THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1888. NUMBER 162

QUAY DEMANDS VIRGINIA.

Certificates for Five Republican Candidates for Congress Wanted.

THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF BILL.

Congressman McComas Says It Will Receive the Endorsement of the House—Fancy Army Appointments.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.

Senator Quay, acting for the republican national committee, has retained S. Heinbarger and Wilson of this city, and General Edgar Allen, of Richmond, who will be assisted by General B. F. Butler and ex-Senator Henderson, of Missouri, to appear before the state board of election canvassers, which meets at Richmond on Monday, and claim the electoral vote of Virginia for Harrison, and certificates of election for five republicandidates for congress. Detectives have been at work—dozens of them, it is said—from Pinkerton's agency, all over the state, and on their reports, which have been made to Senator Quay personally, the proceedings will be commenced. The programme is, in case the board of canvassers decline to hear the evidence of fraud, and declare the result in favor of the democratic electors and candidates for congress, as they probably will, to apply to the state and federal courts for a mandamus. Technically speaking, the proceedings will be in the nature of a writ of quo warranto, under power of which, it is contended, the judges applied to may bring the accused electors into court, requiring them to answer to all the complainant's allegations. The proceedings thus commenced would go on in the same manner as any other contested election case. If the court should hold that the electors brought before it were entitled to be confronted by their accuser's witnesses, the writ being in the natnre of a criminal proceeding, then it would probably be necessary to have the personal attendance of many hundred voters, but if not so holding, the testimony would be taken in writing before the magistrates and a notary public of the state. There is said to be but one case in the federal courts bearing even remotely on any of the points raised by the proceedings. This, it appears, is the case of the electoral board of South Carolina, in 1876, in the great Tilden-Hayes controversy of that year. The state board of canvassers there met in the time and way provided for by the state law, and after canvassing the votes and certifying to the results, were served with notice of motions before the supreme court of that state having for their object a re-opening of the proceedings of the board. Under direction of the supreme state tribunal, the board of canvassers, denying the authority of the state court, were finally imprisoned for contempt and fined in a heavy sum of money. Judge Bond promptly assumed jurisdiction by issuing a writ of habeas corpus, under which he released the prisoners. He held that a state board of canvassers, in canvassing the votes for presidential electors, were acting primarily, in pursuance of the constitution of the United States, and could not be restrained in their duties by writs of prohibition, mandamus, etc., issuing from state courts.

DEMOCRATS ON THE SENATE SUBSTITUTE.

Congressman Louis McComas of Maryland, who was here upon the appropriations committee of the house, of which he is a member, expressed his belief to-day that the senate would rapidly dispose of the substitute for the Mills bill, as soon as it meets in December.

"What, in your opinion, will be the fate of that measure in the house?" was asked.

"I believe it will receive the endorsement of the house," was the reply.

"The reason I think so is that a number of the leading members of the democratic side of the house expressed their determination some months ago to abide by the decision of the people at the polls on the question of tariff revision. The people seem to have expressed their approval of the senate substitute for the Mills bill, and this leads me to think that enough democrats will join the republicans in voting for it, to sustain the amendment."

"In the event of an opposite course being taken, do you think there is any likelihood of an extra session?" was next asked.

"No, I think an extra session would be useless. Nothing would be done, but you may set it down as a certainty, that in the event of the failure of the present congress to settle the question of revenue reduction that the first session of the next republican congress will settle it beyond a doubt."

FANCY ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The president has a large number of fancy army appointments to fill just now, and there is naturally a corresponding amount of anxiety and agitation at the war department and around among the clubs where military men do mostly congregate. The delay is very vexatious, for every officer in town has either an application in for himself, or is working for an old comrade, while the social influence that is exercised in every act that pertains to the army or navy is awakened as it seldom has been before. But the president has given notice that he will not consider applications for any of the vacancies until his message to congress is finished, and that means a suspense of two or three weeks more. PERRY S. HEATH.

Will Sue For Their Rights.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—As a result of the conference between General Mahone and Senator Quay, recently held in this city, it is announced that proceedings will be begun in the Virginia state courts and United States district court of Virginia attacking the right of the democratic electors of that state to cast their votes for president in the electoral college. The certificates of the electors will not be issued until after a meeting of the state board of canvassers in Richmond next Monday, and the contemplated proceding will be then immediately instituted.

THE WESTERN ARCHITECTS.

Second Day's Sessions of the Association at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The second day's session of the Western Association of Architects opened this morning with a discussion of needed statutory revisions relative to the fitness of architects. The opinion of the speakers was unanimous that statutory restrictions were needed. The work of incompetent architects was said to be almost as dangerous to the health and welfare of the public as that of incompetent physicians, lawyers or dentists, all of whom are carefully examined as to their fitness before being allowed to practice. It was resolved to petition the legislature to place such restrictions around the profession as to guarantee the capability of any one who did business as an architect. The report of the committee on consolidation of the Western Association of Architects and the American Institute of Architects was favorably received and will become operative when voted on favorably by two-thirds of the members of both organizations.

For the Sake of Sunday.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The National Sabbath union held a meeting here this morning and decided to hold a national convention in the interest of Sabbath observance at Washington, December 11 to 13. This National Sabbath union was organized by the official action of the recent Methodist general conference in conjunction with the two Presbyterian general assemblies and the Home Missionary association and other ecclesiastical bodies. Themes will be presented by Chief Arther, of the Locomotive engineers and General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor; also Senators Blair and Colquitt have been invited to make addresses.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

His Private Secretary Enters Upon His New Duties.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22.—Private Secretary Halford formally entered upon his new duties to-day, and occupies a desk in the library immediately to the right of the large table where the president-elect works. Both were busily engaged throughout the day with the accumulated correspondence. Secretary Halford, like the president-elect, is a rapid and indefatigable worker. His appointment gives great general satisfaction here at his home, and numerous were the callers at the editorial sanctum of the Journal to-day, leaving cards of cordial congratulations. Many telegrams from newspaper and other friends also reached him.

Among General Harrison's callers to-day were Congressman Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, John F. Cravens of Dakota, and Attorney General L. T. Michner of this city. General Harrison is gradually systematizing his work the better to accomplish his end, and also as an assurance to callers that they will find him at home he has set aside the hours from 2 to 4 o'clock of each day to see those having business with him or others who call merely to pay their respects. The observance of this request is necessary, not only that the president-elect may utilize his time to advantage, but also to enable him to secure needly daily recreation. He had several callers this morning before breakfast. It is also announced that every Wednesday evening from 8 to 11 o'clock the General and Mrs. Harrison will be glad to receive all who may call. Mrs. Harrison will receive her lady friends from 2 to 5 o'clock on each Wednesday.

Congressman L. C. Houk of Tennessee arrived to-night. Congressman Cannon left this evening for Washington.

The Journal to-morrow will editorially announce the severance of Mr. E. W. Halford's connection with that paper by his recent appointment as private secretary to the president-elect.

General Sherman's Views.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—General W. T. Sherman was interviewed last evening in regard to his speech of the night before at the chamber of commerce banquet, in which he said he was glad of General Harrison's election because it meant that the American people would be represented in the cabinet and in foreign countries by those who fought for the country, and not against it.

"I meant every word of it," he said. "If you were a young man in Vienna and a man should come over there to represent this government, who had once borne arms against it, you would make up your mind that the cause he battled for could not have been a bad one. I want to keep the people over there educated up to the fact that we crushed rebellion. I am not opposed to ex-rebels holding office among their own people. Indeed, I have recommended the appointment of ex-rebels to local offices. But I'm opposed to sending them as our representatives to foreign governments."

"Do you know General Harrison well?"

"Know him! I've known him ever since he wore pantalettes. I knew his grandfather and his father. He was one of my soldier boys, and we can all go to sleep for four years fully assured that we will have a strong union government."

The Michigan Returns.

DETROIT, Nov. 22.—The official canvass of the vote of Michigan gives Harrison a plurality of 22,966. The total number of votes cast was 475,260, an increase of 72,860 over four years ago, divided as follows: Harrison, 236,370; Cleveland, 213,404; Fisk, 20,942; Streeter, 4,542.

HER EYES WERE OPENED.

The Wonderful Answer to an Aged Blind Woman's Prayer.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 22.—Scuderton, a quaint little village in Montgomery county, is considerably excited over the curious experience of Mrs. Benjamin Meyer, a lady seventy-seven years of age. For five years Mrs. Meyer has been totally blind. On Saturday, November 10, after four days of confinement in bed, she opened her eyes and suddenly exclaimed:

"Mein Gott in himmel, I see."

Her husband, whose age is seventy-three rushed to her and was immediately recognized. The whole household hastened to the woman's bedside and beheld a verification of her statement. She saw the dishes through the glass case of a cupboard which stood at the end of the bed, and pointing in the direction of an old arm chair, said:

"Oh, see, there is my old arm chair and its head rest with flowers painted on it. There is the picture of the German village scene with its laughing maidens and lovers."

Mrs. Meyer then asked to see her children and grandchildren, twenty-five in number, and, calling them by name to her bedside, described minutely the articles and dresses they wore. She then told them that she had prayed last summer as her last wish on earth to see her children and grandchildren once more, and that she believed this was the fulfilment of her prayer.

On Sunday the people of the neighborhood swarmed to Mrs. Meyer's house, and they were soon convinced of the truth of the miracle. Before the day had closed, however, she exclaimed:

"This is the last Sunday that I shall ever have the use of my eyesight."

When the old lady awakened on Monday morning she found that her sense of vision was again gone.

Mrs. Meyer and her husband live in a quaint old farm house built about eighty years ago, situated on the Scuderton turnpike. They have lived together in the old structure nearly fifty years. Mrs. Meyer is perfectly contented since she was providentially granted the privilege of seeing her children and grandchildren before she dies.

Fought a Whole Army.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 22.—A pugilistic ruffian, Mike Sullivan, created a great uproar at the Salvation army barracks last night and came near exterminating the entire outfit. The meeting was just over and the audience was filing out when Sullivan commenced yelling at the top of his voice. Many amens and groans went up from the soldiers, who thought that Sullivan had been smitten with "the power." They crowded around to offer consolation when he began striking out from the shoulder, and within a few moments he had the floor knee deep in salvation and was wading through it. The army fought like brave men and women, but Sullivan escaped. He was afterward arrested, fined, and released.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Nebraska pensions: Original invalid—Eben B. Whitney, Omaha. Increase—Corwin Shepherd, Swanton; John J. Thompson, Stanton.

Iowa pensions: Original invalid—Joseph Boardman, Portsmouth; Ephraim McKee, Carbon; Jesse Belcher, New Market; Daniel Hill, Mason City; George King, Shelburg; Richard J. Wilkinson, Florida. Increase—James H. Chambers, Luther; Sylvester M. King, Albia; Lyman P. Minar, Rudd; John Walters, Des Moines. Re-issue—John H. E. Todd, Manilla.

Morton in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Vice President-Elect Levi P. Morton, accompanied by Mrs. Morton, spent the day in Washington. They came from New York last night and expect to return to-morrow. To an Associated press reporter Mr. Morton stated that the visit was for the purpose of inspecting his large apartment house now approaching completion on the site of the residence occupied by him during his previous stay in Washington.

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York—The State of Georgia, from Glasgow, and the Suevia, from Hamburg.

WILLIAM HAUNSTINE CAUGHT

Captured on the Norfolk Train Bound for Columbus.

HE CONFESSES HIS GUILT.

Sensational Bank Failure at Valparaiso—Important Usury Decision by Supreme Court—Had His Hand Torn Off.

The Murderer Captured.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Nov. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Sheriff Bloedorn, in company with Policeman C. M. Taylor, made a very important arrest this evening in the person of Albert E. Haunstine, the murderer of Hiram Pater and William Ashley, in Custer county on November 9, and for the capture of whom $800 reward has been offered. The prisoner admitted his guilt upon his arrest and was placed in the county jail. He gave no reason for the murder. The sheriff of Custer county has been notified of his arrest. A woman claiming to be his wife arrived here this morning and will be placed under arrest. When arrested he was armed with two navy revolvers and a Winchester rifle, with plenty of ammunition, but was overpowered by the officers before he could make his escape. The officers here received news that he was on the Norfolk train bound for Columbus, so they were prepared for his capture. Great credit is due to the above officers for this important arrest.

Bank Failure at Valparaiso.

WAHOO, Neb., Nov. 22.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The failure of F. A. Scoville and G. A. Crofts, president and cashier, respectively, of the State Bank of Valparaiso, yesterday, has proved to be more than a failure. It appears to be the most gigantic swindle and defalcation ever known in Saunders county.

It develops that Scoville has altered many of the notes payable to the bank, making the amounts much more than they originally were, and then depositing these notes with other banks as collateral, for currency, which he got. Notes that were paid, and should have been cancelled, have been used in the same manner. Scoville and his partner, Crafts, have bled their friends for every cent in every manner possible, and then skipped for Canada, or some other resort for boodlers. As near as can be ascertained at the present time the liabilities will reach about $200,000. No statement of the assets can be made yet.

Scoville deserts his wife, two invalid sisters and his aged mother, leaving them penniless and robbing them of all their earthly possessions.

Alleged Brutality of a Teacher.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 22.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Another case of alleged teacher's brutality was brought before the board of education to-day. The teacher is Prof. Saell, principal of the Third ward school, and his victim a twelve-year-old son of Mr. J. M. Wesner. The lad carries frightful welds and bruises on his person, the result of a beating yesterday, during which Snell broke a whip over the boy's body. The cause for the whipping was several days' absence from school. Numerous other complaints have been made against the man, as taking particular delight in teasing and tormenting scholars by pulling their ears, hair and noses for the slightest offenses, the result of which is that every pupil stands in mortal dread of him. Parents are very indignant and demand his dismissal.

Woman's Relief Corps Supper.

EWING, Neb., Nov. 22.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The supper at G. A. R. hall last evening, given under the auspices of the Woman's Relief corps of this place, was a pronounced success. Captain W. C. Henry of Fairmont, department commander and state organizer of the G. A. R. posts, and Mrs. Emma Manchester, department president of the Woman's Relief corps, were present. The former delivered a very interesting address, which was well appreciated by all who heard it. He is an earnest speaker and a pleasant gentleman, and is doing good work in his chosen field of labor.

An Important Usury Decision.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 22.—The case of the Schuyler National bank vs. John G. Bolling, decided in the supreme court yesterday, is of unusual interest to the national banks generally. Bolling brought suit, under sections 5,197 and 5,198, United States revised statutes, to recover an amount of usurious interest paid. The court held that the state courts of record had jurisdiction; that where usurious interest is taken from the face of a note by the national bank it can recover only the face of the note, less the usurious interest, and that where usurious interest had been paid in advance the borrower can recover double the amount of interest so paid.

Had His Hand Torn Off.

YORK, Neb., Nov. 22.—[Special to THE BEE.]—M. J. Barker, a farmer living twelve miles northwest of here, had his hand torn off in the gearing of a corasheller yesterday. The hand had to be amputated at the wrist. This makes the second man who has lost a hand in the same sheller, on the same spot, within two weeks. The sheller is new, and the neighbors begin to think it is hoodoed.

District Court at Wahoo.

WAHOO, Neb., Nov, 22.—[Special to THE BEE.]—District court has been in session here since Saturday, Judge Post presiding. The docket is a large one and contains many important cases, so that it will be a long and important session of court.

Important Capture of Counterfeiters.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Though the authorities refuse to talk about the recent capture of counterfeiters in western New York and Pennsylvania, the few facts which have leaked out show it to be one of the most important cases on record. Richardson, who was brought here Tuesday night by Special Agent Lyons, is not only seemingly respectable, but is in more than comfortable circumstances. He has a delightful home at Canaseraga, and is the father of two estimable daughters almost grown to womanhood. It is stated that the government has for years tried to get a case against Richardson, but never with success until now.

Moving for Admission.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 22.—The Journal's Jamestown, Dak., special says a call has been issued for a constitutional convention to be held at Jamestown, December 5, to further the early admission of Dakota into the union.

Palmer Withdraws From the G. A. R.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—A Springfield, Ill., special says: John M. Palmer to-night formally withdrew from the Grand Army of the Republic. The reason for this step given by General Palmer is that the order was used against him during the recent election.

The Yellow Fever.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Nov. 22.—One new case of yellow fever is reported for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m., November 20. There were four new cases of yellow fever under treatment in Fernanthina yesterday.

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska and Dakota: Fair, stationary temperature, southerly winds.

For Iowa: Fair, stationary temperature in southeast portion, slightly warmer in southwest portion.

THE HIBBARD-FRY CASE.

The Defendant Denies All Allegations of a Tender Nature.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—When the Beaver county court opened this morning for the continuation of the Hibbard-Fry breach of promise case, the defendant resumed his testimony and was subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by the plaintiff's counsel, but his evidence was unshaken. He denied in toto the allegations of a tender nature made by the plaintiff. He did not say that his love for her was so great that if she commanded him he would jump off the train, and he never kissed her at home, on the train, or anywhere else. Referring to the Rock Point picnic, he said he had talked to Mrs. Hibbard on that occasion; did not notice any embarrassment on her part, and had never seen her embarrassed in his life. [Laughter.] She told him the sad story of her life, and he felt sorry for her. "She then," said he, "told me I was the only man she ever loved. I was surprised, and said it was impossible. I said I hoped this subject would not come up again, and shortly afterward I left her house."

She afterwards, in April, 1888, asked him to call. Witness declined twice. She wrote again, and he took the note in his hand, went to her store, and asked what the meaning was. She invited him in, and said: "What does this mean? You have been paying attention to me for two years, and have asked me to marry you two or three times." He said: "Stop right there. You are an unmitigated liar and an inventuress. I know you now; I have found you out." He then left, and went a short time later to Cincinnati, and upon his return saw a notice in the papers that she had brought suit against him.

The case will probably go to the jury tomorrow, and a verdict is expected by Saturday morning at the latest.

A PANIC IN A SCHOOL.

Several Children Bruised But None Fatally Injured.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—At 1:15 this afternoon a fire broke out in the First ward public school building at Long Island City. Over 900 children were studying at their desks in the various rooms of the building. When the children on the first floor saw the flames they raised a cry of fire. Instantly there was a panic in every room of the school building. The children rushed pellmell for the narrow doors, crowding, jostling and striking each other in their efforts to get out. The children were piled up at the foot of the stairways in heaps, and attempts to bring order out of the confusion were at first fruitless, but finally the police and firemen were able to check the children, although they had to contend with an excited mob of mothers that had appeared as soon as the news of the fire spread through the neighborhood. The fire itself amounted to little, and as soon as it was extinguished an examination of the injured was commenced. It was found that while hundreds were badly bruised and shocked, no one was fatally or seriously hurt.

Rank Imbecility.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—A man on the top floor of the Boston store was caught stealing a purse this afternoon, and the foolish salesman yelled "Fire." A panic was at once precipitated. The great place was jammed with shoppers, mostly women, and on the the five floors there were probably not less than a thousand human beings packed tightly together. The floor walker turned in an alarm of fire, and the affrighted women and children, and shop girls, made a rush for the stairways. Soon there was a jam, and the weaker began to go down. A policeman and some of the more cool-headed employes went to work to stop the panic. Before they succeeded, however, a number of people were seriously hurt and many more were nearly dead from fright.

A Thespian Severely Pummeled.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Harry Phillips, husband of Kate Castleton, the well known actress, and Frank Tannehill, jr., of the same company, became involved in a quarrel in Froebel's beer saloon this morning. The misunderstanding was about professional matters. John Russell, proprietor of another dramatic company, interfered as peace maker, whereupon Tannehill struck him and Russell retaliated by beating Tannehill's forehead with a beer glass. The latter was badly hurt and covered with blood, and was taken to his rooms at the Planters house. The doctors say that the injuries, while serious, are not fatal. Russell has fled.

No Trouble in the Nation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Indian Commissioner Oberly to-day received a letter dated November 19, from Robert L. Owen, United States Indian agent at Muskogee, I. T., in response to an inquiry as to the truth of the report of disturbance in the Chickasaw nation over the election of governor of that nation. It states that there has been no such state of affairs in the Chickasaw nation as the sensational telegrams have reported. The letter says Byrd continues to exercise all the functions of governor, and is practically running the government as such, and there is no present cause for interference on the part of the United States government.

Four Brothers and Four Sisters.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 22.—A wedding attended by unusual circumstances was celebrated yesterday afternoon at St. John's church. The contracting parties are George Rothenberger and Louise Weigleb, both of Jefferson county. The singular part of the union is that the prospective groom will be the fourth member of the family to take a wife from among the Weigleb girls. Three of the groom's brothers are already married to three of the bride's sisters, and four of the Misses Weigleb have become Mesdames Rothberger.

United Ireland is Angry.

DUBLIN, Nov. 22.—United Ireland makes a furious attack on the Parnell commission because of the heavy fine imposed on Edward Harrington. It says, whether it is guilty of contempt or not, it will not abstain from commenting on the action of the judges. It then reiterates the charges made by the Kerry Sentinel against the commission, and asserts that the government, whose existence is at stake, has paid the court.

Triple Killing in Kansas.

WELLINGTON, Kan., Nov. 22.—Last evening Levi Meeker, wife and eight year old daughter, who live ten miles east of Oxford, in Cowly county, were found dead on the Southern Kansas railroad track by a son. It is supposed they were struck while crossing the track in a wagon by the east-bound passenger.

George S. Knight Stricken Down.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—George S. Knight, the actor, is ill at his home in Orange. He is suffering with paresis, apparently from the same cause which resulted in the death of John McCullough and Bartley Campbell, and which prostrated Tony Hart. It is said he cannot live long. Knight's real name is George Sloan.

Hayti Wants Peace.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Consul General Bassett, who represents the Haytien government here, has received information that peace between the Haytien government and the insurgents is being arranged by ambassadors. The rebels are nearly out of money, and peace is confidently expected within a few days.

Wiped Out By Fire.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—A fire has destroyed the business part of Pocomoke City, Worcester county. The loss is nearly $500,000. No lives were lost.

THE "BIG FOUR" OF CHICAGO

Charged With Practically Controlling the Cattle Trade,

AND CRUSHING COMPETITION.

Eastern Dealers Complain That They Have Been Driven From the Business by the Western Combine.

The Vest Committee.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—The senate cattle trade investigating committee met again this morning. The first witness was L. Leonard, of Saline county, Missouri, one of the largest importers of black cattle in Missouri. He said that the cattle markets were paralyzed by the control the dressed beef men had secured. There was competition in the market between buyers. He advised a system of local inspection, which, he said, would make innumerable markets instead of two, as at present. In answer to a question as to what would be the effect of a law passed that no meat should be sold for consumption unless it was inspected, the witness said that such a law would prevent the Texas men from sending to market cows that are as lean as hounds. The witness also said that the prices dealers got for live beef does not justify the price which the consumer pays.

Levi Samuels, a wholesale butcher of New York, formerly an exporter, testified that the cattle market is now depressed. He was familiar with the dressed beef business. With the exception of one or two towns in the east all the beef sold there is dressed beef. The local butchers have quit slaughtering or buying from wholesale slaughterers. The reason for this was that western dressed beef men have gone in there and offered them beef lower than the local butchers could buy cattle and slaughter them. In this way the local slaughterers were forced to quit killing and buy dressed beef from the west. When the western men had secured control they put up the price high enough to justify their loss previous to obtaining control. The prices in New York are the same as those of the local butchers. They are content to keep us from making money in the hope that we will be forced out of business altogether, or be compelled to handle western dressed beef.

A. W. Hilliard of Midland, Tex., stated that about a year ago he was negotiating with the proprietors of a beef refrigerator in El Paso to supply them with cattle, but the negotiations fell through because the El Paso people were closed out. The Southern Pacific railroad refused to supply cars for transportation of dressed beef to Los Angeles, having a contract with Chicago people which compelled them to exclude El Paso people.

Richard Gray, general freight agent of the Pacific system of the Southern Pacific railway company, with office at San Francisco, was examined at his own request. He wished to get on record a denial of the statement made by Hilliard and another witness with reference to the company's refusal to furnish refrigerator cars at El Paso. This statement could not be true, as the company never had any refrigerator cars in its equipment. The company had never refused to furnish box cars to anyone when it had them.

Senator Cullom thought he had Gray cornered when the latter admitted that his company had refused to accept cars from other companies and compelled shippers to transfer goods from the original car to Southern Pacific cars. Gray, however, qualified this statement by saying that the Southern Pacific had only done this when the car was unfit to go over the steep grades and around sharp curves of their road.

George Peck, of Detroit, a butcher and cattle dealer for the last thirty years, testified that the dress beef organization had been the means of crushing out all butchers throughout the east and concentrating the cattle business at Chicago. A few years ago at least fifteen men in this city came west and bought cattle to sell in the east. Now they could not do that because the eastern markets were closed. His idea was that the butchers of the east dare not cut up the cattle they got hold of for fear that the combine would close down on them and drive them out of business. About a year ago the witness and others organized an association in Detroit and put up signs "No Chicago beef for sale here." They were occupying the premises owned by one of the "big four." Mr. Hammond, who ordered them to remove the objectionable placards, promised to keep Swift and Armour out of Detroit, but saying he could not keep Nelse Morris out because he was already established there. That was what indicated to the witness the existence of a combine. The witness said that 75 per cent of the butchers east of Chicago had been crushed out of the killing business by the Chicago dressed beef men and compelled to take dressed beef.

Senator Manderson and the witness here indulged in a lengthy colloquy as to the methods for preventing the "big four" from calling up more millions of money and allowing the profits to go to small dealers and for the benefit of consumers. The witness thought that state inspection would accomplish the purpose. Continuing, the witness said that whenever butchers were crushed dressed meats were sold at a higher price than they had been when supplied by the butchers. About 60 or 70 per cent of the cattle sold ostensibly for canning purposes went to the people for beef. Simply the poorest cuts went into cans. The beef ran from 14 to 18 cents per pound retail in Detroit.

Warren Buchmaster, a retail butcher of Akron, Ohio, testified that in 1887 the labor unions of Akron passed a resolution to not buy meats of Armour & Co. The butchers of Akron were happy, but in a few days Armour sent down a car load of meat and undersold them all. The Armour concern opened two stores in the heart of Akron and actually gave away the best meat in the land. The result was the signing of an agreement by the butchers' association to give preference to the house of Armour & Co., the latter agreeing to close their retail establishments in Akron. Armour & Co. then placed a local agent in Akron, but instead of closing their two stores they sold them to local butchers to be run to the great detriment of the trade. Prior to this forced arrangement the cattle slaughtered for consumption in Akron were purchased in the country surrounding the city, where the farmers raised very fine cattle. Witness bought now from Armour & Co. At present the consumers get their meat much cheaper than before Armour & Co. came in. Different parts of the same city had different prices for the same meat.

Senator Cullom—Are you in correspondence with Armour & Co. at Akron now?

Witness—Yes. I wrote him, telling him I was coming here to testify before this committee.

Senator Cullom—Why did you think it necessary to do that?

Witness—Well, he wrote to me asking me about it. I am not here in Armour's interest.

John Duff, of Detroit, a butcher of twenty-six years' experience, testified that he was met at Cheboygan six years ago by Armour meat and closed out of the market there. At twenty-six places in Michigan, outside of Detroit, Armour meat was 1 cent per pound higher than in Detroit. In those towns the butchers who, six years ago, were well-to-do, are now bankrupt. C. G. McDonald, of Cheboygan, Mich., who buys a ton of meat a day, told the witness they would not sell him a pound of meat unless he belonged to the butchers' union. Witness said that America was not a free country so far as meat was concerned.

The committee then adjourned to 8 p. m.

Only one witness was examined at the evening session, C. C. Cassidy, an East St. Louis commission man. He explained the difference between Chicago and St. Louis as cattle markets on purely business principles, and he claimed that if St. Louis did the right thing the cattle question would come out all right. The committee will resume at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Joint Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—The long deferred joint convention of the range association and butchers was held to-night in the Exposition building. Only 100 people were present when Colonel Thomas Armour called the meeting to order. The report of the joint committee of the international association was read by A. M. Taylor, of Denver. The report cites the danger of the combination and concentration of the markets of the country in the preamble, while the resolutions favor combined efforts on the part of the butchers and cattlemen to secure such legislation as will restore the old condition of trade, so that, instead of having only two markets for cattle, there will be hundreds of points, where brisk competition will inure to the benefit of small dealers and consumers. Colonel Charles James, president of the Butchers' National association, addressed the convention at length, reciting the results of his investigation in various cities as to the workings of the dressed beef combines. An address by C. C. Slaughter, of Texas, followed, after which Colonel J. O. Broadhead, of St. Louis, read a paper on the constitutionality of the state inspection laws. The result of a secret conference places the butchers and rangers in favor of the passage of laws providing for the inspection of cattle on hoof only at regular stock yards, and the inspection of meat for export at the request of the exporter.

In Favor of National Inspection.

ST LOUIS, Nov. 22.—While the joint convention of rangemen and butchers was in session in the Exposition building, a meeting of committees from the live stock exchanges of Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City was held at the Southern hotel. They were reinforced by the seceders from the convention, and adopted a set of resolutions setting forth their views. The preamble recites that—

Whereas, Inspection and approval of meat products is necessary to command the confidence of the consumer, and as such inspection and approval should be made under authority free from local prejudices and interests of producers and consumers, and alike demand the best facilities for the marketing of the stock and the products thereof, it is

Resolved, That we favor a national inspection law, providing that it shall be unlawful to transport from one state into another state or foreign country, any beef, pork, mutton or veal, to be sold for human food, which has not been inspected alive at the slaughtering place by inspectors of the United States, and found healthy.

The resolutions favor the appointment of practical stockmen as national inspectors, and oppose local or state inspection laws which shall hinder the free transportation and marketing of meat products; that such laws would have a tendency to destroy competition, and would not command the confidence in foreign countries national inspection would. A copy of the resolution will be mailed to each senator and congressman in the United States.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES.

He is in Chicago in the Interest of Prison Reform.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-president of the United States, arrived at the Grand Pacific hotel this morning from Fremont. On the lappel of his coat Mr. Hayes wore a small Harrison and Morton button. His face had a healthy, florid look, which gave him something of the appearance of an English gentleman fresh from his shooting preserves. His whiskers were almost white, but they did not tend to make him look older than he is. "I'm glad to see you," he said, heartily, shaking the reporter's hand, and motioning him to a seat. "I am here," he said, "to meet the different prison wardens of the western states in order to write in a testimonial to Warden McClaughrey of the Joliet prison. I'm interested in the prison reform movement, and in conjunction with the state board of charities of Illinois, which is a sort of association, we expect to accomplish some good

"No, I never talk politics," he said, in answer to the reporter, as the latter bordered on the subject.

To-morrow Mr. Hayes will go to Joliet in company with the wardens of the prisons of several of the western states, where they will inspect the penitentiary and bid adieu to Warden McClaughrey, who soon goes east to take the position of warden in the Pennsylvania state prison. To-night Mr. Hayes will speak at Farwell hall on the prison question.

Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes was greeted to-night by an audience numbering 3,500, which packed Farwell hall to suffocation. The ex-president was the guest of the state board of charities, and his address to-night was on "Prison Reform." Secretary Fred H. Wines, of Illinois, introduced him with an eloquent tribute. Mr. Hayes explained the aims of the National Prison Reform association to improve the criminal laws, to better the methods of procedure, to facilitate the execution of these laws, to better discipline in the state institutions, and care for prisoners after discharge. At the conclusion of the speech he received an ovation from the Grand Army men present.

A WONDERFUL SLIDE.

Thirty Acres of Forest Descend Into the Cumberland Valley.

BOND'S MILL, W. Va., Nov. 22.—The largest land slide ever known here occurred a few days since on the side of the Cumberland mountain, where a scope of land, containing not less than twenty-five or thirty acres, slipped from the side of the mountain, carrying its forest of pine, chestnut, oak and other immense trees along with it into a narrow valley below. The slip shot across the valley completely damming it from mountain the side to a parallel ridge four hundred yards distant. The small creek which ran down the valley was dammed up, and formed a small lake from ten to twenty-five feet deep, and, perhaps, a half-mile in length. The forest trees still stand on the slide, but at an angle of forty or fifty degrees. The mountain side is bare, with the rocks standing exposed in a line four hundred yards wide and half a mile long. Altogether it was a most peculiar freak of nature.

The National Grange.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The national grange adjourned this morning. Its last act was the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the commissioner of agriculture be requested to inquire, through the consular system of the government or otherwise, what foreign nations are now importing agricultural products, and ascertain what possibilities there would be to establish trade relations for the disposal of our surplus agricultural products; also to inquire what agricultural products are now imported that our country and climate would be capable of producing, and lay the same before congress and publish for the information of farmers.

Four Aces Paralyzed Him.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 22.—Judge Samuel Levy, a prominent aged citizen of this place, was stricken with paralysis to-night while participating in a social game of cards. The party was playing poker and Judge Levy was taking hazards only on the game. His opponent in the jack-pot when called, showed four aces. The judge was noticed to become suddenly ill, and assistance was offered. When medical service arrived it was found that the judge had been paralyzed. Surprise at his opponent's hand is given as the prime cause of his illness, though he is very old and age makes the ailment more potent. He is not expected to live.

Dion Boucicault Very Ill.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Dion Boucicault is in a serious condition from an attack of rheumatic gout and dyspepsia. The doctors fear his heart is in danger and say the chances of the playwright's recovery are slim.

A Strike at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22.—Three-fourths of the employes in the railroad yards of this city went on a strike to-night.

THE ASSETS OF THE NATION.

United States Treasurer Hyatt Submits His Annual Report.

THE AMOUNT OF THE SURPLUS.

Net Decrease of the Interest-Bearing Debt During the Last Fiscal Year—The Gold and Silver Statement.

The National Finances.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The treasurer of the United States, Hon. James W. Hyatt, has submitted to Secretary Fairchild his annual report of the operations of the treasury. The net revenues of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were $379,266,074, and the net expenditures $296,792,481; the surplus receipts available for the reduction of the public debt being $111,341,273, an increase of $7,870,176 over one year before. As compared with 1887, the revenues were $7,862,797 greater and the expenditures $7,378 less. The treasury balance increased during the year from $69,224,879 to $129,804,242, and the total assets, including certificates of deposit in cash, from $622,334,284 to $704,729,525. The net change of $60,579,863 in the balance was produced by an increase of $37,526,468 in the assets and a decrease of $23,053,394 in the liabilities. The silver balance fell off more than $27,000,000. The principal increase of assets was in United States notes and deposits in national banks, and the principal decrease of liabilities in the public debt and funds for the redemption of national bank notes. There was a net decrease of $74,888,920 during the fiscal year in the principal of the interest bearing debt.

The total purchase of bonds for the sinking fund and out of the surplus revenues was $51,461,309, the net premium paid, exclusive of accrued interest, being $8,270,842. The gold and silver coin and bullion in the country, and all kinds of notes outstanding June 30, 1887, amounted to $1,925,259,882, and and on June 30, 1888, to $2,099,562,072. The stock of gold and silver increased from $1,007,513,901 to $1,092,391,690, mostly in gold.

The increase in the volume of paper circulation was $89,424,400, resulting from an increase of $110,319,955 in the amount of certificates and a falling off of $26,895,554 in the total of notes and fractional currency.

Some attention has been given to the question of the probable loss or destruction of paper currency, but without any very definite result. A table is given showing the course of redemption on the first issues of legal tender notes. Until the notes are collected in by the government, or some other course brings them to the treasury, the loss from destruction must be more or less a matter of conjecture. The most careful estimate from the data at hand places it at 1 per cent or less, according to the denomination. This is supported by the history of the earlier paper issues of the government.

Certificates of deposit amounting to $24,110,000 were issued for United States notes, and $18,465,000 were redeemed, leaving $14,695,000 outstanding. The treasurer attributes the decrease in the use of these certificates since 1886 to a change in the manner of redeeming them, the holders now receiving the same notes that were deposited, instead of new notes, as formerly.

The volume of gold certificates outstanding increased $20,596,333, reaching $142,023