PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1-8

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1889.—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 296

GOSSIP FROM BERLIN.

The New German Press Bill Sent to the Commission.

IT IS AMENDED AND MODIFIED,

But Many of Its Clauses Still Excite Hostile Criticism.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CRIME.

The Unhappy Fate of Editors Who Fall Under the Ban.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

One of the Emperor's Objects in Making a Trip to England—Labor Strikes Extending—Samoan Affairs.

The Penal Bill.

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BERLIN, April 6.—The bundesrath, at the plenary sitting to-day, reconsidered the press laws and recommitted them to the commission with important modifications. The commission had previously reported that they were divided in the proposals, and there was no possibility of their reaching an agreement. The representatives of Saxony and Bavaria protested that if the proposed measure should be passed by the reichstag, it would create discontent and imperil public order. Their opposition, combined with the representations of Von Benningsen and other national liberal leaders, appear to have induced the emperor to assent to Bismarck's urgent request for a remodeling of the law.

The articles designating as penal offenses, hostile criticisms of the government, monarchy, institution of marriage, rights of property and the church, will be amended. The exact form of the new law will not be revealed until the commission has finally reported.

Prince Bismarck, in an interview with Miguel and Von Benningsen, indicated that the bill in the form which it would probably be presented to the reichstag would leave free for discussion social topics, such as family, religion and property, and permit theoretical analysis of political questions, retaining the articles making it a penal offense to incite the hate of, or contempt for the government and calumny of officials. The clauses providing for the suppression of offending papers and expulsion from the country of condemned editors will also be retained. The expulsion clause meets with fierce opposition.

Tuesday the emperor will go to Wilhelmshaven to inspect the corvette Alexandrine before the vessel sails for Samoa. His majesty's letter the chief of the admiralty, expressing confidence that the recent disaster at Samoa will not retard the prosperous development of the navy, does not represent the real state of his mind. He keeps the admiralty busily engaged in supplying him with reports, minutely detailing the construction and condition of every war ship. Since the English parliament voted an addition of seventy ships to the navy, his majesty's attention centers exclusively upon admiralty affairs. Officials expect that the recently advanced scheme for a reorganization of the navy will be recast and enlarged. The emperor freely expresses his determination to make Germany a naval power of the first rank. In conversation with Sir Edward Malet, British ambassador, he said that nothing he would see during his coming visit to England would interest him as much as the promised naval review at Spithead.

Officials here are in doubt as to whether the Samoan question can be amicably settled unless the American commissioners be empowered to consent to some form of compensation for native outrage upon Germans. It is believed that nominal concessions in this direction will result in an easy adjustment of the relative position of the three powers, and save the natives from German retribution.

The Nord Deutsche Wochenblatt says that the government has advices from Zanzibar to the effect that the native revolt there is rapidly extending, and that a large military force will be required for its suppression.

The labor strikes are spreading. Three thousand bricklayers are out in the northern districts, 1,300 tailors in Hamburg, and 800 house painters in Cologne.

The duke of Nassau will take the oath of office as regent of Luxemburg in the chamber next Thursday.

Dr. Von Mayback, the Prussian minister of public works, has resigned. He will probably be succeeded by Herr Von Theelen, director of railways. Dr. Von Maybach's resignation is due to quarrels with his colleague over the lack of the regulation in expenditures for public works. During the debate in the upper house, Dr. Von Stephen, imperial secretary of state for posts and telegraphs, severely criticised public expenditures. Dr. Von Maybach sought an interview with the emperor. He subsequently complained that he found his majesty unsympathetic. The debate in the upper house was notable for the unusual strictures passed upon the conduct of the lower house for disorderly business methods and dawdling over the budget. The lower house authorized the senior member, Herr Scheelemer, to protest against the indignity offered to the house by those criticisms. The emperor yesterday received Herr Von Boetticher and questioned him as to the origin of the quarrel between the two houses.

The reading of clause 7, of the workmen's insurance bill, which fixes seventy as the age at which an annuity shall be paid, was followed by a lively debate. Some members supported sixty-five years as the limit, while the socialists demanded that it be placed at sixty, arguing that statistics proved that few workmen attained the age of seventy. The socialists further desired that an assurance be granted to invalid workmen who were unable to earn over half the normal wages of healthy workmen. Herr Von Boetticher adhered to the original proposals, promising that, if experience showed a necessity of lowering the age and of enlarging the range of the bill as regards incapacity for work, such changes would conceded. In the meantime, he said, the financial combination upon which the proposals were based required adherence to the clause as originally engrafted. Thereupon the reichstag rejected the amendments. The clause fixing the ratio of contributions to the state by employers and employes led to a protest by the freisinnige party, who held that the measure was opposed to the orthodox principles of political economy. The contrists joined with the progressists in opposing the state contribution provision, but the clause was finally adopted with an addition proposed by Herr Von Frankenstein, that employers and workmen should pay an equal weekly quota.

The nomination of Monsignor Agliardi as papal nuncio an Munich has been approved by Prince Bismarck. Monsignor Agliardi is an intimate friend of Monstgnor Galimberti, papal nuncio at Vienna, and is desirous of promoting concord between the clerical party and their government.

The landgericht has remitted the fine imposed upon the Volkszeitung and the prosecution of that paper has been abandoned.

Emperor Francis Joseph's visit to Berlin has been fixed for August 10. He will remain here until the 16th.

The Belgian government is preparing a circular convoking an international conference on the slave trade, to be held in Brussels.

The entire imperial family will attend the baptism of the infant son of Prince Henry of Prussia, which has been fixed for May 9, at Keil. The czar and king of Denmark will act as god-fathers for the child.

Emperor William has paid daily visits to his mother since her arrival here, and she, has visited the dowager Empress Augusta, the empress, and duke and duchess of Saxe-Meinengen. The restoration of friendly relations between the members of the imperial family appears to be perfect.

A MOONSHINE RAID.

Revenue Officers Forced to Retreat By the Kentucky Outlaws.

LOUISVILLE, April 6.—The raid of federal deputy marshals and revenue agents against the illicit distillers near Hindman, Ky., who recently ambushed and killed Deputy Marshal Wirman, has for the present been abandoned. Revenue Agent Brown and Commissioner Friend, who had charge of the expedition, found when they assembled their men that only about twenty men would volunteer for the attack. Part of these men were deputy marshals who had just come in from a hard ride and were in poor condition for a fight. The moonshiners were reported strongly entrenched in their distilleries, and to the number of thirty-five men, well armed, they are said to have sworn to stand together till death to resist arrest, for they regard arrest as only the sure road to execution in revenge for the death of Wirman. With such odds against them, Brown and Friend determined that it would be unwise to attempt to capture the outlaws.

A DYNAMITE SALUTE.

Secretary Tracy Honored With the First One Ever Given.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 6.—Secretary Tracy, of the navy department, to-day inspected the harbor of Philadelphia, and afterwards visited the League island navy yard, making the trip on the city tug, William S. Stokeley. As the Stokeley passed the new cruiser Vesuvius the officers upon that vessel saluted the secretary with dynamite guns—the first salute of the kind ever given, and the first regular firing of guns of the cruiser. The usual salute of nineteen guns for the secretary of the navy was fired, and the Stokeley responded with whistles. At the navy yard Captain Steeley, commandant of the station, received the secretary and his party. After inspecting and admiring the new cruiser Yorktown, the secretary was shown over the island. The party first visited the iron plating shop, where the small boats of the Yorktown are being made ready, and then the saw mill and steam engine building. After inspecting these buildings the secretary inspected the plans of the island and yard.

BOULANGER'S BOMBAST.

What He Intends to Do When He Comes Into Power.

PARIS, April 6.—The revisionist committee gave a grand banquet this evening at which 1,000 guests were present. General Boulanger was to have presided. In his absence Senator Naquet read the speech which had been prepared by Boulanger for the occasion. In it the general promised that on attaining power he would proclaim general amnesty and would abrogate the exile laws, which, he said, a strong government did not need. He denounced what he termed the miserable motives that had actuated the government with respect to rescinding the decree of exile against the Duc d'Aumale. This action of the governmen would have met with his approval if it had been dictated by generous sentiment.

Regarding Alsace-Lorraine, he said it appeared to be a criminal offense to discuss questions relating to that province.

Another Collision at Sea.

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LONDON, April 6.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The mail steamer Princess Josephine, a sister ship to the Comtesse de Flandre, which was recently sunk by a collision with the Belgian mail boat Princess Henriette, of Dunkirk, has been in collision with an unknown bark, but no serious damage was done. The accident occurred during a dense fog. Prince Jerome Bonaparte, who was one of the passengers rescued from the wreck of the Comptesse de Flandre, was on board the Princess Josephine.

Revenue Bureau Changes.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—There will be several changes in the internal revenue bureau on the 15th. The resignation of Deputy Commissioner Heuerson will take effect on that date, and he will be succeeded by George Wilson, of Ohio, who was formerly in the service as revenue agent. At the time, Colonel Rogers, who was removed by Cleveland from the office of deputy commissioner' will assume the duties of chief clerk of the bureau, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Biddis.

The Turbulent Chinese.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Blaine has received a dispatch from Charles Denby, United States minister to China, relative to the anti-foreign riot at Ching-Kiang. Denby speaks of this affair as furnishing another lesson of the danger in which foreigners continually live in China. There is no telling the moment when like events may transpire in any part of the empire. Minor outrages are continually happening, and his legation, he states, has never been without reclamations of some kind for injuries so committed.

Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Windom to-day verified the prediction made several days ago that he would buy 4 per cent bonds if offered at reasonable rates, by accepting $1,376,000 bonds of that loan at 129. He also established the highest price he will pay for 4½ per cents by accepting $82,500 of that class bonds at 108, and respecting offers aggregating $1,633,000 at 108¼. The total amount of bonds purchased to date under the circular of April 17 is $128,914,000.

Colonel Swords Awarded.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Colonel Swords, formerly sergeant-at-arms to the republican national committee, has been appointed inspector of furniture in the treasury department.

A MURDERER CAUGHT.

Richard Dawe Captured After Thirteen Years.

BISMARCK, Dak., April 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Sheriff T. G. Dawson and Deputy M. J. Casey, of Lewis county, West Virginia, arrived in Bismarck yesterday to procure a requisition for the return to their state of Richard Dawe, who committed a most cowardly murder thirteen years ago. The persons killed were Farmer West and his son, of Lewis county, who were waylaid and shot while returning from a public meeting, in company with a number of neighbors. Dawe and his accomplice, whose name is Hauns, were in waiting, and Dawe discharged the contents of a musket into the group, killing West and his son and wounding several others. The murderers made their escape, and no trace of them was found until a year ago, twelve years after the commission of the crime. They were then tried in Hews county, West Virginia, and convicted. Dawe was sentenced to be hanged and Hauns sent to the penitentiary for life. It was proven during the trial that the murderers were hired to do the killing by farmers named Hacthus, Montgomery and Lunsford, who were neighbors of West, against whom they held an old grudge. Dawe was incarcerated in the county jail at Weston and made his escape by means of a rope which was lowered into the jail chimney by friends. He since successfully evaded the officers until eight days ago, when he was arrested in Grand Forks, this territory. Governor Melette is absent from the capital and the West Virginia sheriff will be delayed several days in securing the requisition papers, but when he does secure them he will proceed to Grand Forks and take Dawe, who will be hanged in Weston, if not lynched by the people. He is a man about thirty-five years of age and has borne a bad reputation in West Virginia for many years. Hauns, the accomplice, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, was recently killed while attempting to escape. The jail in Grand Forks is being carefully guarded to prevent Dawe escaping.

WIND AND FIRE.

A Combination Which Creates Terrible Havoc in Dakota.

ELKTON, Dak., April 6.—The most terrible wind storm known to this country began last Monday, continuing to yesterday. Tuesday afternoon a perfect hurricane began, causing sand to blow from plowed fields, and drifting in places one and one-half feet deep. About twenty miles northeast of here, on Tuesday, a barn on the farm of Henry Keurth, sr., with its contents, three horses, harness, wagon, etc., was consumed by fire caused by burning straw blowing across plowed ground at least a quarter of a mile, setting fire to a mown timothy meadow, across which the fire flew at the speed of a horse. On attempting to save the horses, Mr. Kuerth was fatally burned, dying after thirty-three hours' horrible suffering.

DAKOTA MATTERS.

Govenor Mellette Is Making a Clean Sweep.

BISMARCK, Dak., April 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Governor Mellette is now engaged in bouncing the appointees of Governor Church, his democratic predecessor. He has yet to issue his proclamation districting the territory and calling an election of delegates to the constitutional convention of North and South Dakota. The proclamation will be issued on the 14th. The governor is making a clean sweep of all democratic office holders, and as his "O K" is good at Washington, he is assisting in filling the federal offices with Dakota republicans.

The Weather and Crops.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The weather crop bulletin issue by the signal service for the week ending April 6, says that the weather during the week was generally favorable to growing crops in southern states. In the winter wheat region, extending from Ohio to Kansas and Nebraska, rains during the week affected growing crops favorably. The season is well advanced and crops are in good condition, but there is a general deficiency in moisture throughout the south, the winter wheat and spring wheat regions of the central valleys, and the northwest in Minnesota and Dakota the weather was generally unfavorable, and high winds with destructive prairie fires interrupted farm work, which, however, is well advanced. In New England the ground is generally covered with snow, and but little farm work has been completed.

The Mormons Gather.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The thirty-ninth annual general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints convened in the tabernacle this morning. Eight of the tweve apostles and many of the prominent members of the church from the various parts of Utah and the surrounding states and territories are in attendance. Addresses were delivered by President Wilford Woodruff, Elder Charles W. Penrose and Apostles Moses Thatcher, Heber J. Grant and John Henry Smith. Thousands visited the tabernacle to-day, but it is anticipated that the crowd will be much larger to-morrow.

An Unknown Skeleton.

LARAMIE, Wyo., April 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The skeleton of an unknown man, who had to all appearances been murdered, was found to-day on the banks of Beaver creek, southwest of the city. The remains had been doubled up and buried in a clump of cottonwoods, but the skull had became exposed. Death had been caused by a bullet, which entered at the base of the brain, going clear through the head. Near where the skeleton was found is a great camping ground for emigrants and it is believed that the skeleton is that of some traveler killed by a companion. There is no clue to his identity.

A Bad Man.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.] — Bitter Creek, Sweet Water county, was the scene of much excitement Sunday last when Harry Stover, fireman of No. 4 mine, ran amuck through the settlement, shooting at citizens with his revolver. Marshal Pickering, of Rock Springs, with his deputy, Charles Davis, attempted to arrest him. Stover hid in a dugout and stood off the officers with his revolver. The place was finally set on fire and Stover driven out. Although covered by the rifles of both officers he defied arrest and continued shooting at them. When his ammunition was exhausted they captured him to the county jail at Green River.

A Colorado Wreck.

TRINIDAD, Colo., April 6.—This morning two passenger trains, each drawn by two engines, collided ten miles south of here. The four engines were piled in a heap, and one of the express cars was telescoped. One unknown man, a tramp, was killed and another is missing, supposed to be burned in the wreck. Engineer Hare was badly crushed, and his recovery doubtful.

WHY IS IT THUSLY?

A Question Which Even Mr. Chamberlain Fails to Answer.

TORIES DINING ON THE CROW.

Their Allies Feast and Fatten On the Turkey.

THREE YEARS IN THE WILDERNESS

Gladstone Thinks the Government Will Last Till 1892.

HE PRESENTS A HOPEFUL FRONT.

Confidence in Ultimate Victory Keeps the Leader's Courage Up—Goschen Almost a Physical Wreck—Salisbury's Error.

A Row in the Allied Camp.

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LONDON, April 5.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—What is most necessary for the preservation of the British empire is the maintenance of the present alliance between the liberal unionists and the tories. So both those parties say, at any rate, and thus far they have lived up to their professions fairly well, but now the sky is clouded over and the allies are all at sixes and sevens. Things may smooth themselves down again, but they will never be quite as they were before. Yet I dare say the empire will go on, at least for a time, and indeed there are some people who profess to think that it would even survive the return of Mr. Gladstone to power, but perhaps they are not in earnest. The conservatives, especially those of Birmingham, feel that entirely different sounding propositions are made to them, but they always find themselves left with the crow upon their hands. The Gladstonian seceders walk off with the turkey. When this game is first played it may be interesting, but after its novelty wears off one wants a change. So it is with the poor tories of Birmingham. There are seven party seats attached to their city. Out of these the liberal unionists take six, but without the aid of the tory organization they could not win one. The true Gladstonians would smite them hip and thigh. Chamberlain himself could not possibly get elected for his division without tory aid. Well then, these things being so why should the tories have only one seat and the liberal secessionists six? That is the little conundrum, and Mr. Chamberlain, smart as he is, cannot find a plausible answer to it. The rupture was probably inevitable, but it might have been delayed a long time if Mr. Bright's life had been preserved. He died and his place had to be filled. There was only one man who undoubtedly would have been accepted by all sections of the tory party while he would not have been objectional to the liberal-unionists. This was Lord Randolph Churchill, whose finest speeches have been made in Birmingham in years gone by. You have heard how it was that he was not allowed to take the seat. Mr. Chamberlain's jealousy was aroused. He knew that Lord Randolph would outshine him altogether if he went to Birmingham, and for a day or two Joe ran about the house of commons like a hen over whose chickens a hawk is hovering. The ministry is very much afraid of Chamberlain. It might be puzzled to tell why, for it is not he, but Lord Hartington who controls the liberal unionist party. If it were so, in all probability there would have been a dicker long ago, and Joseph would have marched over to the opposite camp, leaving Lord Salisbury to meditate on the perfidy of man. There has been no sale, because there was nothing worth buying. Not eight unionists would follow Chamberlain in his desertion, and Lord Hartington is quite incapable of any treachery. While he stands true no unionist will be led away from the government. All the more is it to be regretted that Chamberlain has managed to throw the apple of discord among them to gratify his own selfishness and over-ruling ambition. The story of the Indian and the crow is not very new, but it explains better than a column of description could do the little coolness which has sprung up between the unionists and the tories. A white man and an Indian went out shooting together, and they bagged a turkey and a crow as a result of the day's sport. Then came the critical moment when the booty had to be divided. "You take the crow," said the white man, "and I will take the turkey, or else, if you like it better, I'll take the turkey and you shall have the crow." The Indian thought it over a few minutes and then came to the conclusion that the next time he went out hunting it might as well be alone.

Gladstone looks on and says nothing. I fancy he disappointed his followers on Thursday night by talking of the present government lasting three years more, for they want dissolution. The party out of power always think it a good thing to dissolve. They might win big stakes, but at any rate they cannot be worse off than they are. They uttered a plaintive murmur when their great leader spoke of their wandering in the wilderness yet another three years, but he knows what he is talking about. In the ordinary course of affairs the ministry will hold out until 1892. We can never tell what may happen, but that is the only rational supposition to make at this moment. Gladstone tried all he could when the first session opened, to bring back the liberal seceders into the fold. He failed then. He tried again and so he kept on for some time, always with the same result. Then he saw that the game was hopeless, and he has withdrawn in a great measure from politics to the more congeal field of literature. His followers may dream of beating the government, but he knows that it cannot be done yet. He is a great deal more courageous than many of them. He always presents a sturdy appearance, for he has full belief in the ultimate success of his cause, even though he may not live to see it. Who will lead when he is gone is the question which must sometimes trouble him, and certain it is that he can do nothing to decide it. Some will not have one man, some will not hear of another. Meanwhile the attachment of the true Gladstonian for his chief increases whenever some thick-skulled tory goes to an election meeting and talks with glee and exultation over the prospect of Mr. Gladstone's death. It is astonishing what a number of arrant fools there are in every party. I am always at a loss to decide which side of the house has the advantage in this respect. The ghouls who shout with joy at the mere anticipation of Mr. Gladstone's death or enforce dretirement, are assuredly the most contemptible of the batch. The fact is that some of the younger men look a good deal more like breaking down than the veteran eader of the liberals. There is Mr. Balfour. Could anybody look much worse? Well, yes, perhaps there is one man, Mr. Goschen, who presents an aspect which must be entirely satisfactory to his old political friends who are so ungenerous as to call him the rat. If he had to keep his budget another week upon his mind it surely would be the death of him. Happily the hour of deliverance is at hand. As for Mr. Smith, he bears up gallantly. No doubt late hours and the worry tell upon him a good deal more than they used to do, but he will hold till the end of the session unless something wonderful happens. After all he never made such a mistake as Lord Salisbury did in the house of lords on Thursday, when he resisted the appointment of Lord Morley to the office of chairman of a committee, and got soundly beaten. A prime minister should not invite, and cannot afford such a humiliating reverse as that. Matters must look pretty black when even the Times turns upon Lord Salisbury and tells him to be more careful in future. Still the ministerial coach jogs on. Not so smoothly as it did at first, but if its springs are a little out of order and it creaks and groans a little as it goes, it is the only official coach upon the road, and all competitors thus far have been reduced to a miserable plight.

The tories are now told every night that if they do not come up to the scratch properly the government will resign. Of course it has not the smallest thought of doing anything of the kind, but the threat scares the timid. The leaders laugh in their sleeves and everybody is contented except the outs, who want to get in. They must wait a little longer.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

BIG SNOW STORMS.

The Heaviest of the Season Raging in the East.

PITTSBURG, April 6.—The heaviest snow storm of the season is prevailing in this section. It began about 10 o'clock last night and it has been snowing ever since. Trains are all behind time, but no accidents have been reported. The storm seems to be confined to the western part of this state. Up to 10 o'clock this morning about eight inches of snow had fallen, while in the mountains from eighteen inches to two feet is reported.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va., April 6.—A heavy snow storm is prevailing here, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 6.—A snow storm prevailed here last night and to-day. Heavy snow is reported from the mountains.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., April 6.—Snow has been falling here all day, and is now fully a foot deep on South Mountain, ten miles west of this place.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A heavy snow, wind and rain storm prevailed here to-day. About 9 o'clock the rain, which had been falling some time, changed to snow, and from that hour until after dark to-night the air was dense with great flakes driven before a strong north wind, but weather being mild, it melted as it fell. Several times during the day heavy peals of thunder were heard. Telephone and telegraph wires throughout the city are more or less demoralized, and telegraphic communication with the south and west is entirely cut off.

BOOMER VILLAINY.

An Outrageous Scheme Said to be on Foot in Oklahoma.

WINFIELD, Kan., April 6.—A reliable man just from Oklahoma claims to have learned that the boomers, hundreds of whom are hid in the thickets and brush on the many streams in that country, have combined to plan to burn all the bridges on the Santa Fe road on the night of April 21, or sooner, so that no trains can get into Oklahoma on the 22nd. He says that the boomers swear they are going to have the claims they have staked out at whatever cost. People bound for Oklahoma are arriving here daily from all over the union, and excitement runs high. Thirty-five wagons arrived from Mead and Commanche counties to-day, and camped just west of town to await the proper time to move to Oklahoma.

Another North Pole Scheme.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Alphonse Leduce, a half-breed, who accompanied Lord Lonsdale part of the way to the Arctic regions, arrived in Chicago to-day from Manitoba. Leduce says that with funds and material he can reach the north pole. His idea is to go overland by sled. He thinks that with 300 men a line of communication or supplies could be maintained without great difficulty. Headquarters would be on the Peninsula of Boothia, twelve days by courier from the nearest telepraph town, Winnipeg. Leduce will attempt to interest a number of newspapers and get them to back him. It is possible that government aid will be asked. Leduce goes from here to New York within a day or two.

Generous Dakota.

PIERRE, Dak, April 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A meeting of the business men of Pierre was called to devise means of relief of those who were rendered destitute by the prairie fires of the 21 instant in the counties of Sully, Potter and Hyde. Committees were appointed to solicit, and in two hours' work raised $500 in money and large quantities of provisions and clothing, and the work is not half done. The committee are still at work with the most satisfactory results, and to-morrow the sufferers will be reached by wagons and rail from Pierre.

McAuliffe Challenges Kearney.

NEW YORK, April 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Jack McAuliffe, the light weight champion of America, left a deposit of $250 with R. K. Fox to-day, and challenged Jem Kearney, of England, to a ten-round boxing match, Queensberry rules, before the Pelican or before any other club that would give a purse of $2,500 or $5,000 a side for such a contest. This challenge was at once cabled to England.

A Grand Army Celebration.

DECATUR, Ill., April 6.—The twenty-third anniversary of the birth of the Grand Army of the Republic was celebrated here this evening, where post No. 1 was organized April 6, 1866. Besides the six surviving charter members, General James S. Martin and other prominent comrades present took part in the exercises.

Big Labor Demonstrations.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 6.—The various labor organizations included in the national federation of labor are making preparations for a big demonstration in this city on July 4. Similar celebrations will be held in all the leading cities of the country. The object is to take preliminary steps toward enforcing the eight-hour system.

Business Troubles.

DAYTON, O., April 6.—The Miami Valley Paper Mill company, of Miamisburg, assigned this afternoon. Liabilities, $65,000; assets, nominally $75,000.

SAVANNAH IN FLAMES.

Nearly Two Million Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 6.—At 6:55 o'clock to-night fire broke out in Hogan's dry goods store, at the corner of Broughton and Barnard streets. Soon the fire had run to almost every part of the building, and those in it had barely time to escape with their lives. The fire was communicated to the crockery store of James H. Douglas & Co., immediately east of Hogan's, and it was all ablaze in a short time. This building is one of the finest blocks in the city, and its destruction represents a loss with contents of $150,000. The fire then jumped to the magnificent four-story brick building known as the Odd Fellows' hall. It was totally destroyed. It represents a loss of $125,000. The second and third stories of the basement brick dwelling immediately west of this hall were destroyed, Loss, $8,000 to $10,000.

The fire next spread from the corner of Barnard and State streets through fifteen brick dwelling houses, completely destroying them. They represent a loss of $75,000, including contents. The air was filled with sparks, one of which lodged on the steeple of the Presbyterian church, corner of Ball and South Broad streets, four or five blocks from the starting point of the fire. The church was totally destroyed, as was also its handsome brick Sunday school building and four or five contiguous buildings.

The city has only four or five fire engines, and all were needed in the business part of the city. No attempt was made to fight the fire at the church. The loss on the church, chapel and contents is $200,000. The loss on the dwellings in the vicinity is at least $35,000.

In the meantime the fire had communicated to the cupola on the large four-story brick building, used as a store for paints, oils and builders' materials, by Andrew Hanley. The loss on the building and contents is probably $80,000. Across the street from this was the handsome new brick arsenal of the Savannah Guards, which was totally destroyed. It represents a loss of fully $85,000. Ten or fifteen wooden dwellings have also been burned, on which the loss is probably $15,000. It is impossible to tell when the fire will stop, as the sparks are starting new outbursts in spots quite remote from those now burning.

Charleston, Augusta and Macon have been asked to send engines. The total loss will doubtless reach $1,500,000; the insurance will be much less. Some loss of life may be developed to-morrow.

At midnight the fire is under control. In addition to the buildings already mentioned, the fire swept away the structures on each side of Whittaker street, between York and South Broad, and will probably add $25,000 to the losses mentioned. The fire also swept along the north side of South Broad from Whittaker east to within one block of Bull street. No loss of life has been reported yet, and no serious casualties.

Neighboring cities promptly started their fire companies, but all were turned back before reaching here. The best estimates of the total loss justify the previous statement of $1,500,000.

Other Fires.

SOMERSET, Ky., April 6.—The depot, dispatcher's office, water tank, etc., of the Cincinnati Southern road, burned shortly after midnight, last night. The fire crossed the street and destroyed a restaurant, store, billiard hall, three hotels, and a number of other buildings. The loss is from $75,000 to $100,000.

CLARKSVILLE, Miss., April 6.—A fire destroyed the principal business portion of this town this morning.

THOSE FIRE BUGS.

People Demand That They Be Given the Severest Punishment.

NEW YORK, April 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The arrest of Bernard Blum, leader of the gang of anarchists and incendiaries operating in Brooklyn, New York and Jersey City, is followed by further developments. A house in Harrison, N. J., it has been discovered, was prepared for burning in the same manner as were the stores and dwellings in Brooklyn occupied by members of the gang. William Miller, the chief man of the conspiracy, is supposed to be secreted in Jersey City, probably under some other name. The Jersey City police, however, have full records of every person of undoubted anarchistic sentiments, and it is probable his arrest will be made before long. Six young men were arrested by Inspector Byrnes' men and were arraigned in Essex market yesterday afternoon on charges of arson. They are members of a gang ruled over by Henry Cassidy, eighteen years old, who, on his own confession, is as wicked as any man could be. He, aided by others, set fire to several houses because the owners of the houses had not treated him as he thought he should have been treated. Popular indignation against all these fire bugs is great and people are demanding that the severest punishment be visited on them.

A ROCHESTER RIOT.

A Street Car Driver Shoots When Assaulted by a Crowd.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. April 6.—A large crowd of men, most of them factory hands who were taking their nooning, gathered at St. Paul and Main streets and threw mud and stones, breaking a number of car windows and hitting a driver on the head. The driver drew a revolver and fired into the road and then ran away, with a crowd of two hundred men and boys after him. The police finally dispersed the mob, arresting about twenty-five men.

Passenger Conductors Discharged.

BRADFORD, Pa., April 5.—All the passenger conductors employed by the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg road have been discharged and the freight conductors have been given their places. The conductors who were discharged are very popular in this section and have the reputation of being honest and capable men. Their discharge is the result of the train agent system adopted by that road some months ago.

Patriotic Leaguers Fined.

PARIS, April 6.—The correctional tribune to-day acquitted Senator Naquet and Deputies Paul Derouleede, Laguerre, Laisant and Turquett, leaders of the league of patriots, and three other members of that organization of the charge of belonging to a secret society, but imposed a fine of 100 francs upon each for belonging to a society not authorized by law. The crowd outside the court room received the announcement with cries of "Vive Boulanger."

Prince of Wales Stakes.

LONDON, April 6.—At the Leicestershire spring meeting to-day, the race for the Prince of Wales stakes of 12,000 sovereigns, was won by Donovan, Pioneer second and Minthe third.

The Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The weekly bank statement shows the reserve has decreased $441,000. The banks now hold $410,000 in excess of legal requirements.

Gone to a Reception.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Noble left Washington for Brooklyn this morning to attend a reception to be given this evening to the secretary of the navy.

Queen Victoria's Aunt Dead.

LONDON, April 6.—The Duchess of Cambridge, aunt of the queen, is dead. She was born in the year 1797.

BUT A LITTLE SINNER

Allard Confesses to Evading Duties to a Small Amount.

BUT HE NEVER, NEVER SMUGGLED

Some Stuff to the Amount of $10,000 Got Through.

THE MONSIEUR IS INDIGNANT

Says It Was a Blackmailing Scheme By a Discharged Employe.

HE WOULD NOT PAY TRIBUTE.

So the Wicked Man Gives Away the Whole Snap and Most Villainously Enlarges and Distorts It.

A Persecuted Firm.

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PARIS, April 6.—[New York Heral Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—In connection with the alleged customs swindles in which the well known house of Allard & Sons, who are accused of having defrauded the United States revenue systematically on goods to the extent of $250,000, a representative of the Herald was received by Mr Ferman Allard, who displayed considerable emotion over the cablegram in to-day's Herald. "I am prepared," said Mr. Allard, sr. "to give the fullest explanation of all that occurred. Our house has been too long established, and is too well known all over the world to lie under the imputation of a systematic international fraud. The present case is the maximum smoke with the minimum fire. I hear that M. Rouleme, our agent in New York, has been arrested. The custom laws of America are very draconian."

"What about your former agent, Alphonse S. Blossier, who is mentioned in the dispatch?"

"That is really the beginning and end of the whole story. Blossier was a starving interpreter, whom we picked up at a railway station in London. Finding that he was willing and apparently worthy, we brought him to Paris. The house paid him for a year to make himself familiar with the business and then he was sent to New York as a confidential agent. He went on pretty well for a time, but soon we began to hear that he had become a confirmed drunkard and that the business was suffering. I sent over my son Fernand, giving him instructions to try and put Blossier right, and if this were impossible to discharge him, but to let him down gently and pay his expenses back to Paris. There were daily scenes. Blossier used to insult Roulez, and at length he had to go, and my son came back. Then the troubles began. The following letters explains the part played by Blossier:

'Now that you have thought fit to dispense with my services, all feelings of delicacy are scattered to the winds. To avenge myself for evil done to me, and to obtain subsistence until I find something else, I have resolved to lay the following items before you, which you are free to accept or refuse. I demand the dismissal of Roulez, your agent, and Jean, your warehouseman. Let it be clearly understood that I give them time enough to return to New York after the opening of the exhibition, but before June 30, 1889, I exact $2,080, this being at the rate of $20 per week for two years, from March 19, of this year. This money must be sent by cable to the order of A. Blossier, payable at Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co.'s, on March 19. If at that date, New York time, there is nothing at the bankers (I shall give you to 3 p. m., the hour the bank closes) I shall denounce you to the authorities as a smuggler. I shall give the numbers of goods fraudulently passed and their designation. I shall reveal how goods were hidden away, and depend upon it, will let your customers know. All you have to do on receipt of this letter is to cable to me at 304 Fifth avenue, the word accept, but whether you accept or not, I shall consider myself free to act as I please on the afternoon of March 19.'

"Now let me make a clean breast," continued M. Allard. "This house never cheated customs. We always declared every thing in the ordinary way. You see Blossier puts a postscript to his letter saying, 'it is clearly understood that if you accede to these conditions you will never here of me again,' but I was resolved not to pay the scamp hush money, for what I felt in his conscience was utter misrepresentation and treated his blackmailing with distain. I confess to having sent four or five articles, objects of quite uncertain value, without paying duty. I confess it, and there is an end of it. We travel to Italy and elsewhere, and buy antiquities and objects of art. To get great profits on these after all is a sort of oriental bazaar trade. When a connoisseur would give a fair price a millionaire might pay double. All that is legitimate business for people who look at things as they are. To avoid a question of price it struck me we might pass this kind of thing through. The whole lot passed, amounting in value to under $10,000. I can understand that customs officials will not treat this case equitably.

We have cabled to a friend in New York to put the matter into our solicitor's hands. The last cable was a little discouraging, but I am hopeful that it will come out right, if only at tribunal of public opinion through the columns of the Herald.

Armes to Be Court-Martialed.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Acting upon the recommendation of the secretary of war, the president will order a court-martial for the trial of Major G. A. Armes (retired), upon charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

The Stallion Russia Sold.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 6.—At Rushville, to-day, Posey & Son sold their five-year-old stallion, Russia, by Nutwood, first dam Regina Victoria, to Colonel Goodlet and Dr. McCully, managers of the Buena Ventura stock farm, of Clarksville, Tenn., for $15,000.

Another Inauguration Victim.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—James I. Christie, assistant doorkeeper of the senate, died this morning at his residence in this city. His death adds another name to the long list of victims of inauguration weather.

Killed by a Logging Train.

MANISTEE, Mich., April 6.—Two young men employed at a lumber camp near Onakama were run over and instantly killed by a logging train last night.

Thirteen Indians Drowned.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 6.—Thirteen Indians were drowned at Victoria, B. C., last Monday by the capsizing of a small schooner.