PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1-8

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1888.—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 185

AN END OF SUSPENSE.

All Doubts Removed as to Germany's Colonial Policy.

BISMARCK'S COURSE IS CLEAR.

The Reichstag Declares in Favor of Progressive Action.

HERBERT'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

His Patriotic Peroration Received With Storms of Applause.

A LIVELY JOURNALISTIC WAR.

Progress of the Anti-Slavery Crusade in Austria—The Geffecken Affair—Emperor William Hard at Work.

The East African Question.

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BERLIN, Dec. 15.—The debate in the reichstag over Dr. Windthorst's motion relative to the suppression of the East African slave trade has dispelled many errors which were current among those who believed that Germany would never stir a foot or spend a penny, directly or indirectly, to assist the East African company over its straits. Though the suppression of slavery was ostensibly the object of the motion, its real aim was simply to elicit the sense of the nation concerning the commercial and political features of the East Africa company, and to provide a basis for further government action. It is an open secret that Prince Bismarck was reluctant to embark in a spirited colonial policy until the nation should have clearly expressed its will in the matter. This has now been done in a manner so decided as to render the chancellor's future course clear.

The debate marks an important development in the colonial policy. The reichstag has declared in favor of progressive action, and completely dispelled the illusion that Germany's action to recover lost ground to safeguard her imperilled positions on Zanzibar would be confined to blockading operations on the sea. The preliminary step having been unanimous, the reichstag will, on reassembling after Christmas, be presented with a bill framed in accordance with the views of the leaders of the friendly groups, which will probably enable the East Africa company, either as at present organized or in a new form, to recruit the local force of natives for the purpose of receiving and garrisoning lost ground, and establish an anti-slavery blockade on land as well as on sea.

Count Herbert Bismarck apparently draws a distinction between the intended activity of a local force of this kind and other forces which are intended for expeditions into the interior, but it is doubtful whether the Arab mind will realize the difference.

The attitude of the Russian and German press does not improve. A Hamburg correspondent's article of Thursday on the relations by a semi-official telegraph agency may accordingly be accepted as authentic. But, fortunately, in spite of its semi-official character, and the strong feeling it displays, the article has not produced much effect, either on the bourse or on the public mind, although it is seen, from the fact that semi-official writers again threaten to publish the Austro-Russian treaties of 1876 and 1877, that the political relations with Russia must be strained.

The North German Gazette, referring to the article, expresses hope that the Russo-German newspaper war will not be renewed, and intimates that if it is the Russian Pan-Slavist press will be left to stew its own juice, while the Tagblatt advises the public not to be alarmed at the journalistic war, but to wait until the Reichsanzeiger publishes the treaties.

Friday's debate in the reichstag was memorable as the occasion of Count Herbert Bismarck's maiden speech. The greatest interest was shown, and more deputies were present than on any other day during the session. It was especially remarked that Count Herbert's speech occupied over thirty minutes. It was the event of the day. Count Herbert's voice, enunciation, gestures and abrupt delivery vividly reminded the audience of his father. At the beginning of the speech his remarks, though delivered in a loud tone, could scarcely be followed. Afterwards he became calmer and fluent, gaining confidence as he won the sympathy of his audience. Storms of applause greeted the patriotic peroration. Count Herbert cannot exactly be said to have the gift of eloquence, but it is admitted on all sides that he acquitted himself of the task well and handsomely.

s Emperor William continues to work hard. He receives Generals Von Waldersee and Von Wittich daily. It is reported that the latter is engaged in explaining in minute detail the possibility of Germany sustaining a war against France and Russia simultaneously.

It is stated that the authorities at Kiehl and Wilhelmhaven are preparing to send to Africa, at the shortest notice, a corps of volunteers, armed with repeaters and rifled canons. Foreigners will be admitted to the corps only on condition of being able to withstand the climate.

Some of the radical papers having asserted that Russia had supplied the Soudanese with arms and munitions, the Russian ambassador has assured Count Herbert Bismarck that such assertions are totally unfounded.

A Hamburg correspondent states that Prof. Geffecken's counsel have applied to the imperial tribunal for their client's release, giving the whole of his property as bail. The application was refused, it being held that the amount of bail offered would not prevent Geffecken from taking flight. His trial is expected to take place at Leipsic in January.

The anti-slavery crusade has been successfully commenced in Austria. At the instigation of Cardinal Lavegerie, a meeting on the subject was held at Vienna under the auspices of one of the most influential Catholic societies. A papal nuncio attended the meeting, which was presided over by Prince von Werde. Two clerical speakers declared that Austria should join with other nations in the anti-slavery movement.

AT MONTE CARLO.

Result of the Pigeon Shoots—Recent American Arrivals.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gord in Bennett.]

MONTE CARLO, Dec. 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The weather here is gloriously fine—more like June than December. The arrivals increase liberally; in fact, seven more visitors registered during the past month than for the corresponding period last year. Among the latest arrivals from the United States are Admiral Case and family, at the Beaurivage, and Mr. and Mrs. Rundle, at the Grand. The electric light for the Casino is being pushed forward with all speed, and will be introduced by January 15. The opening day of pigeon shooting was ushered in with splendid weather and a light wind. The birds were of fair quality, with some fast flyers among them. The Poule Dessai was competed for by six marksmen—William Taisse, Sapogemkoff, Curlierer, Leon Collinet, Chouquetand and Bouzon. The prize was divided between Collinet and Taisse. For the "Prix d'Ouverture there were five competitors. The first stakes were taken by M. Leon Collinet, who grassed four out of five birds. Taisse was second with three out of five. The two handicaps which followed were taken by Sapogemkopff and Taisse.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

He Passes Another Quiet and Uneventful Day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 15.—After the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Morton this morning, the balance of the day was quiet and uneventful at the Harrison household. About the usual number of city callers dropped in during the afternoon, but there were no distinguished out-of-town visitors. General Harrison walked down town at noon and returned home about 1 p. m. He spent an hour or two of the afternoon in his library.

This evening General Harrison and Mrs. Harrison, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Halford, Mrs. Bergland and Miss McKee, attended an entertainment given by Bill Nye and James Whitcomb Riley, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., at the Grand opera house.

General Harrison received two more canes by express, to-day, from admiring friends, making nearly a hundred canes presented to him since his nomination. Notwithstanding he has such a variety of elegant and costly walking sticks, when he goes out walking he almost invariably carries his old ivory handled cane, which has seen many years service.

AN INDIAN DEMON.

He Murders His Squaw and Two Policemen and Then Suicides.

CAMP POPLAR RIVER, Mont., Dec. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This morning Pretty Boy, a Yankton Sioux, made a murderous attack upon his squaw. Seizing a stick of fire wood he dealt the helpless creature a blow on the head which cut a deep gash in the scalp and fractured her skull. Not satisfied with this, the bloodthirsty brute, crazed by the liquor he had imbibed, jumped upon the prostrate body of the squaw and taking a knife out of his belt made preparations to scalp her. By this time a crowd of nearly one hundred Indians had gathered around the couple. In the crowd were a number of Indian police who rushed on Pretty Boy and dragged him from the body of the squaw. Shaking off his captors he ran to his tepee, and secured a Winchester rifle. He at once opened fire on the police, instantly killing two of them and fatally wounding a third. He then proceeded to where his squaw was lying and placing the muzzle of the rifle between her lips fired four shots, literally blowing the woman's head to pieces. This done he attempted to effect his escape, firing repeatedly at the Indians who were in pursuit of him. Finding escape impossible he halted on the brow of a hill about a mile from the agency and after severing the arteries in his wrist with his hunting knife shot himself through the heart. Death was instantaneous.

Treed By a Stuffed Bear.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Charles Nichols, foreman of the composing rooms of a Newark newspaper, met with a terrible experience yesterday. While hunting in the mountains about Greenwood lake, near an out-of-the-way railway station, he came across a large bear. The animal seemed as much surprised as he. Both stood motionless several seconds, when Nichols climbed the nearest tree. Looking down, he saw the bear in the same place and began to shoot at him till all his cartridges were exhausted. The bear never moved. After waiting four hours on his perch a freight train approached. Then he discovered that the bear was stuffed, and awaiting shipment to New York. Nichols' shots had spoiled the skin, and he will probably have to buy it in order to avoid loss.

Wants to Succeed Governor Church.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 15.—Early in the week Hon. Alfred Dickey, of Jamestown, Dak., was among those who visited General Harrison and had quite a conference with him. Mr. Dickey carefully guarded the object of his visit while here, but it transpired to-day that he came in his own interest as a candidate for the governorship of Dakota territory. From a gentleman conversant with the circumstances, it is learned that Dickey is strongly endorsed by his home people for the appointment as governor, to succeed Governor Church. He is a native of Indiana, having lived many years at Crawfordsville, and enjoyed General Harrison's acquaintance. It is said that his talk with General Harrison was very satisfactory.

The Kansas "Good Fellows."

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—John Brown, formerly probate judge in Marshall county, was this morning found guilty on the counts of violating the prohibition law. He was a charter member of the "Club of Good Fellows," who obtained a charter for mutual improvement in education, music and social enjoyment ostensibly, but rerily for the purpose of running a saloon. The club numbered eighty-three members. There are two others under indictment for the same offense.

Good News for Topers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—It is announced here that the whisky trust has decided on a campaign of extermination against distillers who have refused to come into the combination. This is to be inaugurated January 1 by a decided reduction in the price of whisky.

Mr. Morton Starts For Home.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 15.—Vice President-elect and Mrs. Morton concluded their visit to General and Mrs. Harrison, and left for home this morning at 11:35 by a special train over the Bee line.

THE HAYTIEN REPUBLIC.

Great Secrecy to be Observed In Taking Her in Tow.

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KINGSTON, Jamicia, Dec. 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—"I sail on the Arran at 4 o'clock for Port-au-Prince with the crew to take charge of the Haytian Republic. On board are Captain Williams, of the Alene, and engineers, mates and stewards belonging to the Atlas company. The articles signed by the firemen and seamen who were shipped in New York read for "a voyage to the West Indies on an Atlas steamer or a steamer in control of the Atlas company." The men went aboard a New York tug at Bedloe's Island. The contract between the company and Preston is to deliver the Haytien Republic at the port of New York. Captain Williams expects to leave Port-au-Prince on Monday. The Arran will take the Haytien Republic in tow if the latter is found to be disabled. Great haste will be shown in the effort to prevent Minister Thompson from knowing anything, and possession will be taken very quickly. Captain Williams bears Preston's letter to Legiteme. The latter fears an outbreak if compelled to surrender under pressure.

KANSAS NEWSPAPER SENSATION.

A Prominent Editor Charged With Embezzling $5,000.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Dr. N. B. Hughes, for many years editor of the Alma News, and one of the prominent newspaper men of the state, was arrested in this city to-day on a charge of embezzling $5,000. The complaint was made by Mrs. Rhoda Mowry, of Arkansas City. The case grows out of the celebrated Mowry murder, which occurred at Arkansas City one year ago. Henry Mowrey, a prominent young druggist, and son of the complainant in this case, was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced for life. Mrs. Mowry charges that in March last Dr. Hughes represented to her that he had influence with the state officials, and that if he was furnished enough money he could secure a pardon for her son. He told her that it would require $5,000 to fix the matter with certain officials, and said that it would be only a question of a short time when the pardon would be secured. She was willing to do anything to liberate her son, and, having faith in Dr. Hughes, she mortgaged her property for $5,000 and handed over that amount in cash to the doctor. She alleges that the doctor assured her that he would have the pardon by a certain date, and so confident was she that he would fulfill his promise that at the time set by Dr. Hughes she came to Topeka and brought her son's clothing with her, believing that he would be here when she arrived.

She says that in all these transactions she was bound to secrecy by Dr. Hughes. Finally she came to the conclusion that she had been imposed upon, and she claims that the whole scheme was one to defraud her. She alleges that Dr. Hughes has done nothing towards securing a pardon for her son, and that he still holds the money which she gave him. The doctor admits that he received the money, but says it was expended in the proper way. On account of the prominence of the man in newspaper and political circles, his arrest has caused very much of a sensation.

Irene Hawes' Body Found.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 15.—A special says that the body of Irene Hawes was found in the lake at Lake View, near Birmingham, at 11:20 this morning.

The child wore a small slip half covering her body, and a hemp cord fastened two fish plates, weighing thirty pounds each, to the babe. The body was badly decomposed, but was at once identified by James Hawes, Dick's brother, as that of the dead child. It was found about twenty feet from the place where Mrs. Hawes' body was concealed.

The find caused no excitement, as the people had expected for a week that it would be found near where the mother's body was discovered. When told that the body of his other missing child had been found, Hawes had nothing to say except to ask in an indifferent sort of way where it was. He then refused to answer any questions. No trouble is expected to-night, but the guard at the jail has been increased as a matter of extra precaution.

The Freakish Fay.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Fay Templeton, the erratic burlesque aruste, has again deserted Manager Rice. Wednesday she failed to appear in her part of "Conrad, the Corsair," in Chicago, and it was given out that she was ill. It has been learned since, however, that young Howell Osborne, with whom she ran away to Paris a year or two ago, has been importuning her to join him for some time, and she concluded to do so. So she quietly left Chicago and the Rice company and came to this city, whence she sailed for Havre on the steamer La Normandie to-day. A reporter saw her on the steamer and she acknowledged her identity and said she intended to meet Osborne in Havre.

A River Improvement Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The senate committee on improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries held a long meeting this morning for final consideration and report upon the bill "to make Lake Borgne an outlet for the flood waters of the Mississippi river, and to reclaim and protect the valley lands of the Mississippi river and its tributaries from overflows." The committee decided to report the bill adversely, with a statement that it is the opinion of the committee that whatever system of work of this character shall be adopted, it should be done by the government, and not by contract with individuals, as prepared by the bill.

To Head Off a Rival.

DENVER, Dec. 15.—The first cable lines of the Denver Tramway company were completed to-day. To-night the company's entire force—800 men—was unexpectedly put to work on another cable system of twelve miles, having its main line on Lawrence street. This move is to head off a cable line proposed to be built by the Denver Cable company, a rival organization. Lawrence street was packed to-night by the tramway cable men working by torch light. There is great excitement in the city over the matter.

Burned by Hot Tallow.

READING, Pa., Dec. 15.—In Upper Berne township, this county, this afternoon, Mrs Albert Kauffmann and her daughter Alma, lifted a large vessel of hot tallow to pour into a kettle which contained some small matter. An explosion followed and the hot tallow flew over their faces and they were horribly burned, rendering the condition of both critical.

White Cap Persecutions.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 15.—Alderman Holmes, who was ordered by the White Caps a few days ago to resign within forty-eight hours and leave the city, has heard from his persecutors again. This morning a dynamite bomb was found on his piazza. The fuse had been ignited, but expired before an explosion could occur.

The Missouri Republican League.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—Delegates from the republican league clubs of Missouri met today for the purpose of electing four delegates to the national republican league convention, which meets in New York next Wednesday.

FROM SUNNY FRANCE.

All Paris is Enjoying the Delightful Weather.

A CHANGE OF THE MINISTRY.

The European Herald Predicts It by January.

SENTIMENTAL, NOT FINANCIAL

Reasons Caused the Success of the Russian Loans.

TWO BRILLIANT YOUNG WOMEN.

Mlle. Marie Papilin Refused Admission to the Brussels Bar—Caroline Schultz to Practice Medicine in Paris.

Balmy Days.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Dec. 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The Bois de Boulogne yesterday was simply delicious. The weather was bright and crisp, and hoar frost tinged the ground with a silver filigree. Tout Paris was in the Bois, and allee Des Acacais was thronged with pedestrians, with hundreds of poodles, pugs, black and tans and collies and Spaniels frisking about at their heels, and the Pre Catalen and Jardin Dacclimatation were as gay as June.

A Herald correspandent called yesterday at the Circle Des Patineurs. The Serpentine was skimmed over with ice, but was as thin as a wafer. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the thermometer registered 40° below zero centigrade. "No skating yet?" asked the correspondent of the venerable guardian of the club, who is an old Crimean soldier.

"No," was the reply, "but I thought last night we were in for some skating."

"How cold was it out here last night?"

"Seven-and-a-half degrees below zero."

"How cold must it be to have skating?"

"We must have two clear days of 8 degrees below zero or else five days of 6 degrees below zero."

The success of the Russian loan continues to be the subject of universal comment, and singularly enough is coincident with the marked tendency on the part of the public to get rid of its alien securities. This double fact is not due to financial conditions alone, but is unmistakably an evidence of a strong national feeling. France thus gives proof of her confidence in the great empire that appreciates her.

The political situation consists of a sort of truce made by the tacit consent of all the parties, to hold over all burning questions till after the exposition. The following leader in the European Herald caused quite a flutter in political circles, and has been reproduced throughout France with the general conviction that its predictions will be verified. It is as follows: "Information from a source that has hitherto proved infallible, reaches us to the effect that before many weeks have elapsed, perhaps even early in January, there will be a cabinet crisis, and a change of ministry in France. Members of the future cabinet, as well as their respective portfolios, are indicated. The future cabinet will be constituted as follows: Ribot, preside it of the council of justice; Waldeck Rousseau, minister of the interior; De Freycinet, instruction publique, and Flourens, affaire etrangeres. We publish this information for what it is worth, merely stating that the source from which it comes has never yet been inaccurate. This prediction, if verified, will by no means be a bad thing for France or for Europe.

M. Ribot is essentially homme 'd etat. Probably no one in France is more familiar with the entire range of her politics and with the details of every department than is M. Ribot.

M. Wadeck Rousseau has already proved his efficacy as minister of the interior, during a term of over three years. He is a thoroughly well-balanced republican, and is sound in judgment and discreet in speech.

M. DeFreycinet is cautious and adroit His republicanism is broad and of a practical American type, and his birth and connections temper it with a wholesome tinge of conservatism. M. DeFreycinet is a highly trained engineer and is a past master in all that pertains to modern railway science. His unerring calculation and skill enabled Gambetta, in 1871, to astonish the world with the infinite resources of France. Certainly not since the days of Marshal Neil, and perhaps even since the days of Carnot, France has not had an abler war minister than M. De Saulce De Freycinet.

President Carnot is not altogether enthusiastic with the haute politique of M. Floquet. Perhaps this may be one reason for the coming changes. At all events, a cabinet constituted as we have indicated would be an additional guarantee to the peace of Europe; for, after all, the great powers of Europe, whatever be the amounts they spend upon their armies and navies, are now as peaceful in general intentions as the United States. France is peaceful. Germany is peaceful. Russia is peaceful. England, as a European power, is past her fighting days, unless moved by extremely irritating causes. Austria-Hungary is peaceful. Poor Turkey only asks to be let alone, and is as peaceful as most orthodox members of the Cobden club. Italy, now that the German staff finds that her army is destitute of consistency and mobility, and is unrailroaded, is also peaceful; for Italy, obviously, never will begin a war, and without proper railway organization she becomes useless as an ally. It was railways that contributed so largely to German success in 1870, and to some of the most brilliant victories in the civil war of America. A nation that cannot utilize her railways for military purposes is beyond the sphere of effective warlike combinations. The only remaining warrior in Europe is Signor Crispi, and affairs in Italy now look as if he would soon be dumped overboard. No storms nor squalls are visible.

The political barometer is now set fair in France. Quite an excitement was caused among the fair sex of France and Belgium by the refusal of the Brussell's tribunal to allow Mlle Marie Papilin, the energetic young lady who so brilliantly passed her examination in law, admission to the Brussell's bar Among the many reasons cited by the judge, the following are worth recording: A woman's position in society imposes upon her duties incompatible with practicing in the legal profession. She has neither the leisure, strength nor the requisite aptitude. Moreover, modern legislation prohibits women from exercising any legal rights without the consent of her husband. Consequently it is impossible to admit that women can do for other persons what she is incapacitated from doing for herself. So this Belgian Portia is inconsolate. Meanwhile, Mlle. Carolina Schultz, the Austrian young lady of twenty-one, who so brilliantly passed all the examinations for the degree of doctor of medicine will practice in Paris. Her case called for the following remarks from M. Charcot. Mlle Schultz was warmly complimented by M. Charcot, who was one of the four members of the jury, and who admitted that the woman doctors passed the examinations most satisfactorily, better even than most men, but, he continued, permit me to tell you these women think more of themselves than of humanity. They aspire to the first rank, to the most prominent posts, to the remunerative offices. They consent less willingly to be dressers in our hospitals, to apply those anti-ceptic treatments which demand sustained attention, minute care and great physical skill. Here is an occupation for which women are well suited, but they are too ambitious. I conclude, women doctors have no future before them, and will never be more than the exception. He then complimented the young lady before him on her beauty, youth, talent and courage.

M. Landonzy, who followed him, remarked that in his opinion women doctors might, with advantage, turn their attention more especially, and with undoubted advantage, to the treatment of women and children.

The new 500 franc notes of the Bank of France will be put into circulation next Monday. The new notes are of the same size as the old ones, and are made of the same paper, but the paper is tinted with rose color and the designs are blue with rose filagree. They look something like the Russian 100 rouble notes, and this new monetary assimilation between France and Russia comes very appropriately with the successful floating of the Russian 4 per cent loan in Paris. These new notes have in the center two large medallions. On the right hand is the head of Mercury, on the left an allegorical figure. On the back of the notes is the inscription: "500 F. Banque de France." Counterfeiters will have very hard work to imitate these designs. They are complicated, and the colors prevent them from being photographed. The new 100 franc notes will be issued in January. They are nearly as pretty as the 500 franc ones. The two cartouches, designed by Baudry, are retained in the new notes, but as the colors are different—white on a rose base—the design is inharmonious. Near the signatures are four finely cut heads—two women and two little girls.

THE LINDAUER CASE.

Several Exciting Scenes in Judge Prendergast's Court.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The circuit court to-day decided that it had no jurisdiction over the county court in the Lindauer case.

The scene of action was then transferred to Judge Prendergast's court room once more. Attorney Newman, against whom contempt proceedings were on, succeeded in extricating himself from the scrape, and immediately another scene developed. Attorney Mayer, for the unsecured creditors, asked leave to file an information against all members of the Lindauer firm and all attorneys: against the preferred creditors and their attorneys; against the sheriff, and against the receiver, for contempt and defiance of court in attempting to illegally interfere with the ends of justice. This information was based on counter proceedings began in the other court with a view to thwart those in the county court. It was afterwards withdrawn for amendment.

Another exciting event occurred at the afternoon session of the court, when Bernard Kuppenheimer, the receiver appointed in the counter-proceedings by Judge Horton, appeared, and on advice of his counsel, flatly refused to give up the books and papers of the insolvent firms, which are locked in his fault, Judge Prendergast held that as the property was in the custody of the assignee appointed by him before the counter proceedings were begun, the sheriff had acted without authority in transferring the books and papers to Kuppenheimer. After argument for some time with Kuppenheimer without avail, Judge Prendergast ordered Kuppenheimer committed to jail for three days unless he sooner complies with the order of court.

Attorney Mayer then asked that a custodian be appointed to take charge of the vault containing the books. At this point a recess was taken in the proceedings until evening.

LATER—Kuppenheimer was brought before Judge Horton on a writ of habeas corpus and released on bail. The result is, therefore, notwithstanding Judge Tuley's decision early in the day, a direct conflict between the two magistrates and a deadlock in the courts, hanging up a half a million dollar case.

A Suspicious Case.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—Yesterday Garret Stock, cashier of the Ohio & Mississippi road, cashed a check for $1,300 for his brother-in-law, Tim Canty, ex-city clerk of East St. Louis. When the check was deposited the bank pronounced it worthless and Cashier Stack was given until noon to-day to make good the amount. His father is very wealthy, and it was thought he would advance the money, but the Senior Mr. Stack declined to interfere, and to-day both Cashier Stack and ex-City Clerk Canty are missing.

A New Line For Nebraska.

HIAWATHA, Kan., Dec. 15.—The report is current here to-day that the Rock Island will build a line from Horton to Falls City, Neb., and run through a section of Nebraska as yet unopened to travel and traffic.

Pension Office Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—R. B. Hostetter and A. P. Ingram, of Illinois, have been appointed special examiners in the pension office.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE ACT.

Charles Francis Adams' Views on Its Practical Workings.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Charles Francis Adams, president of the Union Pacific Railway company, addressed the Commercial club this evening on the subject of the present condition and tendencies of railroading in this country. He had been asked particularly to express his views of the inter-state commerce act and its practical workings. He said in part:

"Since the inter-state commerce law went into effect two years ago, there has been what might be called a craze for railroad construction. It was impossible to pool, and the long haul regulated the short haul. The dishonest method of rate cutting and other means to influence the course of traffic resorted to or devised during the past years, I do not hesitate to say, are unprecedented in the whole bad record of the past. When asked why I do not give information and institute proceedings under the law, I may say that while I am morally sure these things are done, I cannot furnish legal proof. It is this absence of good faith which has brought the railroad system to its present condition, and threatens to carry it still lower. To attribute it to the inter-state commerce act is an utter mistake. If that act were totally repealed tomorrow it would produce but a temporary relief. The railroad system must heal itself. But in saying what I have said I do not mean to imply that in my judgment the inter-state commerce act is a harmless, much less useful, piece of legislation. On the contrary, I am very sure that as it stands it is not. Its present effect and future results are exactly those which its framers never contemplated. The process of gravitation and consolidation, so far as railroads are concerned, was going on fast enough before, but the inter-state commerce act has given it a new impetus. Under the operations of the act the smaller local railroads throughout the country are being ground out of existence.

It is the long haul which brings in profits. The smaller independent railroads cannot have this, and are being forced, whether they like it or not, into the maws of a few great systems, into which the railroads of the country are rapidly crystalizing. Thus the effects of the act are being felt at the smaller distributing points, which are deprived of their market, for those who formerly bought of them can get the same goods on better terms from larger and more distant centers. Contrary to every design of those who framed the act. Its provisions have given a new impetus to just those forces it was intended to hold in check. The inter-state commerce act, acting on the tendency of natural farces, is rapidly driving us forward toward the same grand consolidation or railroad trust scheme. Even this, from my point of view, I cannot regard as a thing to be dreaded. I am very sure that great consolidated corporations or even trusts can be held to far stricter responsibility than numerous smaller and conflicting corporations. A well devised railroad clearing house scheme would prove in practice, whether so intended or not, in direct line of the enforcement of the inter-state act in all its better features, and it has many such. If I were asked this evening for concrete propositions, I would say delay, at least for a time, the present rapid tendency toward crystalization or consolidation by repealing the features of the inter-state commerce act which are precipitating events in that direction."

DAKOTA IS DESPERATE

And Is Willing to Accept Statehood On Almost Any Terms.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 15.—The Huron, Dak., correspondent of the Evening Dispatch sends the following special to that paper:

At this end of the line everything is working charmingly for division and admission. South Dakota went on record three years ago on the question and has never flinched from the 46th parallel, or 7th standard. It is immaterial which. Now North Dakota has held a large convention of representative men, who unanimously declare themselves favorable to dividing upon the same line. Last of all come the leaders of the entire democratic party of Dakota and call a meeting in Mitchell next Thursday, December 20, to elect delegates to Washington, who will intercede with the democratic congressmen to divide and admit Dakota during this session. The convention of next week is called and managed by and composed of democrats. None others need apply. Things are working harmoniously here. Even Aberdeen has ceased to whimper. In South Dakota fully three-quarters of the press are outspoken for admission under the Sioux Falls constitution. The Platt bill will suit us. Indeed, we've grown so desperate at our condition, after brooding over it for years, that we are ready to accept statehood with division from any party at any time.

A Free Fight in Court.

NASHOILLE, Tenn., Dec. 15.—A special from Jackson, Tenn., says: During a trial before Esquire Exeum, in the Tenth district of this county, yesterday, over a settlement between Tom Brown and a colored family named Hicks, Will Hicks cross-questioned Miss Fannie Brown in a rather abrupt manner and he was told by her brother, Tom, to be more careful. The negro replied with an oath and knocked Brown down. The other negroes and Peter Brown, brother of Tom, joined in a general fight. Tom Brown cut one or two negroes with his knife and stabbed the mother of Hicks in the throat. Tom Brown and his brother were also badly hurt. At last accounts the negroes were armed. There was much excitement and danger of further trouble.

Rowell's Latest Challenge.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—George W. Atkinson to-day cabled the following from London to Richard K. Fox:

Charles Rowell has issued a challenge for a six-day go-as-you-please walking match to Charles Albert, champion of America, and George Littlewood, champion of the world, for the diamond belt lately won by the latter and the sum of £500 a side. He also states that he will enter in a sweepstakes for any sum from £100 to £500 each and the diamond belt, open to all comers, the race to come off next March in Agricultural hall, Islington, or in the Aquarium, London.

Democratic Philosophy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—A meeting of the executive committee of the national committee of democratic clubs was held to-day. The gentlemen present thought that the recent national defeat which they sustained will have the effect of stimulating all the clubs to take more active measures in the campaign of 1892. It was voted to hold a meeting of the general committee—five members from each state—at an early date, when the date of the next national convention of clubs will be fixed.

St. Louis Street Railways Sold

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—The sale of a number of St. Louis street railways to Chicago capitalists was consummated at noon to-day at the Southern hotel. The purchasers named are C. B. Holmes and C. L. Hutchinson, of Chicago. The roads sold are the Union Citizens, Cass Avenue, and Northern Central. The purchase price is $1,000,000.

Meredith Wanted In Ohio.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Henry Meredith, who shot and wounded Paul Daly, the gambler, has been recognized as Lewis Carleton, who violated his parole and is wanted to complete five years of a seven years' sentence for forgery in the state's prison at Columous, O.

A Disastrous Blaze.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—A disastrous fire occurred to-night in a building on Pine street, between Third and Fourth, occupied by several printing and publishing concerns. The loss aggregated $250,000, with ample insurance.

WAS STANLEY KILLED

Fears Entertained That He Has Shared the Fate of Gordon.

LITTLE DOUBT OF HIS CAPTURE.

The Evidence of this Fact Generally Accepted as Conclusive.

STEPS TAKEN IN THE COMMONS.

The Government Asked to Communicate With the Madhi.

BUT GOSCHEN DECLINES TO ACT.

Sympathetic by Rather Equivocal Answers Returned to All Inquiries on the Matter—One Chance for Life.

Osman Digna's Letter.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Dec. 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The skeleton at the feast is with us and means to stay. Once more it comes from the banks of the fateful Nile. There is little room for doubt that the news communicated by Osman Digna is substantially correct, and that Emin Bey and Stanley are in the hands of the mahdi at Khartoum. No other explanation can be given. The khedive's letter to Emin Bey, sent through Stanley, is in the hands of the mahdi, and it is not likely that he would have voluntarily parted with it to any of the mahdi's followers. It therefore has been taken either from him or from Emin Bey. Both may still be alive or they may have shared the fate of Gordon.

The point which concerns us here is what can now be done. Several questions were addressed to the government as soon as the house met to-day, the most important of them being one from Lord Randolph Churchill inquiring whether measures would be taken to open up communications with Osman Digna with a view to the release of the prisoners before active hostilities were resumed at Suakim. The line of communication is of course open, or Osman Digna's letter could not have reached the authorities at Suakim.

The belief entertained in many well informed quarters here is that amicable arrangements might be arrived at by which not only the freedom of the captives would be secured, but the necessity of a new campaign in Egypt be averted. It is thought that the mahdi has had enough of fighting the English, and would not be sorry to come to terms with them. However, this effort to open negotiations can do no harm, and offers the only chance at present before us of doing any good. This is the view held by many men on both sides of the house. The government returned what may be described as a sympathetical but equivocal answer. It cordially agreed with the object Lord Randolph had at heart, but it did not see its way clear to set on foot any such negotiations as he proffered, still less to suspend active operations at Suakim.

John Morley pressed for something more satisfactory, but Mr. Goschen, who has an Egyptian record of his own, declined to give it. He would not "stir an inch" from the position he had taken up. Mr. Morley, on behalf of the opposition, hinted that measures might be taken on Monday to see whether the minister was really as unmovable as it professed to be. A discussion may therefore arise, but it cannot lead to much in the present state of affairs.

After all, the government is and must be responsible for the management of the tangle which has sprung up in Egypt, and it is advisable to leave its head free to deal with it. Difficulties in East Africa are increasing. Germany has it hard and fast, and the British lion is playing the part of the monkey in the old story and raking chestnuts out of the fire.

The prospects on the other coast are not at all encouraging. If the mahdi means to fight, it is beginning to be very clear that he can give an infinite deal of trouble. He must have a large force at his command, or Emin Bey would not have fallen into his clutches. We have left lower Egypt almost bare of troops in order to hurry reinforcements on to Suakim. Altogether, the position is one calculated to give no little anxiety to the ministerialists, who remember the way in which Gladstone's Egyptian disasters began, and how they ended. There will still be some sharp discussions before parliament is prorogued. It cannot take place under any circumstances till Christmas eve. I should think that no one would ever want to see another session of this kind again.

The Panama Canal Matter.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The committee appointed by the chamber of deputies to consider the bill postponing the payment of the Panama canal company's liabilities has rejected the measure. While the committee were examining the bill the minister of finance stated the Societe d'Elutes was prepared to constitute itself within a fortnight with a capital of 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 francs to continue the operation of the old company. This would precede the proposed new company, the capital stock of which would be fixed according to the result of inquiries, and which would complete the canal. Provisional directors, with full powers, would continue working for a formation of the new company.

The Weather Indications.

Nebraska: Fair, preceded by light rain in eastern portions, slightly colder, northerly winds.

Iowa: Rain, followed in western portion by fair, decidedly colder weather, becoming northwesterly.

Dakota: Light rain or snow, variable winds.

Chief Justice Boyle Dead.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 15.—A special from Seattle, W. T., says: Hon. Charles Boyle, recently appointed chief justice of Washington Territory, died to-night from a complication of diseases caused by overwork.