PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1-8

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9. 1888.—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 178

A STATUE FOR SHERIDAN.

The Army of the Cumberland Will Erect It.

TALK ABOUT THE EXTRA SESSION

Senator Aldrich Says the Tariff Bill Will Pass Before Christmas—Will Veto the Direct Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.

The committee appointed by the Army of the Cumberland to erect a statute to the late General Sheridan will commence active operation very shortly. The only member of the committee now in the city is Senator Manderson of Nebraska. "The Army of the Cumberland," said the senator to-day, "erected in this city the statues to Thomas and Garfield, it raised in each case the sum of about $30,000, and a similar sum of $30,000 or $40,000 will easily be raised to aid in keeping green the memory of Sheridan. We shall, as in the two previous instances, ask the government to donate the site and pedestal, and this request will, I have no doubt, be complied with."

OPINIONS ON AN EXTRA SESSION.

Agitation of the subject of an extra session is causing the possibility of the early calling together of the Fifty-first congress to be quite extensively discussed among the members and senators. General Browne, of Indiana, when asked to-day as to his opinion, said he believed there should be an extra session, but he did not think it should be called before late in the summer or early in the fall. The reason he assigned for the delay was that the immediate reconvening of congress after inauguration would bring down such a flood of work on the new president that "he would be dead before the first frost." Major McKinley, of Ohio, who is as much interested as any one man, in the early calling back of the house, said that in his opinion, no matter but one of the utmost public importance should lead the president to call congress together for an extra session. Such reasons would be furnished in the opinion of Major McKinley if the present house failed to dispose of the surplus question. He did not think even so important a matter as the admission of new states would furnish a necessary excuse if the surplus problem is disposed of.

"THE SUBSTITUTE" CHANCES.

"Unless we are confronted with some unforseen obstacle, and there is factious opposition to stay progress, we intend to pass the republican substitute for the Mills tariff bill before we eat our Christmas turkey," said Mr. Aldrich, one of the leading republican members of the senate committee on finance, this afternoon. "So far," continued Mr. Aldrich, "the democrats have not shown any organized or individual determination to impede the progress of the bill. I do not believe they intend to offer any unnecessary resistance. They appear to be disinclined to debate the measure at any considerable length, and appear to be in a rather disorganized condition."

DEMOCRATIC DESIGNS.

There is considerable talk around the room of the committee on finance to-day about the designs of democratic members of the house committee on ways and means, in relation to the republican substitute. It was reported, upon the authority of at least one democratic member of the committee on ways and means, that the committee intends to secure the passage by the house of a bill repealing the tobacco tax and "correcting some of the incongruities of the present tariff laws." The object of this bill will, of course, be to oppose the anxiety of the southerners for an absolute repeal of the tobacco tax, and therefore to pigeon-hole the republican bill when it come over from the senate. A large number of the southern members would be willing to vote for the republican measure for the purpose of securing a repeal of the tobacco tax. If the house should, before the senate bill comes over, pass such a measure as is proposed by the committee on ways and means, the democratic members of that committee believe the republican bill would receive none of the southern support, because there would no longer be an excuse for their voting for it on the ground that it is to secure relief for tobacco. The republican members of the senate committee on finance say they will readily recommend, and they have no doubt the senate will speedily pass a measure such as the one reported to be in the minds of the committee on ways and means.

HOW THE BILL WILL BE SHELVED.

Mr. Bynum of Indiana, one of the leading democratic members of the committee on ways and means, said to-day that when the republican substitute to the Mills bill is received by the house, it will be referred to the committee on ways and means, and that a conference cannot be ordered until the committee has examined the measure for the purpose of determining whether they will ask for a conference or recommend a concurrence in the amendments. When asked if the majority of the committee would be inclined to report the bill back to the house, so that a fair and square vote could be had upon it, Mr. Barnum replied significantly: "That is a question I cannot answer." When asked if he believed the bill would be passed by the house, he readily replied, "No, I do not. In the first place I don't expect to see the bill reach the house before late in January, and if it should be placed before the house for consideration then, there would not be time to reach the previous question, or the house would want to debate it, and consider the amendments for at least thirty days. There are a lot of appropriation bills to be disposed of, besides much other legislation of an important and necessary character, and I think the house will have no time to talk tariff.

WILL VETO THE DIRECT TAX BILL.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, who is prominent on the committee on ways and means, said this afternoon: "I have no doubt that the direct tax bill will be passed by the house next week, and if there are any amendments to it they will be concurred in by the senate, but if I was the president I should surely veto it." There seems to be an almost unanimous belief among the committee that the president will veto the direct tax bill.

MAHONE FOR A FOREIGN MISSION.

Virginia republicans very generally and democrats from that state, are almost unanimously predicting that General Mahone will be given a foreign mission under President Harrison. They contend that this would bring about harmony in the party in the Old Dominion. One of General Mahone's most intimate friends said, this afternoon, that the general would not accept a second-class mission and he doubted if the new administration would be willing to give him a first-class mission.

A "PROOF COPY."

To-day a "proof copy" of the congressional directory for the second session of this congress was received from the government printing office by Senator Manderson, chairman of the committee on printing. It contains the unofficial list of the members-elect of the Fifty-first congress, therefore indicates just what the republicans claim as to the political complexion for the next house. It gives the republicans a majority of three. Senator Manderson believes this margin is so close that if there is any important legislation to work upon President Harrison will be justified in an early calling of the extra session. What the republicans very much desire is organization and action as soon as possible upon partisan questions of great importance.

DENOUNCING THE MAIL SERVICE.

Since the election, complaints about the execrable mail service throughout the country are piling into Washington like a flood. Several democratic congressmen have received letters from their constituents making complaints about delays in the transmission and delivery of mail, and the letters making the complaints are in some instances delayed as long as a week or ten days. One western congressman received a letter two weeks old complaining that it often took three or four days to get a letter from point to point in one state. People in Washington now almost invariably get their mail one day later than they did a year ago. Much of the mail from extreme southern points is two days behind time.

There has been so much feeling worked up over the miserable mail service that a demand will be made within forty-eight hours after President Harrison is inaugurated for the removal of the superintendent of the railway mail service and the division superintendents of the mail service. Then will come demands from the people, democrats along with the republicans, for a complete sweep of the inefficient railway employes. Much of the blame for the wholesale delays in the transmission and delivery of mail is laid at the doors of men connected with the railway mail service. A great deal of complaint, however, is charged to the postmasters in the large cities. They are responsible for the employment and retention of inefficient employes. The democrats appear to be fully as much interested in having a good mail service, even though their friends connected with it must be removed, to give place to capable men, as the republicans are. It is believed that there will be a reinstatement of nearly all of the capable republicans who were removed from the mail service during the first year or two of the present administration. The younger men who were removed will very largely be called back to their posts of duty.

WHAT WILL INGALLS GET?

Many surmises are hearded around the two houses of congress as to what will be done after the 4th of March next, in the way of committee positions for Mr. Ingalls, president pro tempore of the senate, and Speaker Carlisle, of the house. Vice-President Morton will take the presiding officer's gavel in the senate after inauguration day, and Mr. Ingalls will go back to his seat on the floor during the regular proceedings. He has, during the two years he has been president pro tempore of the senate, and for some time prior to that period, been chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia. Some senators believe that the distinction given Mr. Ingalls by his services in the presiding officer's chair will recommend him to a higher committee appointment, and that he will be called to the chairmanship of the committee on foreign relations in the event Mr. Sherman, who is its present chairman, is made secretary of state under President Harrison.

It is not at all likely that the fact that Mr. Ingalls has presided over the senate for some time will operate to elevate him in his committee relations. Mr. Edmunds ranks second on the committee on foreign relations, but since he is chairman of the committee on judiciary he would not be promoted to the chairmanship of foreign relations, but Mr. Frye, who is the third member on the committee, it is believed, will be called to the chairmanship. Mr. Frye is, probably, the most thoroughly versed in diplomatic affairs of any man in the senate, with the exception of Mr. Sherman.

The question among democratic members is whether Speaker Carlisle will go upon the committee on ways and means or appropriations. If he should be given a position on the first named committee he would, of course, want to rank Chairman Mills, who will undoubtedly be retained on the committee, and some members think that Mr. Mills would not want to be placed below the head of the democratic side of the committee. Friends of both men say that beyond reasonable doubt Mr. Carlisle will have the first seat on the democratic side of the committee on ways and means, and that Mr. Mills will sit beside and not below him. Neither of these men want a place on the committee on appropriations, Both are deeply interested in the tariff, and if they were not placed on the ways and means committee, would undoubtedly prefer to go upon some insignificant committee which would take neither time nor attention.

THE SO-CALLED TRUST INVESTIGATION.

After all nothing is to come of the long, tedious and expensive investigation by the house committee on manufactures into the subject of trusts. It is now very plain that this investigation was conducted with a view to obtaining information which could be used against the republican party in the campaign just closed. The democrats in the house believed that an investigation into trusts would prove that trusts are formed only under high tariff, and that there are no trusts excepting those affecting highly protected articles. A partial report was made of the investigation to the house a short time before the last session closed, but there was nothing material in it, and no action is to be taken upon it. The whole business is to fall flat as an unsuccessful political effort.

On the contrary, the republicans in the senate have determined to push the Sherman anti-trust bill to a final adoption. The contrast between the beginning and closing of the efforts of the representatives of the two parties on the one subject is very great. The democrats in the house started out to "expose" the republican party for its connection with trusts, and now it winds up after the election with nothing to show for its talk and with no indication of accomplishing anything. The republicans said nothing, but sawed wood. They quietly reported a bill and placed it upon the calendar. The election passed over, and now the bill is to be taken up and passed. One was for political buncombe and the other for the good of the country.

ARMY NEWS.

Among the army nominations expected at the senate on Monday is that of Father William J. Larkin, of Chicago, to be a post chaplain.

Major Asa Bird Gardiner, of the judge advocate general's department, has been placed on the retired list. He was pronounced incapacitated for active service early last spring, but action was deferred in his case in order that he might complete the case pending before the court of claims involving a question of authority between the secretary of war and the accounting officers of the treasury. Major Gardiner looks well, and, it is said, will locate in New York and practice law.

PERRY S. HEATH.

HOUSE DEMOCRATS ALARMED.

They Charge Their Brethren in the Senate With Neglect of Duty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Evening Star has the following: There is a feeling of great anxiety and depression among the leaders of the democratic party in the house on account of the course being followed by the democratic senators in the tariff matter. They are almost disheartened by it. The democrats of the ways and means committee put their souls into the fight in the house and feel that the battle is still on and must be kept up to the last. They think that the senate bill should be fought with the greatest persistency and vigor, so that every defect in it may be exposed, and feel that any other course toward it would be equivalent almost to a confession of judgment. They are surprised at the passive way in which the democratic senators appear to conducting themselves. Nearly all the hard work in getting up facts and figures has been done by the ways and means committee, and the senators have but to possess themselves of information now easy of access; yet it is complained that they have shown no disposition to do so, and none of them have undertaken a vigorous championship of the party's cause.

All the democrats of the house want is that the defects they think they see in the senate bill should be dragged out in daylight and vigorously attacked and denounced. They don't care whether the bill passes the senate or not, and they do not want to have to take it up in the house at all this session. They desire that the democratic senators shall make every point possible against the measure, and then, when it reaches the house, it will be allowed to lie in committee. They say, however, that they cannot afford to let the bill go without criticism, as it has, practically, so far, and that if the senators fail to do their duty the ways and means committee will be obliged to take it up.

Montana's Official Vote.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 8.—The official count of Montana, completed to-day, gives Carter (rep.) 22,486, Clark (dem.) 17,368, Wilson (prohib.) 148, scattering 20. Carter's plurality 5,126. Total vote 40,014, against 32,362 two years ago.

THE EAST AFRICAN CRISIS.

Germany's Interests Threatened With Utter Annihilation.

THE FEELING IN THE REICHSTAG.

A Growing Sentiment in Favor of the Purchase of All the Company's Rights by the Government.

Foreign Potpourri.

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BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The reichstag adjourns on December 15 and will reassemble about the middle os January. The critical situation in Eastern Africa, where the Arabs are effectually wiping out German colonists and clearing the territory of every vestige of the German regime, will force more ample explanations of Germany's policy than the chancellor intended. It is reported to-night that the chancellor may yet relieve Count Herbert of the responsibility of making explanations, and come himself to the reichstag on Thursday to disclose his scheme for a restoration of German influence. Until recently the chancellor has not had any enthusiasm about East Africa enterprise, and would rather have avoided national action tending toward something like the Tonquin expedition. He now feels the stimulus of excitement that is spreading throughout Germany, and, according to official information, is determined to protect the flag throughout the ceded territories.

There is a strong and growing party in the reichstag which advocates the purchase of the East Africa company's rights by the government and the subsequent formation of a military post to guard the colonies and traders.

A white book, tabled in the reichstag today, blames the company's administration as productive of disaster. The conclusion reached after scanning the white book is that the Germans would not be in a worse plight. There is every indication that supremacy and the absolute abandonment of the territory are the only alternatives.

Indications of the chancellor's project appear in a dispatch to Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador at London, under date of October 22, in which the chancellor says that the vast extent of country, combined with the climatic conditions, stands in the way of attempts to carry civilization far into the interior. The dispatch is interpreted as foreshadowing an expedition into the interior with indefinite limits.

Emperor William is making a special study of events in East Africa, the condition of warfare in that region, what force would be required, and how far operations should extend. Last evening he had a conference on the subject with Count Herbert Bismarck and Count Von Wolders.

The chancellor has sent Lieutenant Wisemann to Brussels to interview King Leopold with reference to the proposed Belgian expedition to Central Africa. Prince Bismarck asks King Leopold to preside over the international slavery conference, displacing the papal president. The reports current tonight refer to a plan of the East Africa company to recruit a volunteer force of 2,500 men, under the approval of the government, for service in the interior, while the regular force occupies selected coast positions.

The discussion of the aged workman's insurance bill promises to lead to modifications acceptable to the progressists. Minister Von Boetticher was honest in his declaration that the government was ready to adopt any reasonable alteration of the bill. Some features to which Herr Von Grilienberger raised objections will be removed. The payments to the insured will probably begin at the age of 65; the amount of relief will be increased, and a committee of insured workmen will be formed to prepare statutes to regulate the administration of the funds. The courts of arbitration on disputed cases will consist of equal numbers of workmen and employers.

Fierce party polemics have arisen over the defeat of the cartel candidate for the reichstag, for Melle and Diepholz, Hanover. The well known national liberal, Herr Sattler, demanded re-election on account of his receiving a new official appointment. In 1887 he obtained 7,620 votes, against 7,230 for the combined Guelph and progressist candidate. Now he obtained only 5,800 votes, against 8,000 for the opposition. The progressists are jubilant, holding that the victory is not isolated or phenomenal, but that it proves there is a popular movement against the cartel parties. They point to thirteen side elections since the general election, each disclosing a decrease in the cartel party's vote.

The Cologne Gazette attacks the progressists as ready to unite with any enemy of German unity—Guelph, Pole, Dane or French malcontents—if they only can succeed in weakening the government. The government organs generally do not conceal their fears of a tendency to alteration in the popular suffrage, but argue that the national sentiment, which was rearroused at the general election, will again give triumph to the cartel parties.

The health of the emperor has so improved that he is preparing to go on Wednesday on a shooting expedition in Hanover. The journey depends on the weather, his doctor's advising him to avoid exposure to severe cold. The officials within the emperor's circle are made to feel the influence of his pain and confinement in his intense irritability and constant demands for unnecessary work.

Appeals to the emperor to release Prof. Geffcken are received with disfavor. The emperor declares that he cannot interfere with the prosecution. On the other hand, he has abandoned the action instituted by him as residuary legatee of his father against the Kieler Zeitung for publishing Frederick's diary of 1866.

The Latin league, which aims to detach Italy from the triple alliance, is now openly advocated by the Spanish politicians, both monarchist and republican. Senor Castelar goes to Rome to invite the moderate republicans to join a coalition to oust Premier Crispi, accept the existing monarchy and avoid hostility to the church until the league of France, Spain, Italy and Belgium succeeds in overthrowing the Austro-Germanic alliance. Though somewhat visionary, the efforts to form such a league are carefully watched here. Castelar's mission is certain to hamper the free play of Crispi's policy, and, though it cannot possibly lead to a rupture of the existing alliance, might influence another ministry against the object of the treaty on the expiration of the present engagement. Senor Armijo, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, privately approves of Senor Castelar's object, if he did not incite him to go to Rome. The strained relations of the German foreign office with Senor Armijo causes a delay of the acceptance of Senor Roseau as the new Spanish embassador. Count Benomar will continue to be recognized as the representative of Spain until his letters of recall are presented in due form.

Fearing increased difficulty with Berlin, Senator Armijo has renounced his intention to try Count Benmar before a state council tribunal. Prince Bismarck has sent a letter to Count Benomar, expresssing astonishment that he should have been recalled. The letter is meant as a slap in the face for Senor Armijo. The incident does not end here. Count Benomar has refused to consign to his successor certain archives of the embassy. The developments will have vital diplomatic interest.

President Decherd of the Reichs bank says that the discount rate of 4½ per cent has nothing to do with the Russian loan. The bourse attributes the rise chiefly to the requirements of the government for an immediate advance of 80,000,000 marks for armament. The money is raised on the treasury bill. The bankers do not agree as to the necessity for the increase of the rate. Money is abundant, and the bullion supplies of the Reichs bank are increasing. The Russian loan meets with scant encouragement, and the issue is certain to fall flat here. In Paris, however, it is well received.

A French syndicate has bought several existing coal-pits and obtained mining rights in an extensive district in Russian Poland, along the Prussia-Silesian frontier.

The preliminary examination of Prof. Greffcken has been concluded. His friends expect that the rigor of his confinement will be relaxed and that they will have the readiest access to him.

Prince Bismarck expresses the hope to give a cardinalate to the archbishop of Posen. The vatican favors the archbishop of Cologne.

Ex-Empress Frederick has bought a site at Steglitz, for 100,000 marks, on which to build a hospital for orphan girls.

Herr Niemann, editor of the Almanach de Gothe, has resigned his post.

Archduke Leopold of Austria, a cousin of Francis Josepa, has been stricken with insanity.

FATALLY WHIPPED.

An Indian Girl Dying From the Effects of a Teacher's Blows.

WHITE EARTH, Minn., Dec. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Lizzie Seal, an Indian girl of sixteen, in the government school, was beaten to the point of death by Henry McClosky, one of the teachers. She disobeyed one of his orders and he whipped her with a walking stick. Her clothing was very thin and her body was but poorly protected against the blows from the angry teacher's cane, with which he continued to belabor her until it was broken into pieces. She crawled away after the brutal chastisement and went to a friend's house, where she passed the night, after which she was assisted to her home where she has since been in her bed. The girl is lying on a blanket spread on the floor, and her mother states that her body, from her knees to her shoulders, was one mass of black and blue marks and bruises. Her back and arms were shown and found to be swollen to a terrible degree and in some places the flesh was still raw from the effects of the blows. Her physician says she cannot recover. Complaint will be made to the department of the interior at Washington.

HOMESTAKE ROBBERY TRIAL.

"Spud" Murphy Found Guilty as Charged.

DEADWOOD, Dak., Dec. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The jury in the case of the Territory of Dakota vs Albert S. Nickerson, alias Spud Murphy, one of the Homestake train robbers, after an hour's deliberation, brought in a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment. Telford's trial will commence Monday. John Wilson, the wounded bandit, pleads guilty.

The Dudley Letter.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 8.—The federal grand jury took a recess this evening until December 17. As to just what progress the jury made in its investigation of the Dudley case it is difficult to ascertain, as the court explicitly charged the jury to carefully guard all matters that transpired while they were in session. It is known that a copy of the letter alleged to have been written by Colonel Dudley was submitted to the jury, and a dozen or more chairmen and secretaries of republican county committees, to whom it had been supposed copies of the letter were mailed, have been called into court. The editors of the Sentinel, who are supposed to know who received at least one copy of the Dudley letter, have not yet been before the jury. Chairman Jewitt, of the democratic state central committee, was one of the witnesses examined to-day. It is supposed that a copy of the Dudley letter, which finally went into possession of the Sentinel, passed through his hands.

Assaulted a Reporter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—About a year ago George Harries, then a reporter on the Post, wrote an article which obtained wide circulation, setting forth that Representative Martin, of Texas, blew out the gas in his room in the hotel. This afternoon the congressman met Harries in the corridor of the capitol and assaulted him, striking him on the ear. Harries, in consideration of the congressman's age, made no effort to retaliate, and Martin was seized by another newspaper man and prevented from repeating the blow. No damage was done but the affair created some excitement in the building. Harries, who is one of the most popular journalists here, is now on the Evening Star. He says he will have the congressman arrested for assault.

The Inaugural Ball.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The committee having charge of the arrangements for the inaugural ball have decided to fix the price of tickets for admission at $5 each. Forty-eight thousand seven hundred dollars have been subscribed to the inaugural fund, and fifty civic organizations, with a membership of 14,000, have announced their intention to participate.

The Vesuvius a Flyer.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—The speed of the dynamite gun cruiser Vesuvius, constructed for the government by Cramps, was tested this afternoon over a measured course of 4 51-100 knots. This was covered by the Vesuvius in 12 minutes and 44 seconds, a speed of 21 47-100 knots per hour. The contract calls for twenty knots an hour.

A Fair Association Disbands.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At a meeting of the directors of the Fair association to-day it was decided to disband. The lease on the grounds expired in October, and the present company did not care to go to the expense of erecting new buildings and leasing the grounds. It is probable that a new company will be formed.

A Female Swindler Arrested.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Sarah E. Howe, who, it is estimated, has swindled people out of at least $200,000 by her plausible schemes, chief among which was the "Woman's bank," was arrested this afternoon upon a complaint charging her with swindling. Mrs. Howe has a long record for confidence games.

Civil Service Rules Extended.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The president today issued an order extending the civil service rules and regulations to the railway mail service.

THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS

Say They Will Hold a Meeting in Haymarket Square To-Day.

BUT HUBBARD SAYS THEY WON'T,

And Notifies the Malcontents that He Requires Absolute Obedience to His Orders in the Future.

Hubbard Takes a Hand.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—At a meeting of the anarchists last night a call for a mass-meeting to be held to-morrow at 54 West Lake street was issued, and it was announced that, in case the police should interfere with this meeting, adjournment would be taken to Haymarket square, the scene of the historical bomb-throwing, and that an open-air meeting would be held there. This is the boldest utterance since that fateful night, and trouble is anticipated. The best evidence of the truth of this statement is shown in the fact that Chief of Police Hubbard to-day issued an order holding nearly the entire city police of 1,500 men in reserve at the various stations ready to be concentrated at any given point on short notice.

When asked what he proposed to do Chief Hubbard said: "They will not meet either at No. 54 West Lake street or in Haymarket square; nor, for that matter, will they meet anywhere in Chicago, either in a hall or in the open air. If they attempt it there will be a fight. We positively will not allow any more anarchist meetings. More than that, I am making a full list of all the saloons and halls where the anarchists congregate, and will recommend to the mayor that their licenses be revoked. There will be no temporarizing and no hesitancy. From this time on any anarchist meeting will be broken up or prevented. I don't think they want to fight very badly, but if they do they can have all they want."

In the afternoon Chief Hubbard summoned the proprietors of Greff's hall, at 54 West Lane street, and those at 630 Blue Island avenue and 636 Milwaukee avenue. The chief told them emphatically that they must allow no further meetings of anarchists in their halls. The proprietors commenced to argue that the meetings were peaceable, but were interrupted by the chief with the intimation that he would not argue that question. Whether the meetings were peaceable or not made no difference. They were held for the dissemination of lawless and incendiary ideas and must be abolished. No satisfactory settlement was arrived at, and the chief ended the consultation by saying:

"I have told you that you must not allow such meetings in your halls in the future. There is no room for arguments. If you allow any more you do so at your own peril. Good day."

Editor Deuss, of the Arbeiter Zeitung, was seen by a reporter this evening. He was present at Greff's hall Friday night at the meeting when it was claimed by the police that a threat was made that if the Sunday afternoon meeting at the same place was broken up another meeting should be held in the open air on the site of the Haymarket massacre. Deuss said that what might have been said was this, that if the police insisted upon breaking up a peaceable meeting, without an order of the court, an open air meeting should be held, out of which a test case might be made. Deuss, although claiming to have been present at the meeting, would not, when pressed, say that this was said, but that it might have been said.

The Arbeiter Bund, it is said, is well established and is composed of the most radical anarchists and socialists to be found anywhere, and though its meeting is usually an open affair, this is simply for the purpose of making converts to its doctrine.

At C 3 Milwaukee avenue there was to have been a continuation of the mass meeting held at the Aurora Turner hall last Sunday for the purpose of forming an organization to take hold of the secular Sunday schools. This meeting was to have been held under the auspices of the central school board, composed of delegates from the three socialistic Sunday schools now in existence.

Jens Christence, a Dane, who claims to be a mild type of socialist, and who has been employed as superintendent of these schools, was asked to-night what they would do if the meeting was prohibited. He said: "What the members of the board will do I don't know. I can only speak for myself, and I am in favor of holding the meeting. The police have no right to interfere. If they succeeded in intimidating the proprietors of the hall, and they refuse to let us have the use of it, of course that ends it. But if the proprietors cannot be intimidated I shall be in favor of having the meeting, and I am willing to conduct it. If the police order us to disperse I don't think I shall pay any attention to them. If they use violence and club us they may disperse us. They can do it by violence, but not by authority of law. Whether we hold a meeting or not depends upon the school board, which meets in the morning."

Talk to-night is that the saloonkeepers will take steps to sue the city for damages under the Cole conspiracy law. They claim that the reports circulated by the police and newspapers have injured their business, and that therefore they are entitled to some sort of reparation.

ENDED IN A MELEE.

Naval Cadets, Beaten at Football, Punch Their Opponents' Heads.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 8.—The football game at the naval academy this afternoon between the naval cadets and the St. John's college team resulted in a victory for the latter. About thirty college boys, ranging in age from twelve to twenty years, grouped together and showed their delight at the second defeat their club had given the cadets this season. The cadets, maddened by the college cries and the taunts of their opponents, formed in a solid phalanx and marched down on the St. John's backers. The college boys were rushed about twenty yards, when they made a stand, and a regular set-to began, in which eyes were blackened, heads knocked, teeth went down throats, and little boys were picked up and thrown pellmell into the struggling mass of their comrades. Superintendent Sampson, Commandant Harrington and Watchman Oleone interfered and stopped the melee. The better class of cadets condemn most strongly the conduct of their schoolmates, and it is presumed that a formal apology will be tendered to the St. John's students. An investigation of the affair will be made by the naval academy authorities.

A Geyser Breaks Loose.

YANKTON, Dak., Dec. 8.—Considerable of a stir was raised here over the apparently well confirmed reports of a volcano having broken loose in Charles Mix county, sixty miles away. It turns out to be a geyser, which is throwing hot mud all over the surrounding prairie. The neighboring settlers are somewhat uneasy over the situation.

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For Iowa: Warmer, winds becoming southerly.

For Dakota; Fair, warmer southerly winds.

Axworthy's Proposition.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8.—Thomas Axworthy, the defaulting city treasurer of Cleveland, who is now in London, has made a proposition to return $160,000 to the city and in two years to repay his bondsmen, if the prosecution is dropped and he is permitted to return to America.

The Spanish Ministry Resigns.

MADRID, Dec. 8.—The whole Spanish ministry has resigned.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

He is Visited By a Party of Chicago Irish-Americans.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 8.—The president-elect passed another rather quiet day. About noon he came down and visited his law office for half an hour or more. The most prominent out-of-town caller to-day was Colonel W. B. Crooks, of Philadelphia, an old personal friend of Rev. M. B. Haynes, General Harrison's pastor, and also a warm friend and admirer of Hon. Wharton Barker, a distinguished Philadelphia banker and publisher. Colonel Crooks visited General Harrison in company with a delegation of prominent Irish-Americans from Chicago, comprising Dr. P. H. Crowin, president of the Home Market club, of Chicago; Major John F. Scanlan, Captain Richard Powers, ex-president of the National Seaman's union, and others. The primary object of the visit of the Chicago delegation was to bring to the attention of the president-elect the project of encouraging and permanently continuing the educational work on the tariff set on foot during the late campaign. The gentlemen report that General Harrison received them very cordially, having previously met all the Chicago party, and then discussed the educational question for half an hour and suggested to the president-elect, if he could consistently see his way to do so, to give the subject mention in his inaugural address. They state that General Harrison evinced decided interest in the matter, and promised to take it under friendly consideration.

Having concluded their conversation upon this subject, Mayor Scanlon, Captain Powers and Dr. Cronin voiced the sentiments of others when they recommended and requested the general to also take under consideration the name of Wharton Barker for secretary.

General Harrison is quoted as having replied: "Gentlemen, I am making no promises in such matters, but your kindly suggestions will receive my careful consideration." He is said to have freely expressed his high regard for Mr. Barker and his appreciation of services rendered in the campaign.

A BIRMINGHAM RIOT.

Another Bloody Chapter in the Hawes Murder Mystery.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 8. — Another bloody chapter in the Hawes murder mystery developed to-day. The body of Mrs. Emma Hawes was found at the bottom of a small lake in Lake View park, half a mile from the cottage where the family had lived. Her head was crushed in by a heavy blow with an axe, and heavy pieces of iron were fastened about her neck, waist and feet.

At 11:30 p. m. a mob made an attack on the jail in which Hawes is confined. As they approached the alleyway leading to the jail the officers inside called on them to halt, which they did not do. The officers then fired with winchesters and pistols, and the firing was terrific for fifteen minutes on both sides. None of the officers were injured, but over twenty of the mob were killed and wounded. Among the injured is M. B. Throckmorton, postmaster of Birmingham, who was endeavoring to persuade the mob to disperse. Adolph Shieb, of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, was also fatally wounded in the neck. The patrol wagon carted off the dead and wounded to the hospital. Owing to the lateness of the hour it is impossible to obtain the names of all the killed and wounded.

The firing was commenced by the police, but equally as many shots were fired by the mob. Over five hundred rounds were fired. The Zuaves and guards are now in possession of all the streets leading to the jail. Inside the jail the bullets fired by the mob whistled around those confined there. Sheriff Smith gave the order to fire. No further attack is anticipated. A desultory fire was kept up for half an hour. Hawes was indifferent throughout the riot.

A GIRL'S SUICIDE.

She Kills Herself Because Her Mother Rebuked Her.

CARTHAGE, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Miss Anna May Moore, of Antwerp, was a member of the coasting party upon the old school house hill on Tuesday evening, remaining out until a late hour. Mr. and Mrs. Moore, upon the return of the daughter, rebuked her for her thoughtlessness. Her temper being aroused, she retired to her room, followed by her mother. There a few words followed, when suddenly Anna darted for a closet, took down from the shelf a revolver, turned, took a few steps through the door toward her mother, set the muzzle of the weapon close to her own temple and fired, the ball lodging in her brain. Death resulted in a few minutes, and the medical assistance had to be transferred to the parents, who were prostrated by the shock. The girl was about eighteen years of age.

Blew His Head Off.

TEXARKANA, Dec. 8.—A most sensational and deplorable murder occurred this evening, a son of A. T. Spear killing ex-Mayor Beidler on the street. Four years ago Beidler separated from his wife, charging her with intimacy with A. T. Spear. Six months ago Mrs. Beidler and Beidler set ugly rumors afloat about Spear. The matter went on until to-day, when Spear became enraged at some new story and assailed Beidler and gave him a terrible beating with a club. Later in the day Beidler retaliated by giving Spear a fearful beating. A short time afterward, as Beidler was walking leisurely up the street, the nineteen-year-old son of Spears walked up to him, placed a shotgun behind his ear and blew the top of his head off. Young Spear is in jail.

Miss Woodville's Betrothed.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The report that Prince Von Pless would marry Miss Bessie Woodville, of Maryland, is declared to be untrue. Miss Woodville has long been engaged to Prince Saprieka. The mother's opposition has delayed the marriage, but as the prince is now mortally ill, the ceremony will probably be permitted.

The Haytien Republic Affair.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—It is understood that Secretary Whitney sent a message to New York to-day with special instructions to Rear Admiral Luce, commanding the north Atlantic squadron, with regard to the case of the Haytien Republic.

Gone to a Convent.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Madame de Fovesh, aunt of W. K. Vanderbilt, has disappeared. Letters sent to her elicit no reply. It is feared that she has gone into a convent, as she is a very devout Catholic.

Short in His Accounts.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Dec. 8.—Benjamin D. Keck, note clerk in the Second National bank, has been discovered to be $4,000 short in his accounts, and relieved from duty. Keck is a man of good habits and declares that he is unjustly accused of wrong doing.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Liverpool—The Caspian from Baltimore.

At Copenhagen—The Thingvalla from New York.

At Hamburg—The Suevia from New York.

At New York—The Adriatic from Liverpool.

More White Cap Outrages.

OTTAWA, O., Dec. 8.—Last night a party of White Caps took out James Stick, of Leipsic, Putnam county, and whipped him unmercifully. His alleged offense was whipping his wife and abusing his family.

The remains of Mr. George L. Fisher were taken yesterday to Johnstown, Neb., for burial, where he will be laid beside his wife who died two years ago. He left quite a goodly estate, so that the statement concerning a collection to defray expenses, was an erroneous one. Mr. Fisher leaves four children, the oldest twenty years of age and the youngest four.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH US

A Prominent Chicago Journalist Think's We're All Right.

A BRISTLING, HUSTLING CITY.

Enthusiastic Praise of Omaha By a Former Resident, Who Visits the City After an Absence of Nine Years.

The Old Omaha Wiped Out.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—W. K. Sullivan, managing editor of the Chicago Journal, who has just visited Omaha after an absence of nine years, writes a most enthusiastic letter in that city's praise in his paper to-day. He says:

"The old Omaha has disappeared—fallen into what my friend Cleveland would call 'innocuous desuetude'; in other words, it has been wiped out, and upon its ruins has risen a miniature Chicago—a bristling, hustling city of 100,000 inhabitants, more or less. There are forty-two miles of paved streets, fourteen of which were paved this year. Asphalt and wood are used, the asphalt being the smoothest, the wood the most durable and in every way the best. Wide stone sidewalks have been laid in the business streets, all of which are broad and a few architecturally attractive. Some of the business structures would do credit to Chicago or New York. The New York Life Insurance company has erected a ten-story building that cost $700,000; the new BEE building will cost $500,000. The Paxton block and the Young Men's Christian association headquarters are imposing edifices. A new hotel to cost $750,000 is talked of. Farnam and Sixteenth streets are the coming thoroughfares in Omaha—the Broadway and the State street. The streets are full of life and activity, and the people all in a hurry to 'get there.'

Many Chicago firms have branches there and so have a few New York and and St. Louis houses. Manufacturing is on the increase. Perhaps the most extensive concern is the smelting works, which employs 450 men and turns out $20,000 annually in lead, silver and gold. Omaha has churches to suit the religious tastes of all; school houses, nine new ones were built this year, pretty women, enterprising newspapers, horse cars and cable cars, a great river to carry off its sewerage, the headquarters of the Union Pacific railroad, a police and fire department, $1,000 liquor license law, a healthful climate, good hotels, young and vigorous business men, Chicago capital and brains in the new stockyards employing 10,000 men, an opera house, five railroads to Chicago and a bright future. What is the matter with Omaha, anyhow? Omaha is all right."

KOLASINSKI IN DETROIT.

The Silenced Polish Priest Will Appeal to Bishop Foley.

DETROIT, Dec. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Kolasinski, the Polish priest who stood upon the order of his going when deposed by Bishop Borgess about a year ago, and by so doing caused several bloody riots among the congregation of his church, returned to the city this evening. His coming, while not unexpected, was unheralded, and but few of his faithful followers were on hand to greet him. He comes, so it is said, with the hope of being reinstated by Bishop Foley, but as that bishop has on numerous occasions announced that such a thing is impossible, it would appear that the hope is a forlorn one. The deposed priest will hold services to-morrow at the school house adjoining the church. Two officers were assigned to duty in the immediate vicinity of the church to-night, and a reserve force will be held in readiness to-morrow. The authorities, however, do not anticipate serious trouble, but will be prepared for any emergency that may arise.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Pensions granted Nebraskans. Original invalid—John W. Hall, Arapahoe; Bernard Mais, Bellwood. Restoration—Henry H. French, Omaha. Increase—Henry B. Jay, Ainsworth. Re-issue and increase—Robert F. Hubbard, Plattsmouth.

Pensions for Iowans. Original invalid—Wilder Mack Mattocks, Wadena; James Mullen, Williams; William H. Howe, Alpha. Increase—Hiram Drake, Muscatine; Nehimiah Harris, C