THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

NINETEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1889. NUMBER 96.

NOT THE USUAL PROGRAMME.

No Turbulent Mob Surged Through the Parisian Streets.

NO STORMING OF THE BASTILE.

Mild-Mannered Men Cast Their Votes Without Demonstration—A Disappointed Correspondent—The Battle of the Bill Posters.

Serene Political Skies.

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PARIS Sept. 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—From early morning there has been a considerable amount of animation, more especially in the quarters of the town principally inhabited by the working classes. Everything, however, passed off in a good orderly manner. The majority of the voters recorded their votes in the morning, so that having done their duty as citizens they were free to go and amuse themselves at the exhibition, or elsewhere, as fancy prompted. The drizzling rain which fell until near noon had the effect of preventing idlers from congregating in the streets around the voting stations. The bill stickers, who had been working hard all night, were still going on with their paper war, working hard to paste over bills stuck up by their predecessors. In the one hundred and eighty eighth arondisement one energetic bill sticker was industriously occupying himself by pasting up Boulanger posters over those of Joffrin then those of Joffrin over Boulanger and so on.

Inside the voting stations there was no excitement. The scene was the same in every arondisement. Gentlemen sitting behind the ballot box examined the electoral certificates of each voter who immediately deposited in the box his ballot, which in most cases he had carefully folded in four, before entering. There was an air of mystery about the whole proceedings that seemed to indicate that the French appreciate the system of secret voting. In front, on the steps of each polling place, a score of men were discussing the ballots of the different candidates. Everybody took the papers, but most people threw them away as soon as they had entered. The interior was thus carpeted with white papers which gave it a strange appearance, somewhat resembling the gardens exhibition after a popular Sunday fete.

I called in upon Maxime Lisbonne, the candidate who, in his manifesto, proposes to deal in honest peculations and not use his parliamentary influence for any person who does not first hand him over a sum varying fron £20 to £2,000. I found the former colonel of the commune in the furthest corner of his Tavern du Bagne playing at patience. His attention seemed somewhat distracted from the game by telegrams which he was receiving every few minutes, at last he gave up cards for politics and told me he fears Boulanger's success is certain. He also showed me a telegram saying that Jules Terry was getting beaten in Vosges.

The strange tavern he presides over is worth a visit. The wall is hang with capital pictures portraying scenes of the communist convict's history.

When you enter the guardian whistles and shouts to another life convict. When you pay for what you have had a strange looking waiter in convict dress hands you a circular pass upon which is a certificate signed by Maxime Lisbonne that the convict has conducted himself well, and as you present this at an outer door a guardian informs you that are free, in Minilmontant, Montmartre and Belleville. People were strolling about as on any Sunday or holiday. Everywhere public buildings were hideously disfigured with electoral manifestoes, even the Lion on the Place de la Republique had not escaped. His body was covered with brilliant tricolor posters of Boulangist candidates while his eye was closed by the name of vaillant and his tail severed as a staff for flags.

"Where is the fight, cocher, and horsemen charging the mob and the naked sabers ruddy with Parisian gore and all that sort of thing?"

Such were the anxious queries put by the Herald correspondent this evening to the red headed Jehu who was driving him along the highways and byways. The silly Montmotre cocher shook his head blankly. He had seen no gore, no surging crowds, no riot, revolution or anything else—nothing but slippery pavements, mud and umbrellas.

"Allez vite!" was the order and keen on the scent of carnage, the carriage rattled away over the cobble stones.

It was no use. Each new street was as quiet and desolate as the one before it. In front of various voting headquarters were gathered groups of men brightened by the presence of an occasional woman, and good natured groups were smoking, laughing and chatting about the elections. Therefore there was no mad frenzy, and no oratorical ravings, nor did these excellent people show the slightest disposition to tear one another or anybody else into pieces. There was nothing of the down trodden populace thirsting for the blood of its oppressors about them.

Tear down the bastile! Not a bit of it. Much more apt would they be to adjourn to a cosy cafe and to pass the night in exchanging ready blagues.

In the whole of his wanderings through this section of the city the correspondent saw absolutely nothing in the shape of violent demonstrations, and yet it was precisely here that General Boulanger was running for office as the avowed enemy of the government and to the masses in Montmartre, General Boulanger is the hero of the hour. No better illustration could be given of the law abiding disposition of the Paris crowd. The nearest approach to a row was a little incident which occurred near the Marie. In the center of a noisy group which nearly blocked the street stood a disreputable looking individual dressed in a blue blouse. He was gesticulating wildly and with evident indifference to the persons of those who came within the radius of his swinging arms.

"Mesdames et Messieurs," he cried. General Boulanger is elected. The republic is at our mercy. Carnot, Constans and their gang are a lot of —— —— The orator commenced on a catalogue of the most uncomplimentary epithets which he emphasized by bringing his fist into close and emphatic contact with the visual organ of a black haired youth in front of him, whereupon he of the black hair informed the speaker that he was all sorts of untranslatable things. Great was the joke as the news spread.

THE FRENCH ELECTION.

Boulanger Elected in Montmartre—A Riot at Avignon.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Notwithstanding the fact that the electorate test was proceeding, the streets of Paris early to-day presented a deserted aspect. The rain cleared the boulevards and kept the people within doors. The country visitors to the exhibition left the city yesterday for their respective departments to participate in the elections, leaving the different sections of the exhibition less crowded than usual. Crowds of electors have thronged the mairies for the last two days obtaining voting papers. It is therefore considered improbable that the prediction of a large falling off in the vote will be fulfilled.

The voting began at 8 a. m. Around the electoral urns the representation of the different parties kept assidious watch. There was no excitement or bustle anywhere. Telegrams from the provinces reported equal tranquility. After 3 o'clock the polling places were thronged, still perfect order prevailed. The crowds were good-humored, and there was no apparent tendency to disturbance. The authorities had taken elaborate precautions against rioting, but there was no display of force on the streets. Soldiers were kept in readiness in barracks and the police were massed under cover at various points, with instructions to remain inactive unless compelled to interfere.

The clergy of Monmartre ordered prayers in Boulanger's favor.

There was a riot at Avignon. A crowd forced the doors of the building occupied by the Boulangist committee, burned the voting papers and set fire to the building. Then the crowd went to the Boulangist club, broke in the doors, wrecked the furniture and drove out the members.

Boulanger has been elected at Montmatre. In the First Seine district another ballot will be necessary, no candidate having received the requisite majority. In St. George's pantheon and the Faubourg St. Honore districts another ballot will be taken.

Returns from the provinces are coming in slowly. Thevenet, minister of justice, is elected in the Second district of Lyons. In the other divisions of Lyons a second ballot will be necessary.

In all the divisions of Bordeaux a second ballot will have to be taken. In the First district of Havre, Seigfried (republican) was defeated by Marchand (Boulangest).

There was a great uproar in the office of the Presse in Montmartre, when the announcement of Boulanger's victory in Montmartre was displayed on a transparency. The news was received with mingled cheers and hoots by the rival contingents and as a row seemed imminent the police and mounted guards charged upon and dispersed the crowd. Several persons were arrested.

There was a free display of placards representing Boulanger on horseback trampling upon the corpses of workmen and inscribed the "murderer of the communists." Most of the foreign diplomatic representatives made it a point to be in Paris during the elections. Notable exceptions were the ambassadors of Germany and Italy.

The boulevards were thronged until midnight. There was much crying of "down with Ferry."

THE WIZARD IN ENGLAND.

Edison Talks of His European Visit—His Deafness.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Edison is passing his few days in England at the beautiful country residence of Sir John Pender, at Foot's Crag, near the village of Cutlip. A reporter who was granted a few minutes' interview with him yesterday found him rather seriously indisposed. He caught a thorough chill, which has so aggravated the chronic but slight deafness from which he suffers as to render conversation with him a matter of considerable difficulty. He was, however, as cheerful as ever, and looks forward to the resumption of hard work which will immediately follow his return to America as most men look forward to a holiday.

"I had a very good time on the continent," he said, "both in Paris and Berlin. I was received with the greatest cordiality, and I shall remember this visit to Europe as one of the pleasantest of my life. It is delightfully quiet here, and I want quiet. I have had a long walk through the woods to-day, and it has done me an immense amount of good."

"Your visit has not been purely one of pleasure, Mr. Edison?"

"No, I have gone about a good deal and seen many things which have interested me. Science is moving fast in Europe."

"When are we going to hear from you?"

"Hear from me," repeated Edison. "How?"

"When is your next invention coming out?"

"I have two or three little things on stock which will be completed, I hope, in a month or two."

"Would you mind giving me a hint as to their nature?"

"Well," said Edison with a sly twinkle in his eyes, "they will not be altogether unconnected with electricity. Further than that I can't say anything at present."

"Do you remain with us longer?"

"Only till Thursday, then I go back to Paris; not on business but because my wife and I have one or two friends there to whom we wish to say good bye. We shall leave Havre for America on Saturday and go direct home without touching England again this time, and now I must ask you to excuse me."

WANTS DAMAGES.

An Elixir Patient Coming Back at His Doctor.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The first action filed in the United States on account of damages arising from use of the "elixir of life" was filed in the court of common pleas late yesterday.

Plaintiff is Cornelius Steele, the carpenter, builder and contractor. Dr. George K. Taylor is the defendant. Steele asks for damages in the sum of $5,000 for mental and physical suffering superinduced by the treatment he underwent, and $500 for loss of employment and expenses incurred for medical and surgical services. Steele was partially paralyzed. He claims that the doctor called him into his office and injected the elixir into his left leg without his knowledge of what the substance was. Steele's leg was finally cut open to complete the healing of the abcesses caused by the elixer.

All in But One.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The mammoth trust has absorbed the glass factories of northern Illinois, both at Streator and Ottawa. The Streator window glass works were sold to an eastern syndicate yesterday. The price paid was $100,000. The new "trust" is known as the United Glass company. The fifty-five window glass factories of the country are to be united. The trust controls all the factories in New York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The combine is capitalized at $3,000,000, and has already purchased the works at Rock Island and Ottawa, leaving the factory at Belleville the only one in the state not yet in their control. The local management of the Streator factory will not be changed. The stockholders accept stock in the company for their interest in the Streator Glass company. The works of the Ottawa Window Glass company and the Rock Island Window Glass company have also been purchased by the United Glass company. The main office will be in New York city, a local manager and office man only being retained at the works. This movement points to an early opening of the factories. The plant at Ottawa is worth $400,000.

Non-Partisans Demanded.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The popular demand for non-partisan nominations for judicial officers for Cook county is likely to bear fruit. A full meeting of the Chicago Bar association has been called for next Saturday to elect a new committee on political action, and to take into consideration the judicial nominations. The object of this move is to head off weak nominations by either of the political parties and to secure the nomination of such jurists only whose known integrity will place them above suspicion of party bias in political action.

CLOSE OF THE ENCAMPMENT

The Bluecoats Gladly Deserting Camp George Crook.

THEY ALL LEARNED SOMETHING.

A Few Mild Criticisms—Some Useless Drills and Military Absurdities—Newspaper Correspondents Were Down on Their Luck.

Striking Camp.

CAMP GEORGE CROOK, (via Fort Robinson) Neb., Sept. 22.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The first summer encampment of the department of the Platte is over. The troops which composed it, gathered from three states and territories, are rapidly and gladly moving homewards, and by the time this letter is put into type Camp George Crook will be a thing of the past. The plain, for a month white with tents, will again be a grazing ground for cavalry horses; the valley of Soldier Creek, which has echoed with trumpet calls and the hoarse orders of drilling battalions, brigades and divisions, will lapse into its accustomed quietude, and the old buttes, which for long centuries have calmly looked down on the slopes of the ever flowing river, will once more stolidly survey a peaceful stretch of country where for weeks gone by clouds of dust have rolled from beneath the feet of half a thousand horses and the dry turfs been tramped by the tread of four times that number of men.

All of the commands with one exception have left for their former station, glad to relinquish the tent and the drill ground for the comfortable quarters and grassy parade. The Seventh infantry alone will return home to pack up for a transfer. The historic old garrison of Fort Laramie, for more than forty years an outpost of civilization, is to be abandoned and Colonel Merriam and his command will exchange the sage brush of Wyoming for the bracing air and the more congenial surroundings of Fort Logan, near Denver.

The last two weeks of the encampment were fully occupied in grand strategy in the field and a concluding series of division drills. Of the grand strategy in the field there is little to be said. Both officers and men are reticent over the trip to the Hat creek divide and Sowbelly canyon. A mistake was made in the start and the retreating force under General Kautz, which was down on the programme for easy capture, upset the plans by refusing to be taken into camp as anticipated. But all reached home safely after a five days' campaign in rocky canyons, where a couple of modern rapid firing guns would have knocked the command into smithereens while the old-fashioned guns of the artillery were unlimbering to go into action. The soldiers learned something of campaigning, the staff officers something of riding and the dismounted officers something of profanity. So, altogether, something was learned and that was the object of the manœuvres.

Now, that the camp is over, it may be well to hurriedly glance at its objects, at how well those objects have been attained and to note in what respects results have fallen short of anticipations. As said before, the camp was admirably located, excellently and thoughtfully planned for health and convenience and well administered from a purely military standpoint. General Brooke acted as if he meant business and not play. He was general commanding in fact as well as in name. No officer stuck more rigidly to the hot and dusty valley than he did, none was up earlier or later than the department commander or busied himself more earnestly about details. He was sincerely anxious to make the first large summer's encampment of the United States army a success, and much of the success attained must be credited to his endeavors. There was a daily increasing proficiency in drill by battalions and brigades not to be secured, of course, except where brigades and battalions could be brought together. There was unquestionably much new information acquired by recruits who had never been in the field before and knew nothing of the minutiae of pitching and striking camp, of loading and unloading wagons, of acting as skirmishers and flankers on march and of the details of camp life as day by day they developed.

Unfortunately the instructions ceased at this point.

The practical experience gained by officers for whose benefit more than that of the men the camp was instituted, was largely nil.

Why?

Because of 176 officers supposed to be attached to fifty-eight troops and companies, only seventy-six were present for duty with their companies. In the entire command, nineteen caotains, fifty-one first lieutenants and twenty-nine second lieutenants were either absent on leave, on detached service or serving on staff in the camp. Of these twenty-four were on staff duty in the camp itself and seventy-six were absent outside the camp or department limits. Two captains of the Eighth infantry, four of the Seventh, two of the Second, four of the Seventeenth, one of the Sixteenth and five of the Twenty-first infantry failed to put in an appearance. Six first lieutenants of the Ninth cavalry, seven of the Eighth infantry two of the Seventh, three of the Second, six of the Seventeenth, two of the Sixteenth and five of the Twenty-first were wanted elsewhere, and an equal proportion of second lieutenants found other occupation. There were a number of companies, five in all, which had no officer of their company present for duty. Forty-eight company officers were absent on detatched service, fifteen on sick leave and thirteen absent on leave.

It was a current comment in the camp and in the army papers that there was too much staff, offering soft berths for youngsters who above all needed the instruction and hard work of field duty. While old gray-headed captains who had fought through the battles of the war and the Indian campaigns subsequent, did company duty, twenty young company officers were comfortably enjoying life on horseback or in the tent at the time when their seniors were marching on foot, attending roll calls or drilling in the broiling sun.

For many of the details outside of camp there was excuse. Each regiment had its detail of recruiting officers, of officers at Leavenworth, of officers selected for work as college instructors. In addition, officers were necessarily left at the posts temporarily deserted, some not so necessarily. The pardonable absenteeism was large enough to have caused a rigid drawing of the lines in other cases, and should have induced a paring down of the various staffs, at the expense of display and easy berths and to the credit of hard work and instruction where both were most needed.

There was much quiet criticism among all grades of officers over the excessive amount of needless drills ordered under an August sun. A large portion of the movements executed will shortly be swiped from tactics. The movements in masses have almost disappeared from modern tactics, shot to pieces by the long range rifle and improved artillery. Whether officers or men become thoroughly conversant or not with evolutions which would be useless in case of actual warfare, is really of no importance while a tactical board is sitting at the national capital to revise the military ideas of Frederick the Great into some approach to conformity with changed conditions. It was a pitiful commentary on the subserviency of our army staff organization to exploded traditions to see officers and men sweltering in the sun as they painfully performed with great precision movements which would have meant the annihilation of the command in the face of an army corps of the meanest European power.

There was no opportunity for laziness at Camp Crook. It may be seriously questioned whether there was leisure enough in some quarters. At the outset the calls followed each other in such rapid succession that the cavalry had no time between afternoon drills to care for their horses and the horses no time to finish their feed. This was of course rectified as soon as brought to the attention of the commanding officer, but it was a curious mistake to have occurred at all. An hour was also taken off from the hot afternoon drills after the absolute necessity of such a change made itself manifest.

Everything possible was done by General Brooke to keep up the semblance of war days around the camp, sometimes with very amusing results. But there was nothing amusing in the entire affair to the general. The minutest detail had to him an almost sacramental value, an estimate which was often considerably higher than that placed upon it by others. Such differences of judgment may have given occasion for criticisms, charging lack of consideration and uncalled for rigidness in rules and regulations, but criticism is inevitable wherever there is difference in rank and pay. A more pertinent comment was that made on the very transparent veil of secrecy thrown around the orders to come. To a civilian mind, at least, it seemed absurd to witness the stately reserve concerning some little movement about to take place, and which had been discussed in all its details by company commanders, privates and cooks for days previously. The excitement by anticipation was consequently not even intense enough to be dignified as "a tempest in a tea pot."

But it is easy to pick flaws. It is much harder to map out and plan and administer. The encampment was an excellent starter of what will finally develop into annual division camps and perhaps later into encampments of the entire army. In future gatherings of the kind it would be advisable if some little consideration should be shown to representatives of the press. At Camp Crook two correspondents detailed from papers five hundred miles distant, were handicapped at all points in their attempts to gather information of interest to the public and not lacking in either interest or advantage to the army. While encyclopædia peddlers and commercial travelers from New York and Chicago were hospitably entertained and furnished tents and accommodations, the newspaper men referred to were placed deep in the "military soup" by being forced to make a trip on foot of three miles every time they desired to visit the encampment or to secure material for a notice of drills or manœuvres. Their stay was naturally a short one. It was a mistake, if for no other reason than that thorough public information of the workings and necessities of summer encampments must precede a voting of public funds by congress for their development and maintenance.

W. E. ANNIN.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

Financial Transactions of the Country For the Past Week.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following table, compiled from dispatches from the clearing houses in the cities named below, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended September 21, 1889, with rates of percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the amounts for the corresponding week of 1888:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$262,991,757		13.1
Boston	82,132,268		3.6
Philadelphia	74,471,443	18.2	
Chicago	69,027,000	7.6	
St. Louis	19,783,230		0.1
San Francisco	15,690,201		2.7
Baltimore	13,315,723	6.8	
Pittsburg	12,243,181	11.1	
Cincinnati	10,962,650	10.4	
*Montreal	9,988,951		
Kansas City	8,158,742	0.2	
New Orleans	6,685,315	13.1	
Louisville	6,251,079	7.3	
Minneapolis	4,879,107	9.0	
Providence	4,797,300	14.9	
Detroit	4,678,415	18.7	
Denver	4,345,072	48.4	
Milwaukee	4,230,040	3.6	
Cleveland	4,103,500	21.4	
St. Paul	3,925,336	9.5	
Omaha	3,741,898	14.3	
Galveston	2,474,225	55.7	
Columbus	2,406,700	1.8	
Indianapolis	2,048,653	17.1	
Dallas	1,842,521	81.0	
Richmond	1,825,382	3.7	
Hartford	1,724,262		8.7
*Portland, Ore	1,525,017		
Peoria	1,368,502		7.0
Duluth	1,310,769		45.8
Memphis	1,306,139		32.6
Worcester	1,238,205	17.9	
New Haven	1,233,524	4.6	
Springfield	1,224,843		3.7
Portland, Me	1,222,498		29.3
Fort Worth	1,125,000		12.0
*Halifax	1,147,208		
St. Joseph	1,141,627		22.3
Grand Rapids	785,890	43.5	
Syracuse	756,169		20.6
Wichita	692,783		30.9
Norfolk	652,817		11.1
Lowell	649,278		8.1
*Birmingham	628,092		
*Seattle	628,036		
Los Angeles	578,100	24.7	
Des Moines	565,942		15.2
*Tacoma	548,148		
*Sioux City	456,544		
*Buffalo	8,126,303		
Topeka	333,109		6.0
Total	1,044,689,783		6.7
Outside New York	381,698,026	6.8	

*Not included in totals; no clearing house at this time last year.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

Tale of Woe of a Beautiful Young Leavenworth Bride.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 22.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Society circles in this city are stirred from center to circumference over the skeleton in the closet of one of our most prominent society couples.

Less than a year ago Mr. Ed S. Phelps, the junior partner of the commission firm of Phelps Bros., was wedded with all the eclat with which a wedding among the "400" is attended, to Bessie Nathan, a charming and beautiful girl of Topeka. Since then the couple have lived in this city.

For some time it has been whispered behind fans and over teacups and crazy quilts that the highest domestic felicity had not attended this union. So it was not with much surprise that the announcement that divorce proceedings had been instituted was received.

Mrs. Phelps is the plaintiff. In her petition she alleges that her husband has made life an unbearable burden for her; that he has been guilty of extreme unkindness; has failed to provide for her, although amply able so to do; has compelled her to live during his protracted absences, etc., in the house of his mother, where she has been subjected to insults and indignities; that her purity and womanhood will not allow her to live longer with him.

Mrs. Phelps is a beautiful girl of nineteen, and alone in the world. She has left her husband and is living with friends. The affair has profoundly stirred social circles here, from the high position occupied by the defendant and his family. The petition is a pathetic recital of heartlessness which has shadowed the life of a trusting and affectionate girl.

A Terrible Shock.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—One week ago W. A. Dennison, a brakeman, was killed in the Grand Trunk yards here, and since then his wife has been in a sort of trance. Her body is rigid and she seems unconscious. She took no nourishment for six days, but yesterday a little beef tea was forced between her lips. Violent spasms occasionally shake her frame.

Burst a Blood Vessel.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—Judge Edward Lewis, late presiding justice of the St. Louis court of appeals, died suddenly last night from the bursting of a blood vessel in his head.

AMERICA'S GRETNA GREEN.

The District of Columbia Becoming a National Marrying Mart.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR AND COSTS.

The Price of the Process Reduced to the Minimum and no Questions Asked—Omaha Capitalists Investing in Maryland.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.

There have been so many runaway marriages in Washington during the past year that the city is becoming a veritable Gretna Green.

Children failing to receive a marriage license or to get a minister to perform a marriage ceremony have only to fly to Washington and their hearts are quickly made to beat as one. Attention was to-day called to the loose condition of affairs in this respect by the elopement and marriage of Claiborn A. Wilson and Miss Maude Glasscott, of this city. He is twenty, she seventeen. He is a nephew of President Arthur's United States marshal of this district; she was a belle in the youngest channels of upper society. On both sides of the match there is a protest, but it is too late. In the multiplicity of complications which have brought forth hundreds of sensational marriages in the District of Columbia during the past three years, making this a resort far-famed for all who have obstacles in the way of marriage, no one has ever been made to suffer. It is not a crime in the eyes of society and the law aids and abets amusements of this character. From Maryland, Virginia and all directions they come every day, till the list of marriage licenses issued by the clerk of the district court runs as high as that of a whole large state. Congress will not, however, be invoked to stop this traffic for the people here seem to enjoy it, on the contrary it will be encouraged. No troublesome questions are asked when a man applies for a license in Washington to wed the girl of his choice. All that is necessary to secure a wife is to get the girl to say "yes," and to raise $1 in cash for the license and secure a minister to tie the knot. It does not matter whether you are white or black or copper colored, or whether your sweetheart is one color and you are another. It makes no difference whether you are twenty-one or seventeen, whether your girl is fifteen or forty or whether your parents are willing or unwilling, $1 will secure the order of the court upon a minister of the gospel to solemnize the rites of marriage and no questions will be asked. So much encouragement is just now afforded young people to elope to Washington that fathers and mothers in the surrounding country are not a little worried.

TWO INTERESTING SUBJECTS.

Two subjects have been the source of much inquiry among the officials at the treasury department during the past week. The interest is general throughout the country and with the approach of December it will become greater. They are as to what congress will do on the coinage of silver and for a new basis of national bank circulation.

The impression prevails that the president will make important recommendations on these subjects. A treasury official says the coinage of silver will remain as at present, but that in all probability a recommendation for a 2 per cent bond, especially for national bank circulation security, will be recommended. He contends that the most experienced men in the department favor and see the necessity of it and he believes that the president and secretary of the treasury will urge it. This official suggests that those interested should address their senators and representatives in congress and say what they wish done and say it now.

IF HE WERE NOT AN INDIANA MAN.

To-day's Post says that President Harrison would be willing, knowing the man as he does and upon the recommendations given, to appoint General Fred Knefler, of Indianapolis, commissioner of pensions—if he were not an Indiana man. It adds that Merrill, of Massachusetts, had talked himself to death, so far as the commissionership is concerned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Congressman Samuel J. Randall with his family is now, and has been nearly all summer, at Walingford, Pa. Mr. Randall is suffering again from his old enemy the gout. He will, however, be on hand at the convening of the house.

Quite a number of prominent republicans and democrats will go to Abingdon, Va., tomorrow to witness the formal opening of the campaign waging in that state. General Mahone is expected to lay down the issues defining his position on the state debt and throw the gauntlet at his democratic adversaries. The republican candidate for attorney general is a cousin of Stonewall Jackson. He will talk with General Mahone.

Secretary Tracy will ask congress to give $100 each instead of $60, as provided by law, to the enlisted man of the navy who were wrecked on the Nipsic, Vandalia and Trenton at Samoa last March.

Chief Justice Fuller of the United States supreme court, whose district is Virginia and the Carolinas, wants to trade districts with Justice Harlan, whose district embraces Illinois.

It has been discovered that some of the handsomest costumes worn in Washington society are made by the sisters of charity in charge of St. Rose's industrial school in the northwestern part of the city.

A plague is visiting the national capital in the form of caterpillars. They are denuding and killing trees and making the sidewalks slippery by falling from overhanging branches. They even invade houses and crawl over the seats in the street cars till especial attention is required to keep them out of the way.

It is expected that Miss Wannamaker, daughter of the postmaster general, will be the reigning belle of society here as soon as she returns from her visit to Mrs. Harrison at Deer Park. Her good sense and winning manners are her charms.

With fair weather for two weeks the contractors announce that they will complete Pennsylvania avenue, which is being recovered with asphalt, and have it in prime order for the Knights Templar conclave.

There is a good deal of amusement here over the report telegraphed from Chicago that Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt would be a candidate for United States senator from Dakota. United States senators are required to be residents of the states which they represent, and as Mr. Roosevelt is now holding an office as a citizen of New York, it is not very likely that he will appear before the public as a citizen of Dakota.

To-day's Post says: Nathan Shelton, of Omaha, has just bought a farm in Anne, Arunder county, Md., and a number of other capitalists from Omaha and elsewhere out west are negotiating for property in the same vicinity. The old rule seems to be reversed. Is the west coming east to grow up with the country?

ARMY NEWS.

Lieutenant Stanley C. Carbaugh, of the Fifth artillery, and Mrs. Carbaugh, will spend the winter in Washington with Mrs. Carbaugh's mother, Mrs. Isaac Henderson. They will arrive on the 1st of October.

First Lieutenant William C. McFarland, Sixteenth infantry, on duty at Fort Duchesne, Utah, arrived in the city on Thursday. He has been granted four months' leave.

Lieutenant Edward V. Stockham, assigned to the Seventeenth infantry from the graduating class of 1889, has sent his resignation to the secretary of war. The important business interests of his father demand attention, and as the prospects in that direction give brighter promise financially than a military career, Lieutenant Stockham has decided to embark in mercantile pursuits.

PERRY S. HEATH.

A STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

O'Grady Said to Be Guiltless of the Crime of Murder.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The startling announcement that Timothy O'Grady, who is serving a seventeen-year sentence at Joliet for the murder of Policeman O'Brien, is innocent and that the crime was committed by another man named Dyer Scanlan is not believed by the state's attorney, notwithstanding Scanlan's confession and affidavit to the contrary. The case is exciting great attention all over the state and already the governor has been called upon to exercise the pardoning power in behalf of the prisoner. The prosecution in this case was conducted by Assistant State's Attorneys Baker and Jampolis, and they stoutly maintain the correctness of their position.

"O'Grady was identified by O'Brien's dying statement and the testimony of Policeman Dillon, who was with him," said Mr. Baker to-day, "and when the supreme court on a writ of error reviewed the evidence of the case from a complete transcript prepared by us the result was that the identification of O'Grady was largely complete. If O'Grady was pardoned out and Scanlan brought to trial in spite of his confession, it would be impossible to convict him, on account of that identification of O'Grady standing in the way, and the result would be that the crime would go unpunished. I don't know what led Scanlan to make that alleged confession, but I do know there isn't a word of truth in it."

"It was rumored at the time of the trial," said Mr. Jampolis, "that Scanlan was the man who did the shooting and we investigated the rumor thoroughly, with the result that we were convinced that there was no foundation for it. O'Grady tried to prove an alibi, but it was knocked out, and there is no more in Scanlan's confession than there was in O'Grady's alibi."

PADDY RYAN'S UNKNOWN.

Other Items From Beyond the Rockies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The event of the week in sporting circles was the license of $5,000 for slugging clubs. This order of the board of supervisors will close up dozens of small sporting clubs here and cause a large decrease in the number of prize fights. Great things are expected of the fight next week between young Mitchell and Johnny Regan. The famous Paddy Ryan has discovered a promising unknown who appears shortly in the local ring. Betting on the coming Murphy-Warren fight gives odds in favor of Warren.

Lucky Baldwin has been sued for $10,000. A local actor sang "Slide, Vally, Slide" in a bar room of the Baldwin hotel and Baldwin ejected him, doing him bodily harm. By the way, once pretty Verona Baldwin is reported to be dying in the Napa insane asylum.

California raisins have become an important figure of trade with the Australian colonies. Every steamer carries large consignments of California raisins. California onions also have a big demand in Australia.

The tenth week in the famous Blythe case concluded to-night. This time has been consumed by attorneys. Florence Blythe is an English girl, claiming to be the daughter of Thomas H. Blythe, and there are half a hundred other claimants. Several months will be consumed in taking testimony. Thus far everything points to Florence winning the case and securing $4,000,000. She certainly has a strong case. The best legal talent in the state concede her a winner.

Forest fires have been raging in various parts of California during the week. Fires are still burning fiercely in the mountains, and much property is destroyed. The loss in San Mateo county alone reaches $1,000,000. The people in Nevada county have been fighting all the week to save their homes from destruction. Heavy losses are reported in the Simi river district. It is some weeks yet before the rainy season, consequently the fires may still do great damage.

The state fair at Sacramento closed Saturday night, after the most successful exhibition on record. A prominent feature this year was the ladies' equestrian tournament, which brought out the wealth and beauty of the state.

John Dillon and party arrive here from Australia October 20, and will remain two weeks, and be given a grand reception by the Irish nationalists.

PIERRE A PROBABLE WINNER.

Indications That She Will Lead in the Capital Race.

PIERRE, S. D., Sept. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A dispatch from Bridgewater this evening announced that Pierre has captured another investment concern named the Farmers' Capital Investment company. This institution was organized about the same time as the Woonsocket company, having the same object in view, but the stock was disposed of principally to members of the Farmers' alliance in McCook and adjacent counties. The action of the stockholders in coming to Pierre was based on the apparent lead of Pierre in the capital race, and from what is known no other candidate was given consideration in choosing the place, as it was considered practically settled that Pierre would win. The company has secured an interest in a large amount of city property and will boom Pierre all it can. The affairs of the company were shown up, from which it is learned that 4,000 stockholders are interested and will cast a solid vote for Pierre, as their vote to invest in this city was unanimous. A careful canvass of every county has just been submitted to the Pierre board of trade by friends working in every section of South Dakota, which shows that Pierre can count on over thirty thousand votes for the capital. Twenty-two thousand are considered enough to locate.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

A Pennsylvania Man Kills His Wife and Mother-in-Law.

BELLFONTE, Pa., Sept. 22.—At Phillipsburg to-day, Seely Hopkins, aged twenty-five, shot and killed both his wife and mother-in-law and then made an unsuccessful attempt to kill himself.

Hopkins has engaged in numerous quarrels with his wife during the past two or three months. Two weeks ago he left home, returning yesterday. They had another quarrel this morning, when Hopkins shot his wife dead. He then rushed to the third story, where his mother-in-law was, and shot her too, killing her instantly. Hopkins then went to a neighboring livery stable, where he attempted to kill himself, firing two shots into his head, doing little damage. When taken into custody a letter was found in his pocket accusing his wife of infidelity.

The Wild Man of Adrian.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It is reported that a wild man is parading himself in the woods sixteen miles north of Adrian, Mich., in a perfectly nude condition, scaring the natives half out of their wits. Squads of farmers have been chasing him up and down the timber, but no man has yet been within shooting distance. He can run like a deer. It is thought he stops in the trunks of hollow trees and feeds on what nuts he can gather and on the young lambs and chickens stolen from farmers. Places have been found where he has dug holes in the ground and buried some of his plunder. He is considered harmless by the men, but the women and children are kept in mortal terror.

Cold weather will probably drive him to shelter.

The Weather Forecast.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Light rains, winds shifting to westerly, cooler in eastern Iowa, higher temperature.

For Dakota—Rains, winds shifting to westerly, lower temperature.

FROM THE HAWKEYE STATE.

The Republicans Preparing to Open the Campaign.

EXASPERATING TRAIN SERVICE.

Attempted Murder and Suicide at Carson—The Greenback Candidate on the Stump—Other Items.

Opening the Campaign.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 22.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The chairman of the republican state central committee has opened headquarters in this city, and is now actively organizing the campaign. It has been decided to have speeches by Senator Allison, Senator Wilson, Congressman Henderson, Congressman Cear and Governor Larrabee at large gatherings within the next few days, and formally open the speaking campaign in this way. Then the smaller guns will open up all along the line.

J. J. Bradshaw Suicides.

CARSON, Ia., Sept. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At 6 o'clock this evening, as James Tyler was passing the house of J. J. Bradshaw, he was shot at by Bradshaw. The shot did no damage and Bradshaw immediately placed the revolver to his own forehead and fired, killing himself instantly. He leaves a wife and a large family of small children and in poor circumstances. He accused Tyler of undue intimacy with his wife, and has threatened to shoot both his wife and Tyler.

The Railroad Commissioners Busy.

DES MOINES, Ia, Sept. 22.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The railroad commissioners are about the busiest officials around the state house these days. Their powers are so broad that they have all manner of complaints relating to railroad matters referred to them. They were at Mount Ayr a part of last week, where they heard complaints against the poor train service on that branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. A number of traveling men testified that the train service was so irregular that they had virtually been compelled to give up the towns along the branch. They complained especially of the long waits at stations, where trains seemed to stay long after the ordinary traffic had had been disposed of. They said that in some instances the trainmen would have a game of ball while waiting. Another traveling man claims he got off the regular passenger train at Bethany Junction, transacted all his business at that station, then walked to Lamoni, three miles up the track, visited all his customers there and sold some bills of goods, invoiced a stock of implements and got back to the Lamoni station in time to catch the passenger train which he had left at Bethany Junction three miles away.

The commissioners have been notified that the Chicago & Northwestern road has appealed from its decision in what is known as the Maurice crossing case. The Sioux City & Northern road wants to cross the Northwestern at that point, but to enable that road to do so, according to the plan proposed by the commissioners, would cost the Northwestern $10,000. That road thinks that is praying pretty high for a change that is made solely to accommodate another road, so it has asked for an injunction to prevent the Sioux City & Northern road from attempting to build the crossing.

Iowa's Labor Bureau.

DES MOINES, Sept. 22.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Iowa bureau of labor and statistics has been organized and in operation for