WEAVER IS STILL DEFIANT.

BY A MID-WINTER CYCLONE.

Reading Transformed Into a Scene of Desolation.

AN APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.

Many Buildings Completely Wrecked

and Their Occupants Crushed in the Ruins-Frightful Disaster at Pittsburg.

A Harvest of Death.

READING, Pa., Jan. 9 .- This was the saddest night in the history of Reading. A hundred households are in mourning as the resuit of one of the greatest calamities in the history of Pennsylvania. A cyclone swept over the northern section of the city this afternoon and laid waste everything in its reach, with terrible loss of life. The lives that have been sacrified and the number of persons injured can at this writing only be estimated. The most reliable computation at 11 o'clock to-night is that not less than sixty persons have been killed outright, and over a hundred injured.

It rained hard here all night and this morning. Toward noon it ceased entirely, and by 4 o'clock there was every indication that there would be an entire cessation of the storm. Half an hour afterwards the bright sun was making every effort to penetrate the clouds, and tints of rainbow were seen in the eastern sky. This continued for half an hour. Then the scene changed with a suddenness that was appalling. The fleecy clouds gave way to ominous signs of the coming storm. Dark, heavy banks of clouds marshalled themselves and began approach-ing the town. Then the wind whistled, roared and tore along in mad confusion. The storm clouds grew heavier still, and louder storm clouds grew heavier still, and louder roured the wind. In the western sky the storm was seen approaching with a thunder-ous noise. The swath it cut was narrow but the effect was terrible. Persons residing along the track of the storm say that they saw the lirst signs of danger in the funnelshaped maelstrom which seemed to gather up everything within its reach and cast it right and left. Out in the country houses and barns were unrooted, farm out-buildings overturned, crops rooted up, and destruction spread in every direction.

The track of this destructive element was not more than 200 feet wide, and it is lucky that it only touched the suburbs of the city. It came from the west, but passed along the northern boundary of Reading. First it struck the Mount Penn stove works. Here of the roof cut off. Then the storm cloud scurried across the fields, took off a portion of the roof of J. H. Sternberg's rolling mill, and a number of dwellings were unroofed as readily as if their tin roofs were paper. The storm then crossed the railroad. paper. The storm then crossed the railroad. Here a passenger car was standing. This was overturned as quickly as if it had been a toy and its splinters carried in every direc-

Meanwhile the rain poured down in torrents. The atmosphere became heavy and oppressive, and it was almost dark as night. On one side of the track of the Reading railroad were situated the paint shops of the company. It was a one-story building about 60x150 in size. Here about 130 men were employed in painting passen ger cars. There were eight or nine of these cars in the building, costing \$5,000 each. The building was struck squarely in the middle and the bricks scattered about as if they were playthings. The cars were turned topsy-turvey, while the men were buried under the debris. The chamber of each pas-senger car was already filled with gas, as they were ready to be taken out on the road in a few days. They exploded, one after an-other, with the fearful bang of a cannon, causing the people to run out of their houses, thinking that it was the sound of an earthquake.

There was a considerable quantity of gasoline in the building, and this added fuel to the flames. A sheet of flame shot outward with the roar of musketry. Some twenty of the men had a chance to crawl out of the debris, but four of their companions were enveloped in the embrace of the flames. Their cries were heard for a moment by the terrified workmen, and then their voices were hushed forever. They were quickly roasted to death. The fire from nine passenger cars lit up the heavens for miles around. It was a beautiful sight, and could have been enjoyed but for the awful calamity which accompan-

In the meantime the fire department was called out, but its services were unavailing The building and cars were consumed in fifteen minutes and nothing left but black ened, smoking ruins, under which lay four human beings, burned to a crisp. Their JOHN KALLER,

ALBERT LANDBERGER, SHERIDAN JONES, GEORGE SCHAFFER.

It was rumored that several others had been killed, but these are the only ones who it is known have lost their lives. Aaron Dewalt, another employe in the paint shop, had an arm broken, and George

Knabb was injured internally, no doubt The loss to the railroad company is While this was all going on the storm was traveling forward with fearful rapidity. It must have traveled at the rate of 100 miles an hour. It struck some more private houses and unroofed a dozen private resi-dences. Huge sheets of tin were carried

half a square away and deposited in a lot.
Then the storm proceeded in its full fury.
Directly in its path, at the corner of
Twelfth and Marion streets, stood the Reading silk mill. Here about 175 girls were working. The building was a huge struc-Here about 175 girls were ture, most substantially built, four stories in height, and had a basement besides. It oc-cupied an entire block of ground. The buildang itself was nearly 300 feet in length and about 150 feet wide. It was surmounted by a massive tower fully 100 feet from the ground. The funnel-shaped storm cloud struck the building directly in the center on its broadest side, which faced west. It fell to pieces as if composed of so many building blocks. Nearly 200 human beings went down in the awful beings went down in the awful wreck. The walls gave away and the floors fell one on top of the other and carried their great mass of human beings to the bottom. The bricks were piled up in the greatest con-fusion, while amost the hurrying, rushing, went down in the awful The walls gave away and the floors roaring wind, terrible cries for succor were sent up to beaven. It was a moment that tried men's souls, and almost simuitaneous with the fall of the building came awful ories for relief. Girls with blackened faces, bruised and broken limbs, their clothing torn, dragged themselves from the ruins. Probably seventy-five or a hundred escaped or were dragged out by their friends. These, of course, worked on the upper floors, and were thrown near the top of the debris. At some places the bricks were piled twenty feet deep, and un-derneath them are lying to-night human

bodies by the score. About 250 girls and young women are usually employed in the mill, but at 4 o'clock eighty were relieved from duty for the day. returned to their homes before the

storm came. The most reliable estimate to-night places the number in the building when it wen down in the neighborhood of 175, and, as be fore stated, 100 of these were rescued by frænds or dragged themselves out immediately after the accident. An alarm for relief was immediately sent out and relief was immediately sent out and in a short time thousands of citizens arrived to help out the dead and dying. The scene was a harrowing one, and beggars des-cription. The mill is situated near the foot cription. The mill is situated near the foot of Mt. Penn, a high mountain overlooking

the city. When the people arrived every-thing was enveloped in darkness. Then huge bonfires were built, which cast a dis-mal glare on the surrounding scene. The fire companies left the burning paint shop and assisted in the rescue of the dead and dying. The entire police force was called out. Ambulance and relief corps and

thousands of people were in among the de-bris, carrying out bricks, pulling away timbers, and assisting wherever they could, all at the same time, but their work was slow compared with the demand for resone of the victims of the disaster. Here a young woman was taken out, suffering with cuts and bruises. One body, it was noticed as it was dragged out, had its head cut off. Others were in various post-ures, the living all suffering from terrible wounds and some almost scared to death, ment the work of rescue was begun. Ladders were run up to the second story of the Weldin building, and the first one taken out was a young lady employed as a type writer, who fortunately had escaped serious injury. At the time of the disaster about twenty-live men were at work on the building and not one escaped injury. In the barber shop next door, seven men were imprisoned, while half a dozen more were buried beneath the debris of the Weldin building.

The hospitals were notified and a short time after the clang of ambulance beils and wounds and some almost scared to death. An Associated press representative entered what was once the basement of the building, and, groping his way through the debris, noticed the bodies of five young girls lying close together. He tried to puil them out, but they were pinned down, and it was impossible to get them but. They were dead and beyond all human aid.

Up to 10:30 to night probably the bodies of a dozen dead have been taken out, while the

a dozen dead have been taken out, while the greater portion of the remainder were still under the runs. The work of rescue will be pushed all night, but it may be far into the morrow before all the bodies are taken out. morrow before all the bodies are taken out. The rescuers still have the greatest hopes that those inside are still living, and there is every hope for saving them. All is chaes and confusion around the mill. The managers are missing, and the correct number is merely guesswork. It may not be over forty, and then again there is a likelihood that it will reach sixty or cighty.

The silk mill was built about four years ago. The builders were Reading capitalists, and the cost of putting it up was \$63,000. The mili was leased to Grimshaw Bros., of Paterson, N. J., where they also operate similar mills, and they have been running it ever since. The machinery they put in the mill cost \$45,000. This is a total loss. The builders were Reading capitalists,

When the Associated press representative visited the scene of the wreck at 11 o'clock to-night he found everything in great confusion. At that time about a dozen dead bodies had been taken out. Among those who are dead are the following: HENRY CROCKER, foreman of silk mill and

married, twenty-three years old, head crushed in, neck and arm broken, from New London, Conn.

LAURA KARSHNUR. EVA LEEDS. LILLY GROW. KATIE BOWMAN. KATE LEAS. AMELIA CHUSTNAN. SOPHIE WINKLENAN. ELLA LONG. WILLIE SNYDER. WILLIAM ROBESON.

REHENA HOUSE.

KATE REIDENAUER. ROSE CLEMMER. Clerk Autenbach stated at midnight that fully eighty bodies were in the ruins under the three floors. His list of the employes is lost, and owing to the confusion in taking out the injured he was unable to furnish a list of the killed. But eighty is a conservative estimate of those who lost their lives, among the wounded are Geraldine Glazier, Annie Leeds, Bertha Kurth Lives Leeds, Bertha Kurth Lives Leeds, Bertha Kurth Lives Leeds, Bertha Kurth Leeds, Bertha Leeds, Berth zer, Ella Lamm, Emma Ravensahn, George Neiman, Eila Karl, Minnie Merkel, Sallie Hasson, Litzie Oweas, Bertha Herman, Marie Mellon, Ellie Salmon, Ellie Pflum, Kate Hepier, Mary Cunnius, Mary Evans, Effic Ebright, Howard and Annie Bricker. Annie Fry, and many others whose names cannot be ascertained in the confusion to-

August E. Roscup was the foreman of the first and second floors of the silk mill. A reporter interviewed him, and his statement is

'It was about twenty minutes past 5 when I went to the second story to turn on the electric lights. After I did this I stood look-ing about the room for about ten minutes. Suddenly I heard a loud rushing noise which I thought was a cyclone. The building then shook. I was standing in the southern end of the room, and before I could look out of the window I felt the building sink. Quick as lightning the portion of the room I was in went down, and the girls rushed about me crying, screaming and calling for help. They did not realize what was taking place. It seemed to me as if the center of the building was struck first. I candescribe the scene. I could not do anything and could not think of what I should do. Our end of the building event down first, and while the floor was sinking it seemed to me as if the girls in the other part of the room were on the top of a hill. That was the way it impressed me. While we were going down I saw other portions of the floor fall. In a minute t was over. The screaming of the girls was heartrending. I was knocked down under the heavy timbers and held fast by my foot. I could move every other part of my body except my leg. I reached down with my knife and got the shoe off my foot. In this way I became loosened and managed to arise. Amid the screams of the girls and the falling of the beams and bricks I succeeded in escaping. I got out of the ruins on the eastern side of the building, but how I do not know. I called to the girls as loudly as I could. They were all terribly excited and I never witnessed anything so awful in all my life. Many of them heard me and worked themselves towards me. At some places it seemed as if the floor was closed as a solid mass and the girls would creep around this and crawl over the machines and creep on their hands and knees until they got to the opening where I was. The machines saved many from being crushed to death, as it left a space between the floor and the debris to crawl out. I believe that fully 100 persons escaped with me. I remember across the commons in different directions to their homes.

A Pittsburg Horror.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 9.-A terrific storm of wind and hail, the worst known for years, swept over this city shortly after noon today, carrying with it death and destruction. The storm was formed with a suddenness that was overwhelming, and as the wind, accompanied by hail and torrents of rain, swept along the streets, pedestrians were hurled before it and barely escaped being crushed under the vehicles passing along the thoroughfare. Suddenly, in the center of the city, there was a terrible crash, and it was found that the cyclone had caught a new building on Diamond street, near Weed, owned by C. L. Wiley, and hurled it to the earth, cover ing up two score of mangled human bodies. The building was in course of erection. It was 40 by 80 feet in dimensions, and was seven stories high. The front of the building had not yet been put in, and the wind seemed to enter the high shell from the open end. The high walls of bricks and un dried mortar were parted, one falling each way, partly wrecking nearly a dozen of the surrounding buildings. The crushed building was thrown against Weldin & Co.'s store, on Wood street, and the barber shop of Fred Schumaker, at No. 41 Diamond street. The rear end of Weldin's store was crushed in and the front of the building was forced out into Wood street. The barber shop was completely demolished. A leather store next to the Wiley building, occupied by W. H. Thomas, was also totally wrecked. The rear end of Watt & Co.'s book store was crushed in, while some of the falling structure struck Joseph Richbaum's buildings surrounding buildings. The crushed build ture struck Joseph Richbaum's buildings fronting on Fifth avenue, breaking the windows and injuring a number of emloyes.

ome ran away a short distance and then returned to the ruins. The entire building was down. The girls came back to look for their brothers or sisters or friends. We could hear the moans and shricks of those imprisoned in the ruins. The rain was pouring down and all was dark. I was badly bruised about the body, head and limbs, and went home after I saw that I could do nothing. Between two hundred and fifty and three hundred operatives were in the building. About 4 o'clock I allowed sixteen girls to go home. All the floors were in operation. The report that 100 went home at 4 o'clock, is not true."

George Grimshaw, jr., one of the proprietors of the mill, was ue stairs writing a let-

etors of the mill, was up stairs writing a let-ter and went down with the wreck. He was badly hurt about the back and limbs and sustained a gash on the hand. John Reber, en-gineer of the silk mill, is another of the His head was cut clean off as if with

sword. A portion of the wall of the millinery store next to Thomas' store was caved in, and the

windows and doors in a number of surround-

time after the clang of ambulance bells and patrol wagons was heard. The contractors

had twenty-five wagons and carts on the scene inside of an hour, and private ex-pressmen were on hand with their wagons

and lent aid in helping to rescue the victims,

In the meantime the crowd continued to increase until finally it was found necessary

to call out the police and have the streets cleared for a square both ways. The streets were roped in and no one was allowed adout the ruins but those assist-

ing in the rescue. Work was continued all the afternoon, and at 10 o'clock to night a

number of persons were known to be still underneath the debris. Up to that hour forty mangled and bruised bodies had been

taken from the ruins. Some were dead, others dying, and many were fatally injured. It is believed that the list of dead will be

greatly increased before morning. Of eight killed, only two have been identified so far. One was a little girl named McGlone, who

was walking along the street with her brother when the building fell, and the two

were buried in the wreck. The little girl

was killed instantly and her brother fatally injured. The body of George Kirsch, the

barber, was found in the cellar of the barber

at the morgue waiting identification. Dr. J. L. Reed, a prominent physician of Alle-gheny, was in Weldin's at the time and is

still missing. It is feared that he is dead.

The following is a list of the wounded re-

Daniel Courtney, Eugene E. Davis, Charles H. Petticord, Weldon S. Mason, Alice Carte, John Rodout, Bernard O'Connor, Frank

John Rodout, Bernard O'Connor, Frank Bassett, Thomas Lemon, Alfred Lambart, W. A. McCurdy, James Watt, Michael Ryan, John Donnelly, Henry Faulkner, Oscar E. Smith, Martin Halloran, William Springer, John Gochring, Owen Donnelly, W. W. McKeown, George Scott, J. E. Melvin, Thomas McKee, Elmer McGowan, George Mason, William Baker, Morris Vine, George Thrishler, Samuel Brown, George Lang.

Thrishler, Samuel Brown, George Lang, Gus Messmer, Bartley Cooley, Samuel Stringer, Willie Mctilone.
It is impossible as yet to say how many of these will die, but it is feared that the majority of them will be unable to survive their wounds. Box Esther, Carara who was

wounds. Rev. Father Cavern, who was helping to rescue the victims, narrowly es-caped being killed by a falling wall.

It is almost impossible to night to give an estimate of the pecuniary damages, but they will probably be \$75,000 or \$100,000 in the un-

will probably be \$75,000 or \$100,000 in the immediate vicinity of the wrecked building. The cyclone wrought terrible destruction in other parts of the city and out along the railroads centering here. A portion of the foundry of McIntosh, Hemphill & Co., on Thirteenth street, was wrecked, as was also a house in Allegheny. At Wall's station on the Pennsylvania railroad, a large brick building owned.

vania railroad, a large brick building owned

by the Westinghouse Air Brake company was partially demolished, and at Wilmer-

ding, Pa., a coal tipple was wrecked. At

McKeesport houses were unroofed, trees blown down and windows smashed. Three

houses in the course of erection were blown

from their moorings and cast about like corks, but they were secured before much

in hour, the highest record for years. It is

still blowing hard to-night, but is growing

colder and the weather is clearing. Later.—The list of dead identified up to 11

SAMUEL STRINGER, aged sixteen years,

CHARLES FRITCH, aged sixteen years.

George Mason, carpenter.

A colored boy named Teage, boot black.

Geonge Kirsch, barber, aged eighteen. The little girl McGlone is not dead, as

reviously stated, but is in a serious condi-

The remains of one man have not been

dentified.
The inspector of police stated to-night that

he was of the opinion that from fifteen to

twenty persons are yet in the ruins, and he would not be surprised if the death list in

Up to midnight no more victims have been rescued. At 6.45 this evening, the voice of

a boy named Gottman was heard, but the

rescuers could not rescue him. At 12 o'clock, however, he had not been reached, and

no sound could be heard, and it is feared that he has died of exhaustion. The body of a colored boy was taken out of

the ruins about 11 o'clock. He was terribly

crushed, and his entrails were protruding

A number of narrow escapes were reported

story to the ground, and escaped with slight

It has just been learned that the nut fac-

tory owned by Bontreger & Co., in the Seventeenth ward, was blown down

during the storm, and a man named Hines killed. Forty members of the Carpenters

union volunteered their services to-night and

are at work trying to save their unfortunate

FLEECED THE RAILROAD.

One of the Northwestern's Clerks Ab-

sconds With Cash.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.-The News says that

lenry D. Schall, assistant cashier in the

paymaster's office of the Chicago & North

western railway company, has left the city

with \$11,500 of the company's funds and

\$2,500 belonging to the Clerks' and Mer-

chants' Building and Loan association, of

which he was treasurer. Schall is about twenty-five years of age and is said to have

peen a man of good habits, but with a taste for society and good clothes, and it is thought

amounts are supposed to have been taken by him from the company's funds until they

reached a sum which he found it impossible to replace and it became necessary for him to leave before being exposed.

It is now said that young Schall's defalca-tion will reack \$50,000. Three days clapsed from the time of the theft till its discovery,

and it is believed that the defaulter made

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

Washington, Jan. 9.—[Special Telegram

to THE BEE. |-Pensions granted Nebras-

kans: Original invalid - Josiah Sadler,

Springview; James Fisher, Benkleman. In-

crease-Walter B. Primmer, Coloridge; James Neary, Decatur; John E. Turner,

Bancroft. Reissue-John W. Andrews,

Geneva. Reissue and increase-John Pai-

Pensions for Iowans: Original invalid-

Matson Mowder, Coon Rapids; Sylvester S.

Thomas, Newmarket; Zachariah Black,

Thomas, Newmarket; Zachariah Black, Keokuk; Charles D. Haszard, Gravit. Increase—Henry Ackerman, Grant; John M. Shaw, Bloomfield; William B. Hobson, Glenwood; Josiah Goodall, Agency; Perry Hinzman, Centerville; Andrew J. Cratzenberg, Burr Oak; Perry Myrick, Woodward; James M. Metts, Mount Pleasant, Reissue—Clarence C. Vanderpool, West Mitchell; Isaac N. Covington, Burk: James B. Diver, Keckuk; John W. Ward, Burlington; Charles H. Hunter, Muscatine, Reissue and increase—Samuel Penick, Norwood.

and increase-Samuel Penick, Norwood.

Decided to Re-elect Plumb.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 9 .- At fhe repulsean

caucus to-night it was unanimously agreed to

his expenses exceeded his salary.

good his escape.

lister, Nebraska City.

re-elect Senator Plumb.

Seven men were thrown from the

damage was done

'clock was as follows:

THOMAS JONES, brickinger,

reased to fifteen or twenty.

On the river a number of boats were torn

ceived up to 10 o'clock to-night:

Five unknown men and one boy are now

ing buildings were broken. The building of Rea Bros & Co., stock brokers, on the corner of Diamond and Wood streets, was partly of Diamond and Wood streets was partly wrecked and the occupants barely escaped. Within five minutes after the collapse of the building the streets were filled with an excited crowd, notwithstanding the fact that the rain and half was pouring down in a perfect deluge. With the arrival of the firement the work of rescue was begun. Ladders were run up to the second story of the His Filibustering Tactics Compels

the House to Adjourn.

A PARDON ASKED FOR SWAIM.

It is Thought Cleveland Will Grant it-Spooner Denies Cabinet Aspirations-Importers Oppose Blaine.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE ONAHA BEE, 1

513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9. General Weaver, of lows, ruled the house gain to-day. He continued his filibustering tactics till the house was compelled to adjourn. The general proclaimed this afternoon that he had no idea of abandoning his position, and that he intends to continue to oppose every measure until quarter is given the Oklahoma bul. His friends say, however, that he will not oppose the appropriation bills, but that the result of what he has already done will be to defeat all legislation of consequence except the regular appropriation bills. There is no possibility of either the Oklahoma or the Pacific funding bill receiving final action at the hands of this congress, and the efforts of General Weaver to force action on the Oklahoma bill, will prove of no avail, with about 14,000 bills pending in the two houses, many of which are of great importance to the country. It is believed that the longer the tactics of the filibusterers continue, the greater will become the necessity for an extraordinary session of the Fifty-first congress. The work of the regular appropriation bills is greatly behind already, only three of the fourteen having passed the house. Two or three of the bills will not reach the house for committee until the end of this mouth. So that should the dead-lock be broken at any time, there will be little opportunity for any thing else than appropriations to receive consideration. The tariff and territorial statehood bills would not have any opportunity for a hearing, a fair chance or a final vote even, should they come up before the house, as the appropriation bills would consume the remaining time. This evening's Star says of the attitude of the republicans toward the deadlock. The extra session sentiment is very strong among the republicans. They expect the Fifty-first congress to be called together in April or May, anyhow, but if they could charge the responsibility on this house it would be made more easy for them.

This fact, together with the general feeling of disgust on the part of Mr. Reed and his associates, at the failure of the committee on resolutions, will be calculated to make them anything but anxious to help the democratic party out of the difficulty. If that party suffers from the minority they have decided to uphold, Mr. Reed not feel it his duty to come to their relief. If an extra session is made necessary by fill-bustering it will cause him no concern. PLEADING FOR SWAIM.

An effort is being made to have President Cleveland pardon Judge Advocate General Swaim, of the army. General Swaim was about three years ago suspended for twelve years on half pay after a court martial trial, which found him guilty of "conduct unbe-coming an officer and a gentleman" in con-nection with his financial transactious in private life. At the end of the sentence General Swaim would be over sixty-two years old, the retiring age, and hence he cannot resume his official duties without a pardon. His friends contend that his conviction by court martial was not warranted, but laving court martial was not warranted, but laying aside this, the curious state of affairs caused by his suspension, which permits of no one being appointed to the judge advocate generalship of the army, and yet leaves that position unoccupied, requires that some thing should be done in the matter. If General Swaim continues under sentence for the full term of twelve years the office must be vacant that long. Several conferences have been held with the president on the subject. Senator Voorhees, Judge Montgomery and Representatives Butterworth and Grosvenor of Ohio have had a long talk with the president, and though he gave them no assur-ances of any sort, they hope that he will grant the pardon. It is thought that the pardon will be granted and that General Swaim will then be retired and an appointnent made to the position of judge advocate

NO CABINET FOR SPOONER Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, this afternoon put a quietus on further use of his name in connection with General Harrison's cabinet, by saying: "I have never for a moment entertained the thought of leaving the senate for any other position. I have not desired, nor do I expect to be called upon to consider any such change. I have said all I could decently say in support of the desire of the republicans of Wisconsin one is appointed form that state it will not

Mr. Phelps and Mr. Blaine inspected their new apartments in the Normandy to-day, and found all things in readiness for occu pancy by the time of the arrival of the Blaine family to-morrow. Mrs. Blaine was unable to start on Monday, as contemplated. She was to leave Augusta this afternoon, accompanied by Walker and James G. Blaine, jr.
This evening's Star has the following

among its cabinet gossip: "It was a current rumor around the capitol to-day that an op-position to Mr. Blaine as a cabi-net officer has arisen. It came from among the New York importers and the capitalists who have foreign interests. These are the same men who in 1884 openiy voted for Cleveland because they disapproved of Blaine's South American policy. They claim that the presence of Blaine in the cabinet, as secretary of state, would unsettle business to a very considerable ex-tent. General Harrison has, it is said, been informed of this opposition, and when Senator Hiscock was in Indianapolis they talked the matter over. The Boston and Philadel-phia importers are said to have joined hands with their New York brethren in the enleavor to put Blaine out of General Harrison's political family."

ABOUT ARMY RETIREMENT.

The bill allowing an enlisted man after thirty years' honorable service to be retired on pay, seems now to meet with objections. It is claimed by some that a large number are holding on for retirement who are incapable of doing all the duty required of a soldier. Some of these naving now only ten to fifteen years' service, will under the law be kept fifteen years longer if they so elect, and at the same time give no return to the government. If this number is large now government. If this number is large now, it will go on increasing from year to year, and the army will be composed of a large proportion of men unfit for a soldier's duty, and will be far from an artive army, as it should be. To remedy this, the law should be amended, allowing retirement after twenty years' service, providing the man after all this time does all his duty and no recentistment of any soldier. his duty, and no re-enlistment of any soldier should be allowed unless he is perfectly sound be anowed untess he is perfectly sound in every particular. Captains like to keep them, as they are good, orderly men, many being mechanics, and thus save them trouble, but it is a serious question whether such men, who are awkward in drilling, cannot march, or shoot, from defective eyes, should form an active army. Soldiers and should form an active army. Soldiers, only the most sound, energetic ones sh be accepted in the service, or retained.

One of the first reforms under the new ad ministration will be in the redemption and cancellation divisions of the treasurer's of-fice. The recent thefts of mutilated notes have cast general suspicion on nearly the entire force of these two divisions. Shrewd detectives have for weeks been at work to trace the combination which has undoubtedly existed for some time among the employes of the treasurer's office, by which large and small sums of mutilated and cancelled treas-ury and bank notes have been stolen, put into

doubtedly honest and efficient clerks con-nected with the branches of the treasury department where bank and treasury notes are handled, both in the oustet of circulation and in the return and cancellation of the notes, there are undoubtedly a number of rascals employed there. For the purpose of ascertaining who are thieves and who are honest men and recommended. who are houest men and women, some injustices will be worked, on the same princi-

shape and circulated. While there are un-

ple that a bell-punch is necessary on a street car in order to guard against dishonest men, and spotters are used to trace disnonest railroad conductors who are located among the honest ones. It will be remembered that the honest ones. It will be remembered that Mr. Sparks, recently commissioner of the general land office, held up nearly all of the land entries made in the country till he could ascertain if there were fraudulent entries made. The treasury officials are extremely reticent concerning the discoveries of depredations in the redemption division. There is a well-defined fear that the beginning has only just been discovered, and that there are hundreds of notes still in circulation which have been been discovered, and that there are hundreds of notes still in circulation which have been heretofore redeemed in the department and ordered destroyed. A week ago the first public notice of the discovery of such notes was made. Then it was reported that a \$20 bill, which had two or more circular holes about half an inch in diam eter punched in it and the corner of which had been chipped, had been carefully repaired, and had found its way back to the treasury. On Wednesday a local bank notified the department that its receiving teller had cashed a \$10 note which

ing teller had cashed a \$10 note which had passed through a similar process. The cashier of the treasury when asked about it said that no clue had been discovered to the perpetrators of the fraud, and he further expressed his belief that the thief would never be discovered.

It is thought by some of the people in the treasury department that the patched notes are the work of Mrs. Ernestine Becker, now under indictment for abstracting re-

leemed notes from the redemption livision. This may be the case, but it would

cem to those who know anything of the methods which prevail in the redemption di-vision, that more than one person has been engaged in the work. Bunches of notes, usually a hundred in a bunch, after having been counted and cred-ited to the bank sending them in, are placed in a machine which cuts off one corner; they are then sent to a second room, counted again, and another corner cut off. Then they go to a third official, whose clerks once more count them and certify to the count, and then places them in a machine which punches out two circular holes about half an inch in diameter. They then go to the mascerating room in the treasury building or in the bureau of engraving and printing, according to whether they are National bank notes or United States greenbacks They are again counted and the count is cer tifled once more. They are then ground into pulp and the pulp sold to a concern which makes a peculiar kind of card board out of them; the distinctive character of the

It will be seen by glancing at this description of the method prevailing that it is exgather together all the pieces necessary to make up a note after it has passed through the four different processes before it reaches the processes before it reaches the mascerator, and if Mrs. Becker is guilty of preparing these fragmentary pieces of currency for circulation she must certainly have had some one who could supply her with the smaller portions, and it would seem as if there was collusion on the part of the com-mittee whose duty it is to watch the mascer ating process, or the curtailed sheet could not get out of the possession of the depart-ment. It is also evident that the crime once successfully inaugurated could be covered so carefully that the most skillful detectives would never be able to trace it to the perpetrators, who being warned as they must of the discovery would be upon their guard against detection.

paper giving the pulp a peculiar value for

It is a singular fact, in this connection, that almost every gang of counterfeiters who have undertaken to duplicate the governor coin is not found to have been counter feited and distributed, and in almost every instance, so far as known, the "duffers have been captured. There is one man, how ever, who is a genius. He evidently alone, and he works successfully. In constructing an elaborate set of dies and plates this man uses simply a pen and a few bottles of ink. He doesn't even go to the trouble of trying to imitate the distinctive paper. With his pen and his various colored inks he has from time to time drawn very good imitations of \$20 mile and what is mo curious, he has succeded in passing them. There are several of these spurious twenties in the counterfeit room of the treasury de partment to day, but not the faintest clue to the expert penman has yet been discovered nor has it been learned from what section of the country his specimens, of penmanship

have first emanated. WHEN THE FIGHT WILL COME.
"I am inclined to think," said Congressman Farquhar this afternoon, "that the great fight of the session will come when the discussion on the sundry civil appropriation bill begins. I have been looking over the provisions of the measure as reported by the committees, and I find that Mr. Randall and his associates have framed it so as to be as embarrassing to the incoming administration as possible. They have curtailed the force of employes in several instances, and by the appropriation embraces the coming long session of congress. The amounts ap-propriated for printing, for instance, are the same as those appropriated in

the same as those appropriated in the last bill, which covers only the short session now on. Mr. Raudali has fortified his bill with an appendix designed to cover all questions that may be raised. This appendix contains the reasons for the reductions given by the dem-ocratic officials now in control of the affairs of the government. They will hardly be sufficient, and although the republicans in the senate will make necessary increases, the republicans in the house will scarcely permit this old game to be played without a vigor-ous protest."

MISCELLANEOUS Dakota's next governor, Hon, M. H. Day, the well known Dakota democrat, arrived here to-day and will remain some time be fore proceeding to his home at Rapid City. He will help the workers for division and statehood. Mr. Day says Governor-elect Mellette of Watertown, one of the most popu-lar republicans in the territory, will undoubtedly be appointed governor by President-glect Harrison. Mr. Mellette is a native Hoosier, and has known General Harrison personally a quarter of a century. H. J. Philpot, of Iowa, has been appointed special agent in the land office. Representative Conger to-day introduced M. Eppstein, of Iowa, to President Cleve-

They were then shown through the white house. General A. H. Bowen,of Hastings, arrived to-day. To-morrow he will argue the case of Hornback vs Bailey before the supreme This case involves \$25,000 worth of real estate near Hastings. General Bowen and Hon. John M. Thurs-ton were together at the capitol for awhile

this afternoon.

A postoffice has been established at Sawyer, Fillmore county, Nebraska, and Gusty K. Outh appointed postmaster.

The site of the postoffice at Adaton, Sheridan county, Nebraska, has been moved three quarters of a mile to the northeast.

Chicago Packers Are Worried.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 .- The directors of the

board of trade met to-day and resolved by a

PERRY S. HEATH.

unanimous vote to make a formal complaint inter-state commerce commission against the railroads operating between the Missouri river and Chicago. The charge is that the rates on packing house products and live hogs which went into effect January I, discriminated against the packing interests of Chicago by enabling their competitors at western packing points to transport their manufactured product to Chicago at a rate mach lower than the packers of Chicago are compelled to pay for their raw material (live hogs). The resolution has been placed in the hands of the attorney of the board with orders that a petition to the inter-state com-

merce commission be formulated at once.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

The Reception to Joseph Chamberlain and His American Wife.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Jan. 9.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee. |-Birmingham was en fete last night. Thousands of brawny constituents of Joseph Chamberlain met with his aristocratic social acquaintances to give a right good English welcome to his charming American bride. The town hall, where the reception took place, was not half large enough to accommodate those who sought admission. The floor was spread with carpets and rugs. The gallery rails were ornamented along the whole length with trophies of ferns and evergreens, relieved by red and white blossoms at intervals. There was a superb display of orchids, Chamberlain's favorite flower. The party from Highbury, Chamberlain's

ountry seat, was composed of Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Austin Chamberlain, Neville Chamberlain, Misses Chamberlain, Lady Mandeville and Mr. and Mrs. Edwards. The bride and bridegroom were received with loud cheering as they walked up the floor of the hall towards the platform, and these cheers were redoubled, when the "Wedding March" pealed forth from the organ. Subsequently the party ascended the platform, where Mrs. Chamberlain had several times to acknowledge the plaudits of the

Mrs. Chamberlain were pink satin, with ribbons of the same material and color. The

ribbons of the same material and color. The ornaments were diamonds and sapphires.

The chair was taken by C. E. Matthews, who was supported by R. Chamberlain, Jesse Collings, William - H. Higgins and T. E. Spencer, The chairman presented an address from the citizens. The ladies' memorial and gift were presented by Mrs. Stronger, and those from Chamberlain's constituency by Mrs. Smith. Chamberlain's constituency by Mrs. Smith, The chief gift was from the citizens of Birmingham, who presented a necklace of oriental pearls clasped with large diamonds. The women's present was a six jointed star, to be used as a brooch or hairpin, composed of fifty-five diamonds of the finest quality the center stone weighing 3% carats. Th hird gift was from Chamberlain's friends in West Birmingham, and consisted of a brooch, collar and bracelets in gold filigree work in the same character as that chose ten years ago by the princess of Wales from a number of samples of Birmingham work submitted to her. In addition to the presents each committee had prepared an address That from the citizens of Birmingham ac companying the pearls referred especially to Chamberiain's conduct of the fisheries negotiations in America, and expressed the opinion that it was owing to no fault of the gentleman that the agreement arrived at had not been ratifled by the American senate. Other addresses were entirely compli-mentary in character, and all were beauti-fully illuminated. Among the devices with which they were adorned were the Cham-berlain crest, Mrs. Chamberlain's mono-gram, and a daisy, which is said to have been introduced into Maryland by the Endi-cett family.

ott family.
Mr. Chamberlain delivered a long address, in which he said that Mrs. Chamberlan asked him to say that she fully recognized the warmth of welcome extended to her was fully prepared to take up life in her new country in al-its fullness, saying, as Ruth of old: "Thy people shall be my people." In speaking of his recent diplomatic errand to Washington, he said he entered into the mission, both in a public and private spirit, and did his best to promote the union. [Laughter.] He was fortunate enough to make the treaties, and even the United States senate could say nothing against his private negotiation. After a personal reception, the Chamber-lain party and invited guests returned to Highbury, where a dinner was given.

GOVERNOR CHURCH'S MESSAGE. Striking Recommendations Regard-

ing the Taxing of Corporations. BISMARCK, Dak., Jan. 9.- Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-Most of the time in the Dakota legislature to day was consumed by Governor Church in reading his message, He makes many recommendations of a striking character regarding the taxing of corporations. He recommends an income tax, and a tax on all stock companies doing business in the territory. He treats at length of the question of taxing the property of rail-roads, especially the lands of the Northern Pacific, which comprise all unsold land in a strip forty miles wide across the entire territory, nearly 400 miles. He demanded that the lands be taxed some time ago, and his action has been sustained by a decision in the district court. The event of the day in the house was the introduction of a bili providing for the ing of a constitutional convention for North Dakota, to be held at Fargo in May. All members are agreed on the propriety of holding the convention, but there will be a lively fight on the location. A memorial to congress praying for immediate action look-ing toward the admission of Dakota was passed by the joint session amid great applause. The memorial will be forwarded to

the committee on territories. Illinois.

Congressman Springer and other members of

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 9 .- Promptly at noon to day the thirty-sixth general assembly of Illinois convened. Long before the hour of meeting the galleries and lobbies of both houses were crowded by a throng of people.

Wisconsin.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 9 .- Both houses of the legislature met at noon to-day. The house elected T. B. Mills speaker. The governor's message will be read to a joint meeting of both houses to morrow afternoon.

HONORED OLD HICKORY.

California's Bourbon Legislators Remember the Battle of New Orleans. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 8 .- Both branches of the state legislature organized to-day, the democrats securing all the offices and having a working majority in the two houses. The only contest was between "Boss" Buckley, of San Francisco, and the country members, but Buckley bagged the lion's share of the fat positions. Stephen White, who was temporary chairman of the St. Louis national convention, was elected president of the sen-ate, and Robert Howe speaker of the house. Both houses adjourned after organization in honor of the battle of New Orleans.

Colorado Farmers Draft Petitions. HOLYOKE, Colo., Jan. 9.- [Special to THE BEE |-The farmers held a mass meeting here to-day and drafted petitions to circulate for agners, oraying that the legislative body, now in session at Denver, pass an option herd law, and reduce the salaries and fees of county and precinct officers 50 per cent.

The Weather Indications. For Nebraska and Dakota: Light local snows, slightly warmer weather, variable winds.

For Iowa: Generally fair weather, slightly colder in eastern sart, nearly stationary tem perature in western portions, winds vari-

Married an Imprisoned Felon.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 9. - Edward F. Honeywood, son of Lady Honeywood, of London, who was sentenced to two years in the state prison in the court of special sessions yesterday, was married to Miss Minnie A. Ayres at the county jail to-night. Honeywood will be taken to Trenton this week.

Gaudaur Issues a Challenge. St. Louis, Jan. 9.-Jacob Gaudaur, ex champion oarsman, has issued a challenge to William O'Connor of Toronto, to row a three-mile race, with turn, for \$1,000 a side, and the championship of America, the race to take place either in New Orleans, Galveston or San Francisco, on or about March 1.

A MURDERER RUN TO EARTH.

He is Captured While Driving an Omaha Delivery Wagon.

BY A LETTER TO HIS MOTHER,

A Young Texan Who Had Success fully Evaded Traps For Two

Months is Discovered

at Last.

Run Down.

W. F. Bohannan, an escaped convict from the penitentiary at Rusk, Texas, and who was under life sentence for murdering his hired man, Lee Knox, was caught by Officer Dempsey shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday, At the time of his capture he was driving & delivery wagon for Robert Major's grocery store, 519 South Thirteenth street, and was masquerading under the name of Jim Wheats Bohannan is only twenty-three years of age, but has been

the penitentiary already seven cears, having been sentenced when he was only sixteen years of age. The murder was committed on his mother's ranch, fourteen miles from Richmond, Fort Wayne county, Texas, and the murdered man was in the employ of his mother at the time, driving cattle. The victim's name was Lee Knox and he suspected and accused young Bohannan of criminal intimacy with Mrs. Knox, his wife. Hot words ensued between the two wife. Hot words ensued between the two and Knox was observed to lay his hand on his six shooter. Bohannan anticipated his purpose and before Kuox could get his weapon up, the young Don Juan jerked his revolver from his belt and emptied one of the chambers in Knox' breast. Knox died instantly, Bohannen buried the body, but the murder leaked out and he was arrested. He plead self-defense, but was sentenced for life at self-defense, but was sentenced for life at hard labor in the penitentiary. His mother spent thousands of dellars in her attempt to have the sentence of her boy commuted, but to no purpose. Finally, after seven years of waiting, young Bohaunan smuggled tools into his cell and cut his way out through the roof. He dropped from the roof to the ground without injury, and the sentry being asleep at his post Bohaunan managed to escape without being shot at

He then made his way to Omaha and got a job with Robert Major, driving a grocery de-livery wagon, and has been holding this job for the last three months. Through a letter written by Bohannon to his mother the sheriff of Fort Wayne county learned that the young convict was in Omaha, and stimulated by the \$100 reward offered, came here after him. He made known his mission to Cap-tain Cormack, and Officer Dempsey was de-tailed to make the arrest. Bohannan made no attempt to get away, but is decidedly crestfallen over his capture. He has agreed to return withoun requisition papers.

M. VICTORIEN SARDOU. What He Has to Say Concerning His

New Plays. [Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] Parts, Jan. 9.—[New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE. |-I had a very pleas

ant chat yesterday with M. Victorien Sardou, who is having a very busy time just now with his two new plays that will be produced this season. "Marquis," the bright little threeact comedy now being rehearsed at the Vaudeville, is very gay and lively. It is written very much in the style of "Divoreous." It is a story of a very rich, very frisky young lady of artistic proclivities who married a broken-down old marquis solely for his title. The couple have very lively time of it, indeed, and Sardou told me that American young ladies who come to marry titles will find a moral in the "Marquis" of a rather piquant nature

Lasked Sardon if it was true that Mr. Daly had purchased the "Marquis" and also the new play that is to be produced at the Comedy Francaise. "Yes," replied Sardou, "Mr. Daly has

bought these plays, but it is not yet certain whether the second play will be produced at the Comedie Francaise rather than at the Gymnase or at the Vandeville." "Mons and Godehaux are supposed in

America to have a monopoly of the disposal of all your plays. Is this so ?" "No, not a bit of it," replied M. Sardou. 'No one has any monopoly of my plays."

"Are not Mons and Godchaux your representatives in America?" "Why, no, not that all," said M. Sardou. I retain the power of disposing of all my plays as I choose, except, of course, those

that I have ceded to Mr. Daly." Kitrain Makes a Kick.

New York, Jan. 9. - | Special Telegram to The Ben. |-Kilrain is already quibbling again, and the sports are not lacking who say he don't want to fight Sullivan, except with his mouth. He is now finding fault because, as he alleges, the terms of the articles are too favorable to Sullivan, and not knowing what else to make specific objection to, objects to the proviso that the referee is to be chosen at the ring. Sullivan, when shown the interview containing Kilrain's "kies," smiled grimly and said, in characteristic language: "He's a monkey. Who ever heard of a first-class fight where the referee was not selected at the ring! However, I'm not doing any talking now. Come and see me after the fight."

West Virginia Republicans Victorious CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 9.-In the circuit court this morning Judge Guthrie quashed the rule awarded against the county court to show cause why it should not be fined and attached for contempt in forwards ing certificates of election in this county for governor and congressman in violation of the injunction which was granted by Judge McGinnis of the Cabell circuit court. He also dismissed the bill of injunction and certificate heretoford awarded. This a complete victory for the republicans and gives Goff and McGinnus, both republicans, a clear plurality in the face of the returns for governor and congress.

A Big Storm Brewing. CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—A flurry of wet snow, melting as it fell, began here about 8 o'clock

this morning, and at noon continues with increasing severity. The signal service weather maps for the day shows that Chicago is at the center of au extremely wide area of low barometer, extended in an irregular circular shape from Omaha to New York and from the northern shore of Lake Superior to Knoxville, Tenn. The barometer here marks 28.95 inches, the The barometer here marks 28.95 inches, the lowest on record for this point. The temperature here is two degrees above the freezing point and the wind is blowing at the rate of only eight miles per hour. It is snowing or raming throughout this area of low barometer, and as a consequence telegraphic communication is much interfered with. A cold wave with a blizzard accompaniment is freported as having developed in the party. reported as having developed in the north west and is now sweeping across Montana and Dakota. It is expected to make itself feit here within the next twenty-four hours.

Mrs. Cutting Seriously III.

Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.1 ROME, Jan. 9 .- | New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE |- Mrs. Robert S. Cutting, jr., has been seriously ill for six weeks with spinal meningitis at Rome, the nervous prostrating being excessive. Her recovery is slow and painful. Sne will leave Rome for Paris as soon as possible.