrous to the reorganization plan.

**Funeral of Archabbot Wiemmer.**

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 13.—The remains of Archabbot Boniface Wiemmer, founder of the Benedictine order in the United States, were buried to-day. The services were very impressive and were attended by bishops, who were taken from the order, father abbots of different abbeys in New Jersey, North Carolina and Iowa, and the mother superiors of several houses of the Benedictine order in various parts of the country.

**New York Dry Goods Market.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The new demand for dry goods of moderate proportions but the daily sales and large through forwardings on orders and cotton goods values were very firm. The stock market to-day was again fairly active but still remained narrow with transactions principally for professional account, room traders doing most of the making of values. The close was quiet but weak at or near lowest prices.

**Steamship Arrivals.**

HAMBURG, Dec. 13.—[Special Telegram to BEE.]—Arrived—The Lessing, from New York.

GLASGOW, Dec. 13.—Arrived—The State of Nevada, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 13.—Arrived—The Noardland, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 13.—Arrived—The Arabic, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13.—Arrived—The Virginian, from Boston.

**Plans For Presbyterian Union.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 13.—The committees appointed by the last general assemblies of the northern and southern Presbyterian churches meet here to-morrow to take steps looking to a union of the two bodies.

## DEMPSEY DEFEATS REAGAN.

### Forty-Four Hard-Fought Rounds Up the Hudson River.

### WAGED ON TWO BATTLEGROUNDS

### The Redoubtable Middleweight Champion of the World Victorious For the Thirtieth Time—Other Sporting News.

**Forty-Four Rounds Fought.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Jack Dempsey and Johnny Reagan met this morning up the Hudson and fought to a finish for the middleweight championship of America and $2,000 prize money, London prize ring rules. The ring was pitched near the shore and the fight began about 8:30. Terrific fighting was done from the start, clinching and pounding being the order. In the second round Dempsey claimed that Reagan was fouling him by spiking, and the referee cautioned Reagan against it. In the third, however, Reagan accidentally spiked Dempsey in a terrible manner on the left leg. The cut was so deep that the bone could be seen. There was much wrangling, Dempsey's umpire claiming the fight. The referee overlooked it, however. In the fifth round the tide, which was well on the flood, began to creep into the ring and Dempsey was compelled to move partly out of his corner. Still the men fought on desperately until the eighth round, which was fought with water three inches deep all over the ring. Dempsey's leg was now in a terrible condition, and as it pained him more, he seemed to fight more desperately, if possible, than before, punishing Reagan quite severely. There was no doubt by this time that Reagan was no match for Dempsey in the matter of wrestling, and the latter had thrown his opponent with ease and vigor each time they clinched. At the close of the eighth round the referee stopped the fight until another ring could be pitched on dry land. The time occupied during these eight rounds was eighteen minutes. All went to the boat and the principals went to bed. The wrangling between the parties continued loud and long.

At 12:10 p.m. the fight was resumed in a much better place. Dempsey went right at Reagan and a clinch ensued, during which terrific infighting was done. It ended by Dempsey back-heeling Reagan and going down with him heavily.

In the tenth Dempsey smashed Reagan on the ribs with his left and on the nose with his right with terrific force, drawing blood, which was claimed but not allowed for Dempsey, as Reagan had got first blood in the seventh. Reagan fought hard and fast and elicited much praise.

In the eleventh and twelfth round Dempsey pounded and threw Reagan again. It was evident that the latter had the worst of the bargain in agreeing to London rules. He went on, however, like a Spartan.

In the thirteenth Dempsey again attempted to backheel his opponent, who went down on his knees to avoid a fall.

Reagan was thrown hard in both the fourteenth and fifteenth, while the infighting was of the most savage character.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth were two more falls for Dempsey, who also gave Reagan a terrible smash on the nose.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth the same thing was kept up, although Reagan fought gamely and did the best he could.

In the twentieth Dempsey kept up a tattoo on Reagan's ribs until the oozing blood made his body appear raw, when Reagan went down to avoid another fall. Dempsey cursed him and told him to get up and fight.

Reagan came up angry for the twenty-first and the fighting was furious, Dempsey receiving some heavy blows. Reagan was thrown, however, in this and the next round.

Round twenty-five was a savage one, Dempsey pounding his adversary's face in a horrible manner. The latter was game through and through.

Rounds twenty-six to thirty-four were remarkable only for the way in which Dempsey hit his man and the frequency with which Reagan went down to save himself. Dempsy's umpire even urged his man to strike Reagan while he was on his knees on account of the foul in the early part of the fight, but Jack refused to do it.

Rounds thirty-five to thirty-eight were characterized by an apparent revival of power on the part of Reagan, who rushed Dempsey some, but without much result.

In the thirty-seventh Reagan received a terrible thump on the ribs.

In the forty-first round both men at the same instant fetched each other vicious clips with the right and left. Dempsey had scarcely a mark on him at this time besides a swollen left eye.

Rounds forty-two, forty-three and forty-four practically closed the battle. Dempsey unmercifully punished Reagan, whose lips were puffed and his left eye closed.

He was voted by the spectators as game a man as ever stood in the ring. He never cried quits. At the beginning of round forty-five Bob Smith, at the solicitation of Reagan's friends, who saw he had no chance to win, jumped into the ring and threw up the sponge.

The fight lasted one hour and nine minutes. In the first ring there was eighteen minutes' fighting and in the second fifty-one minutes'. The fight ended at 1:01 p. m., leaving Dempsey still the champion middleweight. Both men weighed 147 pounds. Dempsey has won thirty fights and had six draws. He has never been defeated. Reagan only fought two battles previous to this, winning both.

## SULLIVAN AT WATERFORD.

### Immense Crowds Again Witness the Usual Four Round Exhibition.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

WATERFORD, Dec. 13.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The Theatre Royal here was filled this evening to its utmost capacity at high prices for all classes of tickets. Said the daily papers half chaffingly to-day: "The drama to be performed will be Feints at the P. R. or Boston Boys in Gloves." Sullivan and Ashton, were of course, the stars. As in Dublin, so here, crowds flocked to the station to greet them. There was pretty much the same reception though on a smaller scale, as in Dublin, also in the theatre.

First scene—(Enter J. L. S. and J. A. in evening dress amid much applause).

J. L. S. loquitur—I have come across the water to the land of my parents to beat Jem Smith, England's best man. Next I have been blackguarded into a match with Mitchell, I have not the slightest doubt that I shall easily beat him. Also, finally I shall beat Jem Smith."

He made a few other common place remarks and, with a patronizing word for Ashton, passed to his dressing room amid cheers and some such rallies as "How's the Prince of Wales Johnny?"

Scene second—The fistic combatants appeared as in Dublin, cheers being given to Sullivan's green trunks and the band emphasised the color by playing an arrangement of "Wearing of the Green," which a policeman might or might not please to detect as the foundation theme. The audience was a representative one with all shades of Irish politicians represented, while the applause was unanimous and hearty, and many ladies were present. An old patron of the P. R. present, after the usual four rounds of sparring had closed—these being repetitions of the usual boxing which the two have now well rehearsed—remarked, "Ashton's defense strikes me as more scientific than Sullivan's attack and while the battering ram reach is with the big man he has got to train off two or three stone before it will do those beats he has boasted of."

Sullivan, after the performance, held a sort of levee at his hotel, of which Philips was the popular major domo. To-morrow evening the pugilist's train takes a pull at Cork.

**Parmelee Outshoots Mertz.**

The live bird match which took place upon the Omaha base ball grounds yesterday afternoon between Frank Parmelee and Dick Mertz attracted a very large number of spectators, principally members of the various local gun clubs. The match was hotly contested and intensely interesting. It was for $125 a side, fifty birds each, thirty yards rise, five ground traps and shot under the modified English rules. Mr. Clark Ellis was referee and stake holder. The shooting began promptly at 2:30, with Parmelee at the score. The result was as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Parmelee.. | 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 | |
| | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 | |
| | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | —44 |
| Mertz... | 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 | |
| | 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 | |
| | 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 | —42 |

Mertz had the match well in hand up to the thirty-ninth bird, which he missed, and following this with a failure on the forty-first bird, he grew a trifle nervous, and Parmelee forged to the front and won an up-hill shoot by two birds. Parmelee used his second barrel nineteen times and Metz fifteen. The birds were in fine condition and neither man had many difficult shots. The result of the shoot will probably lead to another match between the same parties. Metz challenged Parmelee upon the grounds to shoot the match over, and he will assuredly accept.

**Prince Issues a Challenge.**

The following challenge will appear in the Minneapolis Tribune this morning simultaneously with its appearance in the BEE:

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 12.—To the Sporting Editor of the BEE: Will you kindly insert the following in Wednesday morning's BEE?

I will enter into a sweepstakes bicycle race against all comers for $50 or $100, the winner to take all and 50 per cent of the gate receipts, for any of the following distances: 50 miles, 100 miles, 8 or 12 hours per day; or I will make a match any distance from 20 miles up to 72 hours for $250 or more a side against any bicycle rider living. I still hold the fifty miles and seventy-two hour's world's records and think that I ought to have some show to prove that I am able to hold my own against any of the new flyers who are reported to be doing so much record breaking at Minneapolis. Hoping that this will meet with a favorable reply from some of these invincibles.

I am yours respectfully,

JOHN S. PRINCE.

In conjunction with the above it might not come amiss to state that Mr. Prince will leave for Minneapolis one week from Thursday. He has just received from the Gormully & Jeffry manufacturing company, Chicago, a magnificent new full silver-plated 53-inch racing bicycle, built especially for his anticipated races in the City of the Mills.

**Omaha Base Ball Association.**

Amended articles of incorporation of the Omaha base ball association were filed with the county clerk yesterday. The changes in the original articles are that the capital stock is made $15,000, divided into 150 shares. No stock can be sold for less than face value. The highest amount of indebtedness can only be one-third of the capital stock. The board of managers will consist of president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer (all of whom are directors) and three other directors. The document is signed by the following gentlemen: J. S. McCormick, president; J. J. Hardin, vice-president; H. A. Worley, secretary; John M. Dougherty, treasurer, and Jack Morrison, J. J. Philbin and E. O. Brandt.

**Omaha Sports in London.**

Mr. John Kilkenny has received from a friend in London, Eng., a copy of the London Sporting Life in which is printed the portrait of two well known Omaha sports and an account of their performances in Buffalo Bill's wild west show. Marve Beardsley and Charles Mortimer Miller (better known as "Broncho Charley"), are the names of the men. The former was formerly a bartender in the Senate, and lived here for several years. The latter also resided here for a long time and is pleasantly remembered by a large circle of friends The Sporting Life details at great length the six-day match of "Horses vs. Bicycles" Beardley and Broncho Charley rode the ponies and Howell and Woodside the wheels. In the two columns devoted to the race only the first eight hours are recorded, the score then standing as follows: Cyclists 137 miles, horses 136 miles. The "cowboys" were enthusiastically cheered, and the vast audience of 10,000 people seemed to favor them at all times. The race took place in Agricultural hall.

**Matched For Six Rounds.**

Prof. Ed. Miller and Arthur Rothery are matched for a six round bout at the middleweight contest which takes place on the 28th. This will make a rattling exhibition as both men are exceedingly clever, and dead in earnest about coming out on top at their coming meet.

**Rifle Club Shoot.**

The Omaha rifle club will hold a prize shoot at their range, 1118 Farnam street, Friday evening for a handsome Stevens target rifle. It is a handicap, Mr. Fred Gross allowing Messrs. Thurston, Worley, Parmelee, Clarkson, Dunmeyer and Kinnear variously from 3 to 20 points in a possible 100.

**Local Sporting Gossip.**

The articles of agreement for the Kellett-Lindsay middleweight boxing contest, to come off at Boyd's opera house on the evening of the 28th, were drawn up and duly subscribed to by the principals and witnesses yesterday. They provide for four three-minute rounds and all the usual requirements of a contest for scientific points. Young Kellett insisted upon making the battle for ten rounds, but Lindsay emphatically declared for but four, and upon the latter number they finally agreed.

There seems to be a fine outlook now for a meet between Tommy Miller, the local featherweight and Ike Weir, the "Belfast Spider," who fought a draw with Tommy Warren at Minneapolis Monday night. Weir wrote Edgar Rothery some weeks ago that he would be in Omaha about the holidays, and as there is a challenge now outstanding from Miller to him or Warren either, he can hardly come here without accepting it.

A BEE reporter saw Miller yesterday and asked him what he thought his chances were for a go with the Spider, and he promptly replied that it was a sure thing.

"And I'll lick him, too," viciously added the plucky little fighter. "Why, just think of it, he and Warren stood up and thumped each other for twenty rounds last night, and neither one scored a knockdown. But, it was just as all the daily papers claimed, a fake. Neither one of these blow hards care about making an honest fight any more, where there exists the slightest chance of their getting knocked out If I can't 'kill' either one of them in less than twenty rounds I don't want to eat any more this winter."

"But they are both good men, Tommy, there's no denying that."

"Yes, that's so, but remember I am a good man myself, and all I want is a chance to demonstrate this fact to my friends, and the subject I most crave is this so-called wonder from the slope or this insectivorous gentleman from Ireland."

"Well, Tom, it's to be hoped you'll knock 'em out."

"Knock 'em out! I'll paralyze em!"

Jimmy Lindsay went into training yesterday for his contest with Jack Kellett on the 28th.

**German Duty on Cereals.**

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—In the reichstag the proposal to make the duty on wheat and rye 5 marks, was adopted.

## AN OLD MYSTERY SOLVED.

### Discovery of a Supposed Dead Man Living in Otoe County.

### TWENTY-FIVE YEARS IN HIDING.

### Thought to Have Been Murdered By His Father in Pennsylvania—Columbus & Wahoe Bonds Declared Illegal.

**Mayerson Was Not Murdered.**

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Dec. 13.—[Special to the BEE.]—A strange and interesting sequel to an alleged murder mystery, that for many years remained unsolved and furnished a subject for sensational comment to a large portion of the citizens of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, was brought to light here yesterday by the discovery of the supposed victim, and identification by an old friend after a lapse of more than twenty years. The case as related to the BEE correspondent by the gentleman in question, Mr. Frank G. Shott, is of a decidedly interesting nature, and is in substance as follows:

In the fall of 1862 and for many years previous, there lived on the outskirts of the town of Millerburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, a German stonecutter and family named Mayerson. The family consisted of the man and wife and two sons—the elder a favorite of the old man and the younger the mother's pride, and for whom the father seemed to have an unreasoning hatred. During the excitement subsequent to the president's call for volunteers, a citizen's meeting was held for the purpose of forming a company and marching to the front. Young Mayerson, who was about nineteen years of age, expressed a wish to attend the meeting and enlist. The father objected, and expressed his objections with a threat to "break his neck" if he went. In spite of this the young man attended the meeting and enlisted. After the meeting Mayerson returned home, was met in the barn by the angry father, and, neighbors asserted, a terrible scene ensued. The old man's oaths and threats were plainly heard, and a woman's terrific screams, and then all was quiet. The young man was never seen again. As he failed to join his company there could be but one conclusion drawn as to the secret of the quarrel between father and son—that the missing man was murdered and the body put out of the way, the old man claiming himself that the young man struck him and then disappeared.

The case was never fully investigated, but as the body could not be found no arrests were made, and old Mayerson's wealth and previous influence in the neighborhood served to quiet any public expressions of displeasure that might otherwise have been made. For several years the family remained in the neighborhood, and the affair was almost forgotten. The mother, it was known, had not left her room since the eventful night. The elder son asserted that his mother was hopelessly insane, and was kept a prisoner in the house. Old Mayerson retired from business and removed his family to Philadelphia, where his wife soon died. Interest in the affair was revived, however, some time later, when it was learned that before his removal from the place old Mayerson had disposed of a man's skeleton to a local physician, but aside from commenting upon it nothing further was done, and doubtless, by this time, the entire affair is forgotten in the neighborhood of its occurrence and the sequel will be a great surprise.

Mr. F. A. Shott is a tie inspector for the Missouri Pacific railroad, and was a personal friend of young Mayerson before his mysterious disappearance, and vividly recalls the circumstances, which are corroborated by several gentlemen who were neighbors of the family at the time. In visiting this city sometime ago Mr. Shott met and formed the acquaintance of Mr. John J. True, a well known and wealthy farmer residing about fourteen miles northwest of the city, and upon learning that both hailed from the same place in Pennsylvania, accepted an invitation to spend a week at the latter's home. The old home was talked about, reminiscences related, and then Mr. True betrayed his identity by undue interest in the fate of the Mayerson family. Mr. Shott recognized in True his old boyhood friend, George Mayerson, and the recognition was acknowledged by True, who related the circumstances of his mysterious disappearance from his home in the fall of 1862. Upon his return from the meeting on the evening in question his father attempted to chastise him for disobedience, his mother pleaded for the boy, when the father lost control of his temper and struck the young man over the head with an axe handle. That blow knocked him senseless, and when he recovered conciousness he was alone and decided to run away. He made his way to Harrisburg and enlisted in company H, Sixteenth United States infantry, under his assumed name and was soon ordered to the front, and with his company was ordered from place to place until he was wounded while doing picket duty, on the 28th of May, 1864, at Kenesaw mountain, which disabled him. He was sent from one hospital to another and dragged around over the country until June, 1865, when he again brought up in Harrisburg, Pa. He received his discharge and upon learning of his mother's death and that his father was suspected of his murder, he decided to leave suspicion rest upon his hateful parent and came west, locating near Burlington, Ia., where he worked on a farm, finally married, and last year removed to his present farm northwest of this city. He says he made no great effort to convey the impression of his death, and yet felt satisfied to have it remain so since no further harm could come from it.

**The Corner Stone Laid.**

CHADRON, Neb., Dec. 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The corner stone of the Dodge county court house was to-day laid by Samaritan lodge A. F. and A. M., assisted by visiting members from neighboring towns and home lodges of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. The procession formed at 2 o'clock consisting of the above lodges and the other civil societies headed by the Chadron cornet band, and numbered about five hundred men. The stone was laid with the usual Masonic ceremonies in the presence of 1,500 people. To-night the visiting members are being regaled by a ball and banquet at the opera house. The arrangements were in charge of Deputy Grand Master Dr. Richards and other deputy grand officers. An appropriate address was made by Deputy Grand Chaplain Chestnut. Fine weather, excellent music and a large gathering of people made this a very enjoyable day for Chadron.

**K. of P.'s at Ashland.**

ASHLAND, Neb., Dec. 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—This has been a grand day for Ashland. About three hundred visiting Knights of Pythias from Omaha and Lincoln have been with us. The occasion was the presentation of an elegant banner to Star lodge No. 9. The exercises occurred in the opera house. The presentation speech was made by Colonel Monnell, of Omaha, and was responded to by Dr. G. W. Meredith, C. C. of Star lodge. The principal address was made by Lieutenant Governor H. H. Shedd, and was highly complimented by all. Short addresses were made by Mayor Cooley, Colonel Downs, of the First regiment, G. C., R. E. O'Neal, P. G. C., and J. C. Mormon. About five hundred knights were in line. A grand ball is now in progress at the opera house.

**Illegal Bonds.**

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Attorney General Leese said to-day that the bonds voted by Wahoo in aid of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad were illegal. The bonds were for $6,000. The attorney general also passed upon the Columbus bridge bonds, amounting to $30,000, holding that cities of the second class had no power to vote bonds for improvements outside the corporate limits. Acting on the opinions, the auditor will refuse to negotiate the bonds.

**A Mysterious Horse Buyer.**

DEXTER, Ia., Dec. 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A man giving the name of Jesse Stetson came here Saturday morning purporting to be a horse buyer. In company with a liveryman he drove north nearly twenty miles and purchased a large number of horses to be delivered there to-day. Early this morning he ordered dinner for twenty men at the Emmett house, saying that about that number would bring in horses. Suddenly, about 11 o'clock, he disappeared. The horses were brought in from a long distance and taken back this evening. At 6 o'clock p. m. a message came saying that the man had been seen in Earlham, where he hired a livery team and drove in the country, saying he was looking for horses. It is also known that he purchased twenty horses to be delivered in Adair to-day. Examination proves that no money has been sent to the bank here for him. A telegram to the well-known horseman, Jesse Stetson, in Neponset, Ill., proves that Mr. Stetson is there at home. Current opinion holds this buyer a crank or else a member of a horse-stealing gang taking this means to find the location of the best horses. He is tall, of a dark complexion, wearing a moustache and burnsides, and dressed in a black suit. The constable and posse are in pursuit of him. Late word from Neponset, Ill., to-night says that from the description of this man he is wanted there for stealing a team.

**Supreme Court Decisions.**

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The supreme court filed the following decisions here to-day:

Southern White Lead company vs Julius W. Haas et al, on reappearance, opinion by the court adhered to.

J. G. Wilson, appellant, vs Alfred Russell et al, Ringold circuit, reversed.

E. D. Rand & Co., appellants, vs Elizabeth Parker et al, Taylor circuit, reversed.

Enoch Hasted vs August Dodge and John Wood, appellants, circuit court of Creston, modified and affirmed.

S. J. Wing vs Joseph Evans, appellant, Buena Vista district, reversed.

Nancy A. Miller, appellant, vs Robert S. Miller, Polk district. This action was brought by Nancy A. Miller upon a written contract in the interests of peace and harmony between husband and wife executed to her by the defendant, her husband, Robert Miller. The defendant demurred to the petition and the demurrer was sustained. Judgment was rendered against her for costs. Opinion by Adams. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Zevers dissents from the majority and concurs with the writer of the opinion, who sets forth that as the husband did not provide for his wife the plaintiff had the right to separate from the defendant, which right she waived in consideration of the contract and holds that the waiver of the right constituted a consideration for the contract.

Eli H. West vs The Chicago & Northwestern railroad company, appellant, Cedar district, affirmed.

G. W. Baker vs Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, Decatur district, affirmed.

**To Build a New Iowa Railroad.**

MASON CITY, Ia., Dec. 13.—William McIntyre, one of the syndicate of capitalists who have arranged to construct the Winona & Southwestern railway, was in the city tonight in conference with a number of citizens. He stated that they would build through to Mason City for a bonus of $20,000, and the right of way through the country. The last survey and most feasible route runs from Winona through Lansborough, Preston, Osage, or Cresco, to Mason City.

**Supposed to Have Left With $700.**

WATERLOO, Ia., Dec. 13.—Ralph Miller, night operator and acting agent at the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City West Side depot in this city, resigned his position Nov. 30, and left for parts unknown. About $700 of the United States express company's money was lost track of the same night, and Miller is supposed to have taken the money, which was left in his care by the company's messenger to be delivered to the local agent of the company in the morning.

**Finding of a Kidnapped Boy.**

MUSCATINE, Ia., Dec. 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Joseph Messell has returned from Bloomington, Ill., accompanied by his son Johnny, ten years old, who was kidnapped six weeks ago. The boy was carried off by a tramp and forced to beg for him, but escaped and made his way to Bloomington. The father has advertised extensively, and the police recognized him from his picture and notified the father. It is one of the most notable cases of kidnapping since that of Charlie Ross.

**A New Election Ordered.**

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 13.—The governor has issued a proclamation for a new election for senator from the Fifteenth district to be held Janbary 17, prox., in the townships of Guilford and Second and Fourth wards of Albia, Monroe county. A canvass of the last vote showed more votes cast than names registered, necessitating a new election. The candidates are: E. R. Cassett, democrat, and J. T. Young, republican. Cassett claimed to have been elected by 9 majority, while the surplus votes were 13.

**A Baltimore Boodler Confidenced.**

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A very sensational case of a boodler being victimized has just come to light, and is causing some commotion in the American "colony." In August William Lorman Roberts, a Baltimore stock broker, was forced to leave there to escape prosecution for embezzlement of trust funds and came here, where he put up at St. Lawrence hall and lived like a prince as long as his money lasted, which was until the beginning of November. He then cast about for means of a livelihood, and naturally took to setting up as a broker. With a fashionable name for a bucketshop keeper, he obtained a considerable sum to start with from his mother in Baltimore, and took as his partner a New Yorker named Roesch. All went well for a while, the new bucketshop made considerable money, until Friday last, when Roesch departed for New York, taking with him all the funds of the concern. Now the Baltimore boodler is in a quandary. He cannot cross the line for fear of arrest, and if he remains here he will be penniless.

**The Cherokee Presidency.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec 13.—Advices from Tahlequah, Indian territory, say that the ultimatum in the political crisis has been reached by the nationalists calling on the United States government to settle matters. They issued a circular declaring that an irresponsible body of men have taken forcible possession of the capital and executive offices and ask that they at once be disarmed. They demand that the status as it existed before the seizure be fully restored. Downing's party's answer indorses the desire for peace, but refuse to turn over the government to Bushyhead, disclaiming that the capitol is in the hands of an armed mob, but under control of the regularly elected officers. Agent Owen has telegraphed the Indian office at Washington, and commissioners will be sent at once to settle the matter. The national members of the senate and house refuse to obey Mays' proclamation of an extra session, and most of them have gone to their homes.

**Prohibitionists Meet.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—The executive committee of the prohibition party held a meeting here to-day. Chairman Dickie was instructed, in issuing the call for the national convention, to ask the prohibition voters in the several states to send one delegate for every thousand members of the party in addition to the apportionment fixed by the recent national conference.

## HARPER'S CHICAGO HISTORY.

### Some of the Exploits of the Fidelity Crook in That City.

### A FEW DARING GRAIN DEALS.

### The Manner in Which the Famous Wheat Corner of Six Years Ago Was Worked—A Heartless Wretch.

**Crookedness Still Accumulating.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—An evening paper gives a history of Harper's speculative deals on the Chicago board of trade and other facts hitherto unpublished. Harper's first deal of any consequence on the Chicago board was in 1880, when he made a dash at pork through the firm of Howard, Eckert & Co. (afterward Wilshire, Eckert & Co.) On this occasion he scooped in a large pot of money, probably 20,000. He was then thirty-two years old. In the fall of 