# THE INTER-STATE COMMISSION

A Summary of the Contents of the Annual Report.

TOTAL MILEAGE OF THE COUNTRY

The Operation of the Long and Short Haul Clause-Effect of the Law Upon Common Car-

The Railroads of the Country.

Washington, Nov. 30 .- The annual report of the inter-state commerce commission is now in type and completed. The volume will be ready for distribution in a few days, The following summary of its contents is given from the best information now avail-

The mileage of the country, on the 30th day of June, 1888, is estimated at 152,781, of which 2,312 miles had been completed and brought into operation within six months preceding that day. The railway construc-tion in 1886 was 8,471 miles; in 1887 it was 12,688 miles. The number of corporations 12,688 miles. The number of corporations represented in the mileage is 1,251, but by reason of leases or other contract arrangements many corporations hold control of and operate one or more roads owned by other corpora-tions, and the whole number making reports of operation at the date named was 655.

The summary of formal complaints is as

follows:

Of a total of 107 cases submitted, the record is: Heard and decided, 50; not yet decided, 6: hearing not completed, 9; withdrawn or settled, 23; suspended by request, 10; assigned for hearing, 9.

Long and Short Haul—in the section of the country north of the Potomac and Ohio and east of the Missouri the cases in which

and east of the Missouri the cases in which the greatest charge is made for shorter trans-portation are few, and their circumstances are such that a complaint is not often made that they operate oppressively. In July of the present year, however, the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railroad company, having a line from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis, amounced to the commission its purpose to reduce very largely its rates between the terminal of its road without reducing the intermediate rates. The company laid down two propositions as justifying its action: First, its rates to intermediate stations were perfectly just and reasonable, and therefore there was no injustice in maintaining them. Second, the rates between • its terminal points were forced down by the unfair competition of another. The reasoning seemed strong and was certainly plausible, but was a state of things that, at the pleasure of the railroad companies, acting generally, or even of single companies disposed to act in hostility, might be made to exist at any point of railroad connection in the country, and if the greater charge on the shorter haul was admissable in the case under investigation, the rule of the fourth section would be of no practical value whatever. Any railroad company might, by its action, absolve a com-petitor from its obligation, and thus be ab-solved in return. The legislature never in-tended this consequence. It did not intend, as the commission believed, that carriers subject to the laws should at pleasure thus make the vule of the statute of no effect. The carrier under investigation conformed to this conclusion, and graded its rates accordingly, and the objectionable rates made by the carrier complained of were also soon discontinued.

With some exceptions, resulting from ocean competition, the rule of the short haul provision of the law has been put in force upon the transcontinental roads, where its operation and effect can be observed under what now appear to be favorable, conditions. In the southern and southwestern states the commission has had reason to think that the carriers were moving more slowly in bringing their tariffs into conformity with the general statutory provisions than in other sections, being satisfied that this duty been sufficiently apprehended and served by the carriers, the commission has ordered an investigation to be made of the subject on the 18th of December, at its rooms in Washington, when it is intended to make a thorough examination of the existing rate sheets, and to give all parties concerned an

The report then takes up the subject of the effect of the inter-state commerce act upon common carriers, and says that although some railroad managers have declared it to have had a damaging effect, the commission is possessed of no evidence showing that the general result has been otherwise than beneficial. Railroad business has suffered in the past year not because of the inter-state commerce act, but owing to strikes, new-parallel lines and rate wars. With reference to the rate wars in the north-

west and among the trunk lines during the year, the report says:
As is commonly the case in rate wars, the trunk lines' difficulties resulted from sus-picions on the part of carriers, respectively, that their competitors were cutting the open rates, and reductions were made to recover freight which parties to the agreement claimed was their due, but which they were not getting because of the action of others. The efforts of the commission to obtain evidence of the practices suspected have been wholly ineffectual, and the rates proceeds without possibility of external authority interposing to bring it to an end. The legal right of the carriers to reduce their general scale of rates to an extent under the law as it now stands is believed to be unquestionable; they have done so, and whether with any ultimate benefit to them selves is at least very questionable. The making of unreasonably low rates, the report intimates, is often for stock jobbing purposes, or to compel the purchase of the road by competing lines. The persons having control of railroads may deliberately make insufficient rates in the expectation of profits to be indirectly and improperly derived therefrom. Every case of rate war may be regarded as one of this character. Present profits are sacrificed on a calculation that by crippling a rival or forcing an agreement or compromise on some matter of contention the loss will in time be more than made up. In the majority of such cases the losses exceed the gains. The statute had not conferred upon the commission any power to order any increase of rates which it can see are not remunerative. In general, therefore, it may be said that railgeneral, therefore, it may be said that rain-road managers possess the power to destroy the interests not only of their rivals but of their own stockholders, if they will reck-lessly make rates that lead to bankruptcy.

Good service and unreasonably low rates are antaginostic ideas. The public will never ob ject to fair rates, but it will never be enlight ened as to what are fair rates, and be disposed steadily to assent to their maintenant o long as railroad managers, in their absure and destructive wars, are perpetually and in a most emphatic manner, by cutting their rates, informing the public that something less—perhaps greatly less—can be afforded.

The danger of committing the rate making power to subordinates, whose training and experience have not generally fitted them to deal with matters that involve questions of policy, is touched upon, and the report says: The question often becomes of high anoment whether it is wiser to make the reduced rates of a competitor or to let the business go. Yet the decision of this question is left by important lines in the hands of subordinates, who apparently have no other notion upon the subject beyond the rule that every cut rate must be promptly "met" Nothing seems more surprising than the fact that a railroad manager who will neither

ting of rates which he publicly charges, nor furnish evidence upon which others may do so, will nevertheless sacrufice for his share-holders millions of revenue to punish it. It is reasonable to expect that the carriers of the country will, where practicable, make such joint arrangements so that the public shall find an arrangement with one person adequate for the purpose of all to a transaction There soculd be some means of edforcing, among carrieas, obligations, moral or legal, that would grow out of such arrangements. The only effectua I means by which good faith could be enforced was the pooling of freight or earnings, but pooling is now out of

take steps by law to put a stop to secret cut-

their power, being forbidden by law. The tendency among railroads seems likely to be in the direction of consolidation as the only means of mutual protection against rate wars. But anything equivalent to the creation of what is now technically denominated as a trust could hardly be supposed possible, even if the parties were at liberty to form it at pleasure. If the marties were at a liberty to form it at pleasure. even if the parties were at liberty to form it at pleasure. If the parties could come into harmony on the subject an arrangement of the sort would be so powerful in its control over the business interests of the country, and so succeptible to uses for mischevious purposes, that public policy could not for a moment sanction it, unless by statute it were held in close logal restraints and under public control. Like arrangements in other lines of business are already sufficiently threatening to public interest, and the most ardent alvesate of engentrasufficiently threatening to public interest, and the most ardent advocate of concentration of railroad authority cannot reasonably expect that anything of the sort will be provided for by legislation. Lacking concentration of authority, the railroads can do much towards better relations with the public, and do better service, by first establishing better relations among themselves. The need of this is very importation. need of this is very imperative. In all the cutting of rates the party beginning it makes harges or insinuations against its competicharges or insinuations against its competi-tors. Carriers cutting rates have proclaimed that the reduced rates were all that could be justly demanded, when persons having ex-perience knew that persistence in such rates would lead directly to bankruptcy. An im-partial observer is compelled to say that such methods do not belong to the present age. To make an adversary feel and fear the power to inflict injury is often the first and principal thought, and the rate is cut, when, in a ruder age, it would have been a when, in a ruder age, it would have been a when, in a ruder age, it would have been a threat. The motive is to obtain a right or extort a privilege, or punish a wrong, and is irrespective of any question whether there are not legal remedies which are adequate for all the purposes of substantial justice. While the commission is not at this time prepared to recommend general legislation towards the establishment and promption of realties be establishment and promotion of relations be-tween carriers, that shall better subserve the public interest than those which are now

ment in the existing conditions is voluntarily rangurated. The report next considers the subject of he effect of the law upon cities, showing that he act has in some cases benefitted consuming interior cities, and injuriously affected distribution points formerly favored in rates. The commission believes that uniformity in classification as far as possible, without serious mischief, is desirable. Immigrant transportation is next considered, and various facts stated which were developed upon two investigations held in New York City. In view of all circumstances the commission recommends that a reception place larger than Castle Garden, from which those not legitimately connected with immigrant trans-portation shall be excluded, be established. Interior lines should have agents there off an Interior lines should have agents there off an equal footing. The payment of commissions for routing immigrants, and for procuring the shipment of immigrants from foreign countries, should be declared illegal and made punishable. The commission should have power to fix immigrant fares. These objects cannot be fully accomplished except by the federal government taxing complete control of the whole subject. The subject of control of the whole subject. The subject of the payment of commissions is treated ex-tensively. The commission believe that the evils of the system exceed its advantages. The subject is brought to the attention of congress.

common, it nevertheless looks forward to the cossibility of something of that nature be-

oming imperative unless a great improve

congress.

No recommendation is made concerning conclusive bills of lading. The subject of overcapitalization is recognized as an exceedingly important one, but it is believed that it can be only handled gradually, and in detail. It has been found impossible to satisfactorily obtain immediate information which shall show the cast of railroad, propwhich shall show the cost of railroad property, franchises and equipments. The re-quirement of annual returns from carriers by water has not been overlooked, and the commission renews the recommendations made in its preceding report. The commis-sion believes that notice of an intention to reduce any rate ought to be published not less than three days before the reduction. There are provisions against way-billing, classification, weighing, or report of weight, or unreasonable preferences advantage. The commission lieves that penal provisions against wrongs of this nature should embrace also the owner of the property, or any party acting for the owner or consigner of the property, who shall be a party to any such unlawful conduct. The commission suggests that the question thus raised be settled by express

Another question of construction ought also to be ruled by legislation, in order to take away the pretense on which certain through lines are now claimed to be local, in fact or the construction. fact, or a through line only in appearance, The commission thinks that if a line is in fact a through line by reason of ownership, the corporation controlling it ought not to be at liberty to make through rates, or to decline to make them, at pleasure. mission favors joint tariffs and through rates, and recommends that carriers en-gaged independently in inter-state traffic on the river, lakes, and other navigable waters of the country, be put, in respect to making, publishing, and maintaining rates, upon the same footing with inter-state carriers by rail, so that the excuses now made by carriers by rail for great disparities in rates for corresponding transportations, as between points, which are points not affected by water competition, would thereby, to a large

provision.

## The Switchmen's Strike

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 30 .- The switchmen's strike developed nothing startling to-day. The railroads were busily at work and trains are moving in all the various yards with about the usual rapidity and regularity. The strike now exists practically only in name. All the roads have all the new men they care to employ at present. It is noticeable that only about two-thirds of the places vacated have been filled. The roads are getting along with this reduced force, even though they are green hands. It is thought that the other places, are being kept open for the strikers when they shall ask to go back to work. The joint committee of the engineers, firemen and brakemen did not meet the superintendents to day. The latter express the settled conviction that there is not the slightest danger for that there is not the slightest danger of a conservative element among that brotherhood, they think, will prevent any rash measures by the "hot-heads," as they term them, or at least will refuse to strike with them. The brakemen have all along shown the most profound sympathy for the strikers, and the superintendents will not be greatly surprised if they yet join the strike, though they do not expect shem to do so. The strikers appointed a committee to-day to go among the business men and solicit money to help sustain them, but thus far the com-mittee has met with indifferent success.

Mrs. Sherman's Remains. PITTSBURG, Nov. 20 .- General W. T. Sher man and members of his family were in the city this morning, accompanying the remains of his wife to St. Louis. General Sherman was attended by his son, Father Sherman, Misses Lizzie and Rachael Sherman and Mr. and Mrs. Thackery. Mrs. Lieutenant Fitch of Swiss Vale, General Sherman's daughter, and her husband, joined the party in this city. The meeting between Mrs. Fitch, her aged and grief-stricken father and other members of the family was extremely pathetic. Everybody about the station who recognized the old warrior expressed their sympathy in the kindost terms. The party will leave St. Louis at 5 p. m. to-inorrow and return direct to New York.

Chemical Works Destroyed. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 80 .- The Boughton Acid works, located near Titusville, Pa, and owned by the American Chemical and Manufacturing company, of this city, burned this morning. Loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$61,000.

A Plow Company Assigns. DAYTON, O., Nev. 30 .- The Dayton Plow company assigned to day to Vice President Richard C. Anderson. Liabilities not stated. Assets \$900,000.

EIGHT MINERS ARE MISSING

And the Probabilities Are That They Are Burned to Death.

THE CALUMET AGAIN ON FIRE.

Desperate Efforts Being Made to Rescue the Unfortunate Men But the Case is Almost Hopeless.

An Incendiary's Work.

CALUMET, Mich., Nov. 30.-Fire was discovered at the eighth level of No. 3 shaft of the Calumet branch of the Calumet and Heela mine this morning. A large party of men were working at the time of the fire, which, when discovered, had made such headway that the smoke was terribly dense. All made a rush for the surface, but eight men are missing and it is certain they are dead.

Christ Rule, one of the miners at work in the fourteenth level of No. 2 shaft, says that about 11 o'clock last night he saw and smelled smoke. He at once called the attention of others to it. Charles G. Sarson and Henry Burkineyaki, who were thoroughly familiar with the Calumet branch of the mine, at once started up the ladder as far as the tenth level and then went south to the main engine shaft and rode up to what is called the grand sixth level. They then crossed to No. 3 shaft, which was ablaze. The big plank and mill timbers on the top, bettom and side, looked as if they had been burning some time. Burkineynki at once went to the valve of the water pipe, opened it, straight-ened out the hose and was ready to fight the fire at the risk of his life, but there was no water there. He says that, however, had there been water it would have helped matters none. Seeing this, Sarson, who narrowly escaped a a former fire, led the way back to the main engine shaft and warned the men to turn back. He piloted the way for them to No. 5 shaft, and then came to the surface. to No. 5 shaft, and then came to the surface.

Nothing is known of the whereabouts of the eight men who are
missing. They were working 1,700
feet deeper in the main engine
shaft, and it is supposed that, smelling
smoke, they tried to escape and were
smothered. Over one thousand men were
in this portion of the mine at the time, but
escaped.

escaped. The missing men are: Joseph Masaler, Antonio Kattlarers, John Vanderbilt, Andrew Hanson and two others, names un-

known, a Polander and a Finlander.

The eight hour shift men went through No. 3 at 10 o'clock, but saw no fire. That it is the villainous work of an incendiary is beieved by all. The company is making most desperate efforts to rescue the miners, but it looks as if

the case were hopeless. The men are all married but two, and all but one are Cornish-men. The scene about the mine is heartrending. Immense volumes of smoke are issuing from the burning shaft. The fire will not prevent work at South Hecla, and that part of the mine is in shape to employ all the miners, and the product can be kept up to the syndicate's limit.

### WICHITA'S BISHOP.

A Number of Distinguished Persons

Present at the Consecration. St. Louis, Nov. 30 .- Rev. J. J. Hennessy was to-day consecrated as bishop of Wichita, imposing ceremonies occurring at St. John's church. The bishops present were: Most Rev. Archbishop Kenrick, St. Louis; Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati; Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Connor, of Omaha; Rt. Rev. Bishop McCloskey, of Louisville; Rt. Rev. Bishop Cosgrove, of Davenport, Ia.; Rt. Rev. Bishop Rademacher, of Nashville, Tenn.; Rt. Rev. Bishop Teannel, of Concordia Kan.; Rt. Rev. Hasch, of La Crosse, Wis. Kan.; Rt. Rev. Hasch, of La Crosse, Wis.; Rt. Rev. Bishop Katzer, of Green Bay, Wis.; Rt. Rev. Bishop Bonacum, of Lincoln, Neb.; Rt. Rev. Bishop Burke, of Cheyenne, Wyo.; Rt. Rev. Bishop Jansen, of Belleville, Ills.; Rt. Rev. Bishop Jansen, of Atton; Rt. Rev. Abbott, of Atchison, Kan.; Rt. Rev. Bishop Ziniger, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Rt. Rev. Monsignor Munich, of Pacie Wis. Rt. Rev. Fully of Lawren.

of Racine, Wis; Rt. Rev. Funk, of Leaven worth, Kan.; Rt. Rev. Bishop Hennessy, o Dubuque, and Rt. Rev. Bishop Machheuf, or Denver, Colo. Archbishop Kenrick said a short prayer

and the apostolic commission was then read by Vicar General Muhlsiepen. Bishop Hen nessy then took the oath of office. When the ceremony was completed, Bishop palding, of Peoria, preached an eloquent Spalding, of This evening the Marquette club tendered the new bishop a reception.

#### CHAMBERLAIN'S BAD BOY. He Elopes With the Wife of a New-

ark Man, Who Commits Suicide. NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- Ernest Wunsch, button manufacturer of Newark, N. J., committed suicide to-day. He has been despondent for some time on account of the elopement of his wife in England with a son of Joseph Chamberlain. Wunsch's partner confirmed the statement that Wunsch's wife had gone from Birmingham with a son o the gentleman who recently wedded Miss Endicott. Wunsch followed the couple to the Isle of Wight, where Chamberlain of ffered him £3,000 to relinquish his wife refused to take the money, and attempted to assault Chamberlain, for which he was When he was released he started for this country.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

Washington, Nov. 30 .- [Special Telegram o The Bee.]-Nebraska pensions: Original invalids-Milton Parkhurst Elton, Emery W. Lynch, Virginia; James C. Harryman Crete: Uriah H. Henderson, Marquett: Richard Parker, Fort Robinson; George Best, Chadron. Increase—Lysanias L. Davis, Elgin; Evan R. Chandler, Cambridge; Pierson Brackman, Cupid; Henry H. Copp, Brewster, Original, widows, etc.

—Melinda A., widow of William H. Scott,
Hastings. Mexican survivors (reissue)—

Philip Dorr, Omaha.

Pensions for Iowans: Original invalid—
James Wright, Elhott; George F. Downs,
Lake View; Samuel Turkington, Wyman;
Solomon McCall, Moingora; Alpheus W. Clough, Burlington (deceased); William H. Hartley, Des Moines; Baker Mott, Ida Grove; Robert H. Dickson, Rose Hill; John Tevera, Oskaloosa; William Geager, Spirit Lake; William H. Ketterman, Ottumwa. Increase-Frederick Brackenberg, Keckuk; Landen Taylor Keeney, alias Taylor Keeney, Andrew: Dorsey Taylor, Sioux City: Lem-uel Warford, Minburn; Harrison Post, Dav-enport; Jacob J. Hornback, Dean; Henry Goodlander, Deerfield; Charles P. Reed, Cedar Rapids. Original, widows, etc., held-Frances A., widow of William H. White, Burlington; minor of Julius Schontag, Strawberry Point; Elizabeth, mother of William O. Jones, Columbus City.

A County Seat Boomer Skips. REDFIELD, Dak., Nov. 30 .- The announce nent is made to day that County Treasurer C. G. Winchel has left for parts unknown, and is a defaulter to the amount of about \$12,000. He was regarded as a man of strict business integrity, and was held in high esteem. He has held the office four years. It is thought that the money was used in booming Ashton for the county seat. He is, no doubt, in Canada before this. His family

is now in Chicago. The French Budget.

Paris, Nov. 30 .- The budget committee has assented to the plans of M. de Freycinet and M. Peytet, ministers of war and finance, respectively, for an extra budget of 1,000,000 francs. The allotments for 1889 amount to 125,000,000 francs.

THE LAWMAKERS ASSEMBLING. The Number of Arrivals at Washing-

ton Rapidly Increasing. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- There was a no iceable increase to-day in the number of congressum about the capital. Senator Alison was the principal agrival. He had come direct from Indianapolis, where he had an interview with President-elect Harrison, but nothing was to be learned from him. He is on everyone's slate for a cabinet position. and Representative Henderson is quoted as saying that Senator Allison will not accept any other portfolio than that of the treasury. Senator Morrill, chairman of the finance

committee, who has been in poor health, is much improved.

Senator Sherman, who came on from Ohio with his family to eat Thanssgiving dinner in their K street house, was called to St.

cours to attend the funeral of General Sherman's wife. The house wing of the capitol was unusually quiet to-day, the chamber being occupied only by a few itinerant sightseers, a dozen or more employes figuring up the political complexion of the new house, and a small number of republican congressand a small number of republican congress-men exchanging congratulations upon the re-sult of the recent election. In the office of the clerk of the house there was a small gather-ing of democratic members, including Messrs. Mills, McAllen and Springer, who passed the time away in an informal chat over the situ-ation, but in the absence of Speaker Carlisle—who will arrive in the city to-morrow— there was no formal agreement as to what there was no formal agreement as to what attitude the democratic members should as-sume in regard to pending legislation at the

approaching session.

There was much uncertainty expressed at the capitol as to the fate of the direct tax bill, which the committee on rules, by caucus action, was directed to make a special order for Thursday, December 6. The op-ponents of the measure, who at the last ses-sion made a successful fight against its consideration, evince an entire absence of knowledge as to whether or not the caucus programme will be carried out, but say it is highly improbable that dilatory tactics will again be employed to compass the defeat of the measure.

The members of the house committee on appropriations were busy in completing con-sideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and expect to have it ready to report to the house during the goming week. The sundry civil bill is also well under way. Other committees having appropriation bills for the current year say there is no reason to apprehend much delay in their preparation.

The William Jones Released.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- The United States consul at Port-au-Prince informs the department of state, under date of November 16, that the schooner William Jones, of Boston, Mass., which was captured on the 20th of October and arbitrarily ordered to Port-au-Prince, has been released and that an in demnity of \$10,000 was paid to Captain Collins, the principal owner, and all port charges and customs duties on the cargo remitted The consul says that this may be considered a very satisfactory disposition of the incident of illegal capture and detention of the vessel

Another Journalist in Luck. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- The president has appointed James C. Saunders, of Arkansas, to be Indian inspector, vice Morris Thomas. Three years ago Saunders was appointed an executive eierk at the white house, and has neld that office up to the present time. He

is a journalist by profession.

### THE STORM AT SEA. A Fearful Cyclone Experienced by

Vessels Off the Coast. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30 .- Captain Chabot, of the French steamship Panama, at this port, reports that November 26 the vessel was within 100 miles of Delaware capes, where she met the terrific cyclone which damaged so much shipping along the coast. The seas were mountainous and all efforts to keep the vessel's head on were fruitless, as the wind threw her around in the trough of the ocean. At times she was completely enveloped. Carpenter L. Franceous, who was at work aft, was swept overboard by the waves, which came over the starboard side. and was unmediately swallowed up in the angry sea. At 8 o'clock the same night the signals of a vessel in distress were shooting up from a dark hulk which was nearly-level with the water. Captain Chaoot bore down on the craft as near as possible, but was unable to get close enough to rescue the crew He distinctly saw men clinging to the after house waving lights and begging to be taken off. He believes the vessel to have been a doubtless foundered with all on board. When he left them they were waving but after a few moments all the lights died out.

The Dressed Beef Rate Wrangle. CHICAGO, Nov. 30 .- A meeting of the managers of the lines in the Central Traffic association was held to-day to consider the restoring of east bound freight rates. There was no difficulty in reaching an agreement to advance rates on grain and provisions to the old tariff of 25 and 30 cents, respectively, but when it came to restoring dressed beef and live stock rates the trouble began. The Pennsylvania management, whose opposition to the differential system was one of the causes leading to the dispute, does not seem to have changed its position on that question, and as the lines which were formerly allowed a differential rate on dressed beef feel that they are entitled now to the same privileges, controversy was renewed. The meeting finally adjourned until to-morrow morning without reaching a conclusion, but the senti-ment seemed to be that all the dispute would be overcome to morrow, and that all rates will be advanced, to take effect about December 12.

The Bridegroom Never Came. Norwalk, Nov. 30.—Edward H. Hopper of Easton and Miss Carrie L. Brady of Lyons Plains were to have been married Monday evening at the residence of the bride's parents. While preparations were being made for the event the groom's father drove to the Brady residence and informed the head of the house that the ceremony would have to be postponed, as the son had disappeared on the day previous and could not be found The news was a terrible shock to Miss Brady and for a time she was prostrated with grief.
On the day of his disappearance young Hopper appeared to be in good spirits, and gave directions regarding the place where he was to take his bride. The woods were thoroughly searched, the river and ponds were

dragged, but all to no purpose. A Theatrical Manager Fails. Chicago, Nov. 30.—Thomas Baker, pro-prietor of Baker's theater, 1 his wife, this afternoon made an assig ient to W. W. Charles. The liabilities are about \$15,000, with assets about the same figure. The failure, Mr. Charles says, was due to the fact that the bills incurred in building the theater were heavier than the Baker's could pay, and their friends, whom they depended upon for financial backing, failed to come to time. The house will be kept open, and it is exsected that all financial troubles will be sat

The Weather Indications. For Nebraska and Dakota: Fair weather, slightly warmer in eastern portion, stationary temperature in western portion; southerly winds.

For Iowa: Fair weather, stationary tem perature in eastern portion; slightly warmer in western portion, variable winds.

Damaged by Fire. Sr. Louis, Nov. 30. One of the warehouses of Meyer Bros. & Co., wholesale druggists, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of about \$30,000, fully insured. WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID.

Representative Oates, of Alabama, On the Negroe's Franchise.

THE DEMOCRATS RESIGNING.

Too Virtuous to Stay-Republicans Conceded a Majority in the House -Who Will Be the Next Speaker?

Washington Bureau The Omaha Bre, 513 Fourteenth Street, Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.

Nothing since the election has created such a sensation here as an interview with Representative Oates, of Alabama, that appears in the New York World this morning. Colonel Oates is the aulest and most in fluential member of his delegation. He wears an empty sleeve to show that he ost an arm in fighting for the lost cause on the Chickahominy. He is a member of the judictary committee of the house, and led the filibustering that defeated the direct tax bill in the last congress. In this fight he started out with seventeen men who were opposed to the bill. He managed his small force so ably that he kept the rest of the house at bay, and finally got enough reinforcements to secure a postponement of the bill until next Tuesday, when he intends to renew his opposition. He says that this bill, which refunds to the northern states the money advanced by them toward the prosecution of the war, shall not pass while he is in congress, unless the republicans will consent to add as an amendment a clause refunding the cotton tax collected in the south during the war. But it was not of this that Colonel Oa tes was talking in the World interview. He was commenting on the supposed policy of General Harrison towards the south, and the suggestion that the new president would the suggestion that the new president would appoint a protectionist democrat and liberal members of that party to office. Colonel Oates said that it would make no difference to the white people of the south who were appointed to offices down there by President Harrison; that every white man who accepted an appointment from a republican administration, whether he be a democrat or not, would be ostracized by his neighbors. Colonel Oates further says that there will be no split in the solid south until the negroes no split in the solid south until the negroes no split in the solid south until the negroes are disfranchised, and declares that he believes that neither negroes, Chinamen nor Indians should be allowed to vote. As long as the negroes have the bailot, the white people of the south will be solid against them, and will prevent their exercising the right of suffrage as far as they are able to do so Calonel Outes any mosed that the demandary of the solid against them.

so. Colonel Oates anno inced that the demo-crats in the next house of representatives will, by fillibustering, prevent the repub licans from increasing their strength, by admitting contestants to seats, and that the

mitting contestants to seats, and that the republican majority in the house on the closing day of the Fifty-first congress will be very little, if any greater, than on the first day of the session.

Democratic officials in the department are arranging to quit their places as quickly as possible. Few of those above the civil service classes expect by any stroke of fortune to hold on later than the 4th of March. Resignations are received every day by the heads of the departments from their subheads of the departments from their sub-ordinate officers. Most of the resignations are to take effect as soon as accepted, but some are not to take effect until March 4, and an arrangement has in nearly every instance been quickly effected by which the office-holder is not to be relieved until the end of the administration. These wholesale resigna-tions are in the main intended for outward life, or are too virtuous so stay with a republican administration. One of those who handed in his resignation to-day was a dep-ury under Indian Commissioner Upshaw, who would undoubtedly be one of the first to go after March 4 if he did not voluntarily

The democrats have given up all hope of obtaining a majority in the next house of representatives and concede that the republicans will have a margin of from three to nine.

WHO WILL BE SPEAKER.
The speakership of the next house is rapidly getting down to a question of section. The New England men, as they come in, are declaring for Reed, and those from the west and northwest generally speak favorably of one of their own men. It is almost certain that Reed, McKinley, Cannon and Burrows will each make an active canvass for the place, and there may be some other man not yet mentioned who will carry off the prize.

INTER-STATE COMMISSION REPORT.
The statiscian to the juter-state commerce commission is now devoting his entire time and attention to the compilation of his first annual report to the commission for the year ending June 30, 1888. It is the object of the commission to have its report for the secretary of the interior by the 15th of December, but at present the outlook is not very flattering. There are many things which combine to make the statistician's work tedious and slow, the greatest being his inability to se cure a satisfactory system of entering the various accounts called for from the railroads. He has a force of about twenty-two clerks upon his report, who have been employed day and night since last Saturday There are about twelve hundred roads in the country that report, under the law to the commission. Many of these roads, especially the smaller lines, have caused the commission much trouble by placing a wrong inter-pretation on instructions furnished them. It has been necessary for the commission to keep up a constant correspondence with var-ious lines, and even with additional explanation the business is in a very confused state.

¬ A funny little piece of independence comes from a railroad in Southern California. The official, after complying with the require-ments of the law, turned the blank over and on the back of it gave way to his feelings.
After abusing the government awhile he added that the report would have been forwarded earlier had not his "clerical force been stricken down and confined to bed for the last month."

PERSONAL. C. G. Hoyt and Watson Pickrell, of Beatrice, are at the Ebbitt. Colonel L. W. Colby, of Beatrice, is in the Senator Manderson and wife arrived this

Senator Paddock is expected to-morrow.
W. C. Strohm, of Beatrice, is in the city to remain several days.

J. D. Kilpatrick, a well known Nebraskan,

is here on railroad business. PERRY S. HEATH. The Public Debt.

Washington, Nov. 30 .- The treasury disbursements have been unusually large during November, the pension payments alone amounting to \$32,000,000. In consequence of this it was estimated at the department this afternoon that the public debt statement, to be issued to morrow, will show an apparent increase of \$11,500.000 in the debt since November 1, instead of the usual monthly reduction. There is, of course, no actual in-crease in the debt itself; merely a reduction in the cash in the treasury available for the payment of the debt.

Fallen Heir to a Million. OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 30 .- A conductor on the Canadian Pacific railway, named James Vanalstine, has fallen heir to an estate in Scotland valued at over \$1,000,000 through the death of a near relative. He leaves in a few days, accompanied by a prominent Kingston lawyer, for Scotland, to attend to

his interests. Steamship Arrivals. At Queenstown-The Republic, from New

At Boston-The Kansas, from Liverpool.

ANARCHY IS NOT DEAD. Alarming Evidences of Its Vitality

Given Within the Last Few Days. Chicago, Nov. 3) .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The News this evening says On the day of the anarchist execution i small band, or "bund," met in a basement under a Milwaukee avenue saloon, not far from Parsons' old home, and each individual present pledged his life blood to avenge the execution of the four leaders. That little 'bund' has now developed into a number of societies, and when they meet the foreign tongued members renew their vows and talk of the bloody revolution which they will some day bring about. Like the parts of the mythical serpent, which, when streck, would fly to pieces and afterward collect to form the body of the same snake, the anarchists, who were scattered at the time of the execution, have returned, formed themselves into secret societies, and are banded together once more to do the mischief they preach about. No one knows this as well as Inspector Bonfield, and he is giving his undivided and sole attention to the secret and hazardous work of following up the little societies of anarchists and keeping track of the movements of their members. The recent demonstrations of the preach of the meeting in Lake View the "reds" at the meeting in Lake View the other night, and at the performance in Thalia hall last night, where characteristic ableaux of anarchy triumphant over law and the police were given, are the boldest and most defiant demonstrations since the

hanging of Parsons.
"Are not the anarchists showing their neads and flaunting their colors more now than they were a few months ago?" was asked of Inspector Bonfield this morning. "Yes, I'll admit that they are. But I think I keep as close a watch as can be kept on their movements. However, I don't care to

tell all I know of such things."

Bonfield then indicated that if more information was wanted on that subject the reporter would have to seek it elsewhere. orter would have to seek it essewhere.
"I have virtually taken my life in my hands for the past three years," said the inspector, "and all I get for it is to have abuse heaped upon my head. I sometimes become so discouraged that I think I'll get out of the business and become a private citizen. I am accused of being an aiarmist and doing un-

warrantable things. If the public knew all that I do about this, there would be a differ-ent view taken of it."

After leaving the inspector's office the re-porter obtained the following startling language, which was uttered at one of the se cret meetings held by a small group of an-archists within the last week. The speech was taken by a man who attended a secret

conclave:
"We must be guarded in what we say at "We must be guarded in what we say at public meetings," said the speaker, whose full name, address and occupation can be given if necessary. "It is our aim only to make "students" at the public meetings. So long as we don't talk openly about our revolution, about our secret intentions, our dynamite, and such things, the police will not dare to molest us. Bonfield has his spies at every corner, and every radical word is taken corner, and every radical word is taken down and marked against us on his books But when you find a 'student' at a public meeting, go to him quietly and invite him to come somewhere. Let only a few whom you can trust be present, and then explain to can trust be present, and then explain to him about the revolution which we are working for. There is where he must be educated to believe with us. We dare not say in public what we do here; that you must never forget. After we have secured enough 'students' they must be divided and spread all over the city. Only a few can meet at a time, but when the time comes for the revolution three days will be enough to collect lution three days will be enough to collect our 'students' in one place."
This is only a sample of the inflammatory talk and plans of the anarchists.

Decrease in Railroad Capital. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 30 .- In the office of secretary of state to day certificates were re-

corded decreasing the capital of the Atenion, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company in Chicago from \$10,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and decreasing the capital of the Chicago, Santa Fe & California, railroad from \$30,000,000 to **\$**15,000,000. CHICAGO, Nov. 30 .- Inquiry here in regard to the foregoing elicited the fact that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad com

pany in Chicago is a termination of the road whose name it bears; that the Chicago, Santa Fe & California railroad is a line between Kansas City and Chicago, over which the Atchison. Topeka & Santa Fe railroad proper gains entrance to Chicago; that it having been decided that the two corpora-tions mentioned were capitalized for a larger sum than was necessary, it was deemed as much as nine months ago to reduce the capital stock one-half in each case; that this was done, and that the filing of the certificate of reduction was an informal compliance with the requirements of the law of this

Coal Mines to Shut Down. PITTSBURG. Nov. 30,-The agreement of the coal operators along the Monongahela river to shut down their mines for an indefinite period, will go into effect to-morrow. The operators have all signed the agreement and say there will be no break, but that they will all stick together, and that the indica-tions are that it will be a long time before any coal is miner at any of the Monongahela works after to-day. There are about one thousand bushels of coal loaded, which will probably be the only shipments made for the balance of the year. The 6,000 miners of the river will hold a convention at Monongahela City to take steps, if necessary, to make the shut down general, and to reaptheir share of the benefits to be derived forom the shut down. The river miners now have a splendid organization. They will also make a move toward securing the co-operation of the miners of Kanawa

The Parnell Commission. LONDON, Nov. 80 .- At the meeting of the Parnell commission to day the counsel for the Parnellites asked the opinion of the bench upon the propriety of a placard which had been posted, calling a public meeting to hear addresses by a man named Mitchell, and Nora Fitzmaurice, who had appeared as witnesses for the defense before the commission. Presiding Justice Hannen said the placard was unjustifiable. He would serve notice upon the firm that published it.

Land Agent Hussey testified that tenants
paid their rents secretly, or did not pay them at all, because they were afraid of being shot. He said there were no moonlighters, secret societies or outrages in County Kerry before the league was formed.

Youthful Depravity. Glasgow, Mo., Nov. 30.-Mrs. Emma Jack son, aged twenty, was shot and instantly killed by her brother, Harvey Ballom, a lad of fourteen, at o'clock 11 this morning. The woman had asked Harvey to get bucket of water, and he refused. She threat ened to whip him, and went after the water herself. As she was entering the door of the room her brother shoved the muzze of a shot gun at her face and fired, tearing her

left jaw and neck to pieces. Oregon's Official Returns. PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 30 .- The official canvaes of the state vote is just completed. The following are the official figures: rison, 33,293; Cleveland, 96,524; Fisk, 1,677; Streeter, 363; scattering, 61. Total vote of the state, 61,918. Harrison's plurality, 6,769,

idential election Blaine's

Kentucky's Vote.

plurality was 2,253.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 30.-The official vote of Kentucky is as follows: Cleveland, 183,800; Harrison, 155,184; Fisk, 5,225; labor, 623; Belva Lockwood, 2.

California's Electoral Vote SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 80 .- The electoral vote of California, as announced by the sec retary of state to-day, is as follows: Harrison, 194,500; Cleveland, 117,720; Fisk, 5,701. THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY.

Rudolph Capek's Wife Testifies For the Defense.

FISHER'S STORY OF THE AFFAIR.

He Emphatically Denies That Chleboun Had Stated That Certain Explosives Were Furnished By Mronek.

The Chicago Anarchists.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.-|Special Telegram to The Bee.|-Hronek, the innocent looking and mild-mannered anarchist who, it is alleged, wanted to blow up President Cleveland along with the administrators of the law who convicted Spies and his co-conspirators, ate Thanksgiving turkey in the jail yesterday, with the other prisoners. He took his place in Judge Collins' court this morning looking better than he did Wednesday, and more at ease. The court room was filled with a crowd eager to hear the testi-

The first witness this morning was Mrs. Catherine Capek, wife of Rudolph Capek, who was indicted with Hronek. She denied the testimony of Chleboun in regard to the ncetings between Hronek and her husband. Hronek was then recalled to the stand by the defense and he denied that in his state ment to Inspector Bonfield he had said that e made the bombs with which Lingg had

suicided,

Mr. McGaffey read the defendant's alleged confession to the jury, as it was taken down by Inspector

Bonfield's stenographer.
Testimony impeaching Chleboun was brought out when Edward Fisher, an exjustice of the pence, was sworn. It was to Mr. Fisher that Chleboun went with the story of the plot, and he, in turn, went to Judge Grinnell and put him on his guard. Mr. Fisher told about his conversation with Chleboun. The latter did not tell him that Hronek or Capek had given him bombs, but said the explosives came from Sevie.

Frank Capek was a most inoffensive lookrank caper was a most morensive looking man when he was sworn, and the interpreter began to question him. His bald head and long brown beard, tinged with gray, and his benevolent countenance made him look like anything but an anarchist. He him look like anything but an anurchist. Ho said that he was a carpenter, forty-four years old, and had been in this country nine years. He entered a complete denial to all that Chloboun had said about him and Hronek. He admitted that he and Hronek and Chleboun had gone to visit Aldine square, but said that it was not to see Judge Grinnell's house, but to take a bath in the lake. When they got to take a bath in the lake. When they got there Chieboun changed his mind about the bath, and they went back home. When bath, and they went back home. When Judge Longenecker began to cross-examine him, Capek said he only knew Hronek by sight. He was at Bronek's house only twice, and once to attend the funeral of his child. He belonged to the same Boheman benevolent society. The state's attorney produced a photograph, a group of four, among whom were Hronek and Capek standing side by side. Capek said he hammend to

ing side by side. Capek said the happened to meet Hronek and some friends one day, and they had their pictures taken.

Joseph Mikolanda was the first witness called in the afternoon. He had been at Crpek's house, where, it was said, Hronek displayed dynamits hombs but he saw no played dynamite bombs, but he saw no bombs, and had never seen a bomb in Hro-nek's possession. He had also visited Riverside with Hronek, but nothing was said about avenging the deaths of the anarchists. Anton Kozell testified that he had known Chieboun since 1884, and that his reputation for truth and veracity was bad, and the wit-ness would not believe him under oath.

John Drorak also expressed his belief that Chleboun's statements were not reliable. This ended the evidence and Assistant State Attorney Elliott began the opening speech for the presecution. The court adourned before Elliott had concluded.

An Inflammatory Circular. CHICAGO, Nov. 30 -A new anarchist circular, it was found to-day, has been secretly distributed in various sections of the city. The dodgers were shown on the sly by barkeepers in anarchist saloons on Clybourne, Blue Island and Milwaukee avenues and West Lane and West Randolph streets. It is printed in red ink, and the matter is of a decidedly flery character. At the head is a large display line, "Richter." The circular is issued by the Arbeiter Bund, the same society that organized Sunday schools here in which some hundreds of children are being thught the doctrines of anarchism. After telling the workingman that he is trampled into the dust; that he has no recognized rights, and that he should assert his independence, the circular proceeds to state that capital, and all who control capital, must be destroyed, and destroyed. capital, must be destroyed, and destroyed quickly, and that the only efficacious method of removal is the one adopted and carried into execution by "the martyred advocates of freedom, who gave up their lives so that the principles they advocated might be perpetuated." "Our time is coming," the circular continues. "All that remains for us to do is to forget petty differences and band together for our one common object. What together for our one common object. What a few men cannot achieve, many can. They can throttle the capitalistic tyrant. They can surround him with fire and bloodshed, and compel him in war to recognize our rights, a thing he will not do in peace." The believers in the cause are pressed to give all aid in their power toward the organization and success of the various socie-ties now springing up. Aid is again asked for Sevic, Hronek and Chieboun, and the information volunteered that contributions can be left at No. 74 West Lake street.

"The fact of the matter is this," said Albert Currilin, leader of the Arbeiter Bund, in speaking to-day to a group whom he thought were all sympathizers, "capitalism is in the pride of its strength, and is too arrogant to yield a point that means concession to humanity and popular rights, but in an-archy it is listening to the tramp of thousands and its menace it had better heed. When the capitalists become too aggressive they will find there is still dynamite manu-

factured in this country." THREE MURDERERS. Two Given a New Trial and One Must Hang.

PLACERVILLE, Cal., Nov. 30 .- The news of the appeal to the supreme court in the cases of Olsen and Drager, who, along with Jambs Meyer, were sentenced to be hanged to-day for the murder of John Lowell, was conveyed to the prisoners yesterday morning Olsen received the news with a great manifestation of joy, while Drager said he did not care what the result of the appeal was, as he was ready to die. Drager and Olsen have embraced the Catholic faith, but Meyer refused any spiritual consolation.

Meyer made his final confession, as follows: "I am very sorry about the lies I have told, and I did wrong in accusing Olsen and Drager of the crime. They never knew about this crime before, and Drager took no hand in the killing whatever. I am now about to go to my grave and to die, and will take my death with pleasure, so I say my last farewell to all. This is my last and true statement for

ail. This is my past and good. Good-bye forever. Meyer was hanged this afternoon. He had to be almost carried to the scaffold, and was so weak that two deputies held him in an creet position till the trap was sprung.

Emperor Frederick's Diary. LONDON, Nov. 30 .- It is stated that Emperor Frederick's original diary is in the possession of Queen Victoria, who has a copyright on it.

Mr. Upshaw Hesigns. WARRINGTON, Nov. 30.-Assistant Indian. Courtissioner Upshaw has resigned.