Ames, the officer of the day, drew a company up in line at the entrance to the parade ground and kept them at present arms until the visitors were within the area.

Then the cannon boomed again and the national salute was fired in honor of Omaha's honored guests.

In front of the officer's row another company of soldiers stood with present arms. The band, in the center of the parade grounds, played a lively air, and the guests were driven to the place on the grounds assigned them.

The scene was an enlivening one. There were crowds and crowds. The drive waves were thronged with vehicles, greatly impeding the progress of the visitors while the utmost diligence of the soldiery was required to keep the spectators from taking possession of the parade ground. The attendance was estimated at 12,000 people, all of them thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the occasion.

When the delegates had been seated, the bugle sounded the call and the dress parade was begun. Colonel Frank Wheaton was commanding officer, Captain Aimes officer of the day and Lieutenant Kinzie, regimental adjutant. Ten companies participated in the parade, which was conducted in a manner that elicited the warmest commendation from the visitors. At its conclusion, the delegates, headed by General Wheaton and Jose M. Caumano, ex-president of Equador, inspected the battalion. The soldiers appeared in full uniform and presented a magnificent appearance.

It was amusing to witness the surprise depicted upon the countenances of the thousands of spectators when the delegates were seen. Everybody wanted to see them. Even the soldiers, standing at present arms at the roadside, could not resist the temptation to break the "Fifteen paces to the front" rule governing their eyes for the sake of a glance at the distinguished visitors.

There seemed to be an impression among some people in the crowd that the delegates would turn out to be a swarthy lot of gentlemen a shade lighter than octoroons. The less enlightened expected to see the delegates wearing wide sombreros and trousers with beaded ornaments. It was a great disappointment for these expectant ones to be compelled to alight upon the red badges as the only certain method of distinguishing the delegates from the members of the reception committee.

After the parade the party returned to the city, going south on Thirtieth to Spaulding, east to Twenty-fourth, south to Cumings, east to Twenty-second, south to Dodge, west to Twenty-sixth, south to Leavenworth, east to Sixteenth, north to Farnam and then to the Paxton hotel, where the party arrived at 3:45 o'clock, dusty, hungry and weary, but fully satisfied with the trip and the entertainment afforded.

NEBRASKA'S CORNUCOPIA.

It Evokes the Heartiest Appreciation From Omaha's Guests.

The dinner at the Paxton was a very elaborate affair and was evidently greatly enjoyed by all who participated in it. In addition to the city's guests several leading local gentlemen occupied seats at the table. Among the latter were Governor John M. Thayer, Mayor Broatch, Councilman Wheeler, Thomas Kilpatrick, John A. McShane, W. E. Annin, Max Meyer and others.

The menu card was an elegant affair. It was printed on embossed card board bound together with colored ribbons representing the hues in the various banners of the Southern and Central American nations. The first page contained a map of Central and South America with the names of each delegation opposite the country by which they were delegated.

The menu itself was one of the most elaborate affairs of the kind ever gotten up in the city and was as follows:

MENU.

New York Counts, Raw
Shredded Cabbage.
Terrapin Soup. Consomme Royal.
Celery. Olives. Sliced Tomatoes.
Mixed Pickles.
Broiled Bluefish, Maitre d'Hotel.
Potatoes Souffle.
Boiled Ham and Spinach.
Baked Chicken Pie, Home Style.
Salmi of Teal Duck, a la Chasure.
Pineapple Fritters, au Jus.
Roast Beef.
Young Turkey, Stuffed, Cranberry Sauce.
Loin of Mutton, Natural Gravy.
Imperial Punch.
Roast Prairie Chicken, Current Jelly.
Saddle of Venison, Claret Wine Sauce.
Fresh Lobster Salad, with Mayonaise.
Mashed and Steamed Potatoes.
Baked Sweet Potatoes.
Fried Oyster Plant. Asparagus.
Green Peas.
English Plum Pudding, Hard and Rum Sauce
Apricot Pie. Cocoanut Custard Pie.
Champagne Jelly.
Assorted Cake. Vanilla Ice Cream.
Malaga Grapes. Oranges.
Bananas. Apples.
American and Edam Cheese.
Assorted Nuts.
Snowflake Crackers and Thin Water Wafers
Coffee. Tea Chocolate.

The dining room was the center of attraction for the hundreds who thronged the rotunda. The latter elbowed each other very sharply in order to obtain good positions before the windows where they could catch a glimpse of the dining visitors.

The meal was greatly enjoyed by all, and the menu cards were carefully preserved, the visitors especially being delighted with them.

To add to the enjoyment of the occasion, Len Salisbury's orchestra, hidden behind a trellis of vines on the balcony, discoursed some excellent music, the majority of the selections being Spanish airs, which were especially pleasing to the guests. In addition, several popular American airs were also rendered.

One delegate from the land of the tropics remarked, in very good English, as he left the dining room, that "the people of Omaha are not at all lacking in methods to make a visitor's stay pleasant," to which his companion, between the puffs of his cigarette, enthusiastically replied, "Si, Senor."

But the crowning triumph in the line of souvenirs, and one which will cause Omaha to be remembered by the visitors as long as they shall live, was the presentation, by the committee, in behalf of the citizens, of a lot of elegantly polished and mounted horns filled with miniature sacks, of the products of the state of Nebraska. These tiny bags were of silk, tied with many-colored ribbons, and contained plump grains of wheat from the prolific fields of the state; golden kernels of corn from the millions of acres which now stand in golden ripeness from one end of Nebraska to the other; mammoth samples of barley, oats and rye—in fact a sample of each of the staple cereals of the broad prairies of this garden spot of America.

In addition, there were little pieces of refined gold and silver and sulphate of copper from the smelting works, and a host of other things, all the product of the city and state.

Each horn was arranged so as to hang over the shoulder after the manner of a hunter's powder-horn, especial care being taken to decorate them with the colors of the country to which the delegate receiving them belonged.

To say that the recipients were more than pleased with the beautiful gifts, is expressing their feelings in a very mild form, indeed. In truth, they universally admitted that it was the most appropriate, expressive and symbolic souvenir they had yet received.

At the conclusion of the festivities at the hotel, the party took cars on the Omaha and Council Bluffs motor for the Bluffs.

SPEEDING TO THE BLUFFS.

The Exhilerating Ride on the Great Electric Motor Line.

The delegates were met at the Paxton by a committee of reception from the Bluffs, consisting of Mayor Rohrer, J. L. Stewart, T. J. Evans, J. W. Peregoy and John T. Stewart, president of the Omaha and Council Bluffs motor line, who escorted them to two motor trains of five cars which awaited them on the Fourteenth street side of the hotel.

The first train consisted of three cars with L. C. Mercer as conductor and R. Fowler as motorman. A Sprague motor was used to draw the train to the Bluffs, but returning the Thompson-Houston motor in the rear was used. The change was necessitated because the first train was last in returning from the Bluffs owing to the absence of turntables.

The second train consisted of two cars with Mr. Purcell as conductor, and Mr. Gregg motorman.

The Pan-American delegates became very interested in the workings of the electric railway. They had enjoyed two brief rides before on electric systems, one in Cincinnati, the other in Boston. But the ride of ten miles to Council Bluffs was the longest they had yet taken. It occasioned them considerable surprise to learn that they were then riding on the longest electric railway in the world.

The river, the two bridges and the various industries on the bottoms, spread out like a panorama, were not lost to the quick eyes of the delegates, and many were the questions asked concerning them.

The bottoms with their hundreds of pretty new cottages excited comment, and some of the delegates opened their eyes in astonishment at learning that less than two years ago there were scarce a dozen habitations on the flat.

Alberto Falcon, delegate from Peru, and one of the most intelligent of the party, expressed himself as delighted with Omaha. Said he: "You western people are much more progressive than those in the eastern states. You have brought electric appliances to a higher degree of perfection than have the eastern people and you are more inclined to improve and advance than are the people near the Atlantic slope of your country. You are ahead of us in the use of electricity. We have electricity for street lighting and domestic purposes in Peru, but we had not yet dreamed of electricity as a means of locomotion.

"The official language of all the South American countries excepting Brazil," he continued, "is Spanish. The Spaniards and their descendants comprise the aristocracy. A few descendants of the race of the Incas, the kings of the old aborigines, yet survive, and all have had degrees of nobility conferred upon them. They are all proud of their blood. We have wild savages in the interior of our country, as you have.

"Your smelting works were very interesting to me. I understand they are the largest individual works in the world.

"Our country is rich in mineral wealth but our smelters are pigmies compared with the one in Omaha."

Alcibiades Velarde and Mariano Velarde, of Bolivia, said that the object of the greatest interest to them in their tour was the electric railways and the Omaha line eclipsed anything they had yet seen.

Mr. Romero, of Mexico, was greatly interested in anything concerning the smelting works, although he found time to compliment the electric motor line.

Before the delegates reached Omaha on the return trip the shades of night began to fall and a number of the guests, yielding to the weariness caused by a surfeit of sightseeing, dropped to sleep in their seats. Shortly after 6 p. m. the delegates were landed at the Paxton, whence they started.

Said a young delegate from Colombia: "Yes, we are making use of electricity in many ways. We have long had electric lights and in Aspinwall they have had electric cars for some time. A light like that [pointing to an arc lamp], costs with us $1 per day in gold or $30 per month. What does it cost here?"

He was informed that the cost was from $10 to $15 per month.

"Indeed," he said, "that is cheap compared with our rates. A light for a house costs $4 a night. I have a friend who pays $25 a night for electric light in his house."

When the cars started on their return trip the throngs which had lined the side-walks had retired to their homes. The shades of night had commenced to fall, and, in the trains, darkness ruled. Suddenly, there came a flash and noonday brilliancy prevailed. The connection between the cars has been made, the current which was moving the trains was laid under contribution and in each car six bulbs glowed with the brightest of electric radiance. It was a surprise to the delegates. They had not been prepared for the illumination, thinking that the application of electricity as a motive power alone was a great achievment without its simultaneous use as an illuminating medium.

In these lighted trains, therefore, chatting pleasantly with one another, the members of the reception committee and representatives of the press, the party returned to the Paxton, where a large number of citizens and a hearty supper awaited them.

THE DEPARTURE.

The Pan-American Delegates Bid Farewell to Omaha.

The evening was spent in accordance with the various inclinations of the visitors, many of them remaining in their rooms, resting after the fatigues of the day. From the balcony in the lobby the opera house orchestra discoursed sweet strains, and below many of the visitors and a large number of citizens mingled in a good-natured, jostling crowd. A great many prominent citizens availed themselves of this opportunity for becoming better acquainted with the nation's guests, and were met more than half way by the latter. Little knots were gathered in the various nooks and seated in close proximity, discussing the commercial resources of their native lands. The delegates were greatly interested in learning further details of the manufacturing facilities of this section, and were ever ready to impart information in regard to their products.

The visit to the smelting works had opened up a new source of wonderment, and many inquiries were made regarding the different kinds of machinery in use.

General U. Bolero Paraza, of Venezuela, was especially interested in learning all about the latest inventions in machinery for crushing ore and refining it. He said he was interested in the mining industry in his country and said if they had the improved machinery used in this country they could develop their mines much more satisfactorily.

Several of the merchants among the delegates exchanged ideas and facts with some of the prominent Omaha merchants.

In short, the evening was surely an era of good feeling and was most pleasantly spent in mutual intercourse.

At 9 o'clock the visitors began dropping off in twos and threes and taking their way to their train.

By 11 o'clock the entire party were safely ensconced within the train, many retiring at once, but some betook themselves to the dining car, where a light lunch were partaken of and the enjoyments of the day discussed.

Several of the delegation had been very pleasantly entertained early in the evening at the palatial residence of Mr. Samuel Orchard, and they were loud in their praises of Omaha hospitality and the beauty of Omaha ladies.

About midnight the train pulled out of the depot and started on the journey to St. Louis, going by way of Des Moines, although no stop will be made there. From St. Louis the party will go to Kansas City, thence to Springfield, Ill., Indianapolis, Louisville, Mammoth Cave, Lexington, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, reaching the last mentioned place November 9. They will arrive in Washington November 13, having traveled a distance of 5,406 miles.

Committee Meeting.

D. H. Wheeler, chairman of the committee of arrangements for the reception of the Pan-American delegates, has called a meeting of the same and all the sub-committees for to-night at the office of Secretary Mason, of the board of trade. The meeting will commence business promptly at 7:30 o'clock.

Interviews.

Mr. Frank Mack, the Associated press representative, says that he has consigned to his New York address a large number of souvenirs of the Pan-American tour. He received a letter from home stating that larger quarters would have to be provided soon if these shipments were to continue. "I have in my collection," said Mr. Mack, "almost everything from a rubber pencil top to a carpet sweeper. At Racine each member of the party was presented with a handsomely embossed patent carpet sweeper; down in Connecticut each was given a large dirk with leather case, and from Manchester each member of the party carried away a large silk flag of the stars and stripes. And so it goes. Besides this collection I have shipped hundreds of newspapers containing accounts of our visits, so that when I get home I will have a little something to read."

Mr. Seckendorff, of the New York Tribune, said he was here when President Cleveland visited Omaha, and noticed a marked growth of the city since that time. Omaha had made a better impression on him than had any western city. After the November elections, when the strain on the Tribune columns ceases, he will write four or five letters upon western cities, including Omaha, which will receive special attention.

Jose Alfonso, the Chilian delegate, was particularly interested in the smelting works. He says he will do everything possible to have smelters established in Chili. "We have the minerals, especially copper, silver and gold," he said, "the only drawback being the distance from coal mines. But we are building railroads and will soon be able to get our coal cheap enough to maintain reduction works, instead of shipping our minerals to Germany and England, as is now being done."

Mr. Frank H. Taylor, representing the Philadelphia Ledger and Frank Leslie's, said he was very much impressed with Omaha, and that he would return in a few months for Frank Leslie's paper and give such an illustration of this city as has never before been given. He said that while the corn palace was the most curious thing they had seen on the tour, their stay in Omaha had been attended with the greatest pleasure and the best weather. Everybody had enjoyed himself here immensely.

Mr. Samuel Boyd, the managing editor, and one of the proprietors of the Panama Star and Herald and La Estrella, of Panama, and consul for the republics of Bolivia and Costa Rica in that city, also accompanies the delegates, having received a special invitation to do so as a representative of the Spanish-American press. The Star and Herald is published in English, French and Spanish, and is the oldest foreign newspaper of its kind in Spanish-America, having been established since 1849, and has the largest circulation in those countries. Mr. Boyd was seen by a BEE man. He said that he had met Patrick Egan, United States minister to Chili, and spoke very highly of him. Since Mr. Egan arrived in Chili he had created a very favorable impression. The newspapers were all against the United States minister before his arrival, but within three days they all come over and are now friendly. Mr. Egan found that Chili was very deficient in milling and flour works, and as he is himself a miller, he set to work and built a model mill which has created a great furore by the impetus given Chilian industries. Mr. Boyd said his people will keep on agitating until the people of the United States wake up to the great importance of having commercial intercourse with their neighbors in South America, which is now almost entirely monopolized by England.

The delegates say that the only mistake the Omaha people made was in attempting too much. They regretted having to decline a visit to the slaughter houses, but they had seen the Chicago houses and did not really care to see those of South Omaha.

Governor Thayer, Attorney General Leese, Superintendent Steen, and Assistant Secretary Cowdrey, of Lincoln, were all surprised at what Omaha presented. They had no idea of her greatness, even though they had been here so often. The trip to the smelting works struck them most favorably. They all enjoyed the visit immensely.

WHY ROSECRANZ REFUSED.

Inner History Concerning the Conspiracy to Supersede Lincoln.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—James R. Gilmore, the author of "Edmund Kirke," and once an editorial writer on the Tribune, has made public his connection with what was called by Thurlow Weed the conspiracy to supersede Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

Gilmore says the movement embraced very many of the best and influential members of the republican party, and to all human appearances would have succeeded in defeating a second nomination and election of Lincoln had its plans not been thwarted by the very man who had been selected as its presidential candidate. His patriotism was stronger than his ambition, and he refused to be lured from what he deemed his post of duty even by the glittering prize of the presidency. This man was General Rosecranz, now register of the treasury, and for two terms representative to congress from California.

Gilmore tells of an interview between himself and Horace Greeley in which the latter said that should the country survive Lincoln's term it would, if he was re-elected, of a certainty go to destruction. The only hope of its salvation lay in defeating the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and to do this some suitable candidate should at once be fixed up and during the succeeding eighteen months be written up by the whole loyal press, so that he might be sure to carry the country. These views of his, he said, were shared by most of the leading men of the republican party, and they, as well as he, were of the opinion that General Rosecranz would be the most available candidate. He seemed to be "the coming man," and though some might object that he was a Roman Catholic, Greeley considered that an advantage, inasmuch as it would command the solid Irish vote. Rosecranz was an able man and an ardent patriot who would be sure to prosecute the war energetically. The only question in Mr. Greeley's mind was, "Is he sound on the goose?" That is, would he refuse to listen to any peace that did not provide for the absolute extinction of slavery. Mr. Greeley and his friends desired an answer to that question and Gilmore went down to Tennessee to get Rosecranz's answer and tender him the nomination, but this was Rosecranz's reply. "The good opinion of those gentlemen is exceedingly gratifying to me, but, my good friend, it can not be. My place is here. The country gave me my education, and so has a right to my military services, and it educated me for precisely this emergency. So this, and not the presidency, is my post of duty, and I can not, without violating my conscience, leave it. But let me tell you, and I wish you would tell your friends who are moving in this matter, that you are mistaken about Mr. Lincoln. He is in his right place. I am in position to know, and if you live you will see that I am right about it."

This is a piece of inner history of that campaign not heretofore revealed, and one of which gives Rosecranz a high place among true patriots.

A CARD PARTY KILLED.

Five Men Sat Under a Car—The Engine Backed—One Lives.

IRWIN, Pa., Oct. 27.—This evening at 5 o'clock Thomas and James Thompson, Robert Robinson, Samuel Hemming and Benjamin Stubbs were sitting under a car playing cards when an engine pushed a train of cars back on the siding, moving the car they were under, instantly killing Robinson, Hemming and Thomas Thompson. James Thompson had his back broken and died while being removed to his home. Stubbs escaped.

SURE THING SPORTS.

Detroit Bookmakers "Done Up" for Fifteen Thousand.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 27.—It is learned to-night that the firm of Gillman & Reilly, bookmakers have been swindled out of nearly $15,000 the past week by sharp sports, who had a telegraph operator confederate. The operator cut the wires near the city and would hold the bookmakers' advices until his confederates in the city had time to place their bets on the winning horses, whose names they would receive direct from the track.

Bismarck Has an Inspiration.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.—A report is current here that Prince Bismarck has inspired Count Kalnoky to dissuade Prince Ferdinand from returning to Bulgaria.

He Squelched Them.

Secretary Jenner, of the Y. M. C. A., made another exhibition of himself Saturday.

It was at the First Congregational church, where the Y. M. C. A. convention was in progress.

Rev. Savidge, of the People's church, had posted a couple of little messenger boys on the outside of the church to distribute bills to persons going in announcing the time and place of service of the People's church and the subject of the sermon.

One of the dodgers was placed in Jenner's hand by a delegate, and the secretary came out in a towering rage to squelch the little fellows who had dared to spread any information without his sanction.

The little messenger boys quailed before his august presence.

"Who gave you permission to distribute these bills here?" angrily demanded Jenner of the boys.

It was some seconds before the lads could overcome their fright and timidly reply:

"Mr. Savidge sent us here and told us to distribute these on the outside, so as not to interfere with the gentlemen inside."

"Well, you're interfering with us outside," said Jenner, "and I want you to clear out," and with a threatening gesture he drove the little fellows away.

ACQUITTAL OF JEFF LONG.

A Jury Declares Him Innocent of the Bascomb Murder.

APPLAUSE OVER THE VERDICT.

History of the Crime For Which He Was Tried—Burning of the Fairbury Creamery—Nebraska News.

A Free Man.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The trial of Jeff Long for the murder of Richard Bascomb, which occupied the court all of last week, was concluded to-day by a verdict of not guilty. The applause which followed the rendering of the verdict was quickly suppressed by the judge.

The Long case has attracted considerable attention and comment here and elsewhere from the fact that it has been conducted with much bitterness and apparent animosity on the part of the prosecution, and carried, many think, beyond bounds. After it became apparent that a conviction was improbable to say the least, the defense, at every regular and adjourned term of court since Long was first indicted, three years and seven months ago, have been ready for and have demanded trial. Long has been refused bail even as late as January last, when the jury stood 11 to 1 for acquittal, and has been confined in jail since March 30, 1886, most of the time in the old log jail with its two rooms, both damp and filthy. The costs of the case already run well up into the thousands.

On the morning of April 2, 1885, it was discovered that the dwelling house of Richard Bascomb, four miles northeast of North Platte, had burned down during the night, and the remains of Bascomb and his wife were found in the ruins. The excitement was intense, and local detectives, aided by the G. A. R. society, of which Bascomb was a member, set to work to discover the perpetrators of the horrible deed. It casting about for a motive it was ascersained that one Eugene Meyers, a near neighbor, had contested a government claim in possession of Bascomb, and that there was bad blood between them, and it was the general opinion that, if the deed was done by parties in this neighborhood, Meyers was the guilty party. This Meyers had a younger brother, Ernest, who was working for Long at the time of the murder. Late in the fall following the murder Ernest disappeared and has never been heard from since. In the spring of 1886, when the trail behind Eugene Meyers became rather warm, he began to talk, and finally came out and said that Ernest had told him that, at the instigation of Long and for a certain sum of money, he (Ernest) had killed the old couple and set fire to the house. Upon which, March 30, Long was arrested and on April 2, two indictments were brought, against him by the grand jury, then in session, and charging him with "aiding, abetting and procuring one Ernest Meyers to kill and murder the said Emily Bascomb," and the other with "killing and murdering said Richard Bascomb."

In the absence of a motion on Long's part, Meyers was also afterwards indicted and tried for the murder. Not being able to find Ernest Meyers, it is supposed that he was made way with and, there being no evidence of a positive nature against him, he was acquitted.

Since said indictments against Long were found the following regular terms of the district court of Lincoln county have been held, besides several adjourned terms, viz.: March term, 1886; October term, 1886; May term, 1887; November term, 1887; April term, 1888; October term, 1888, and May term, 1889. At the October term, 1886, a trial was had and Long was convicted. But the case, being taken before the supreme court, it was reversed because of errors on the part of the prosecution and court. Since that term the case has been carried over, through term after term, against the repeated protests and demands of the defendant and his counsel. At the April, 1888, term two other indictments were presented against Long similar in terms, except that in the one Richard was substituted for Emily and in the other Emily was substituted for Richard, evidently to evade the law, which demands a trial within a certain time. At the next term of court three of the indictments were dismissed, at the request of the prosecution, but no trial was had. At an adjourned term of that court, however, held December 26, 1888, a second trial was finally given the defendant, and the case given to the jury January 3, 1889.

After the jury had been out several days his honor, notwithstanding the fact that the jury stood 11 to 1 for acquittal, and without the consent of the defendant, discharged them and the case went over to the May term. That term of court commenced May 6 last and was in session until May 21, the only criminal business during that time being the trial of two persons for the larceny of a couple of saddles. Defendant's counsel demanded trial, and, finding the court disposed to carry it over, filed a motion and application for bail in consideration of the fact that defendant had lain in jail more than three years and had petitioned and demanded trial at every regular and adjourned term of court since first incarcerated, March 30, 1886. Judge Hamer refused the application and adjourned court until July 20 last. Court convened again July 29 last, and although a special venire of ninety-six men, gathered from all parts of the county, were here to serve as jurors, his honor, at the request of the prosecution, and upon affidavit that they desired and expected to be able to procure the evidence of one Tiedeman, now living in Colorado, again adjourned court until October 21. This man Tiedeman, be it known, worked for Long at the time of the murder, and was arrested as accessory on general principles, but finally discharged, though held in jail as a witness until after the first trial of Long. He is an ex-convict and a hard citizen, and it is not thought likely by anyone except his honor that he will show up at the trial.

The Fairbury Creamery Burned.

FAIRBURY, Neb., Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Fairbury creamery was entirely consumed by fire to-night. It is undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Loss about $5,000, and insurance about $2,500.

Alma's Art Exhibit.

ALMA, Neb., Oct. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The ladies of Alma, Neb., constituting Prof. Patch's art class, gave an exhibition of their work at the new Burr hotel last Thursday and Friday. There was somewhere near two hundred studies displayed, many of them evincing the most genuine artistic talent. Competent judges claim that several of the pieces are worth anywhere from two to four hundred dollars.

Prof. Patch has been teaching at Alma for about a year and avers that the public in general have taken more interest in painting than any other town of its size he has ever been in.

Many of the people of the surrounding towns, even as far as Kearney, have been present during the exhibit and the unanimous verdict was that it would have been a credit to any of the larger cities of this country. To close the affair the ladies gave a banquet and dance Friday evening and nearly the whole town turned out.

As it is understood, Prof. Patch will soon start a class in Superior and Alma recommends him to the ladies there in strongest terms.

Alma has enjoyed many material improvements this year, and still continues to progress. The new hotel will be opened about November 5, and the new court house is being rapidly pushed toward completion.

Home Missionary Mass Meeting.

ASHLAND, Neb., Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—To-night the home missionary mass meeting was held at the opera house, which was filled to overflowing, and scores were obliged to return home. Rev. T. O. Douglas lectured again, after which Superintendent Maile introduced Rev. Joseph B. Clark, of New York, who represents the American Home Missionary society. He is on his return home from the Pacific coast, and came somewhat unexpected. There are in the United States 4,500 Congregational churches established by the Home Missionary society and there are still 1,400 communities in these western states which are without churches or any way of hearing the gospel preached.

A Union Labor Ticket.

WAHOO, Neb., Oct. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Yesterday a large gathering of union labor and anti-monopoly, anti-ring rule and anti-bank rule men met at the court house and after a great deal of annoyance from the democrats, who tried to capture the convention, succeeded in putting a full county ticket in the field. Following are the nominees: Treasurer, William Crow; sheriff, S. H. Moss; clerk, C. H. Pirtle; judge, W. O. Rand; register, S. N. Elmelund; superintendent, R. H. Watson; commissioner, William Saunderson; surveyor, W. W. Alt; representative to fill vacancy, Samuel Schofield.

An Odd Fellows' Celebration.

CORTLAND, Neb., Oct. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The dedication of the new Odd Fellows hall, at this place, will take place Thursday, October 31. Reduced rates have been secured on all the roads, and delegations will be present from Lincoln, Wymore, Beatrice, Blue Springs and other places. The officers of the grand lodge of Nebraska will attend, and an interesting programme has been prepared for the occasion.

A Round House Catches Fire.

FAIRBURY, Neb., Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The St. Joseph & Grand Island round house caught fire to-day, but the fire department promptly put it out with little loss.

The National Song Book Complete.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Bandmaster Sousa's compilation of the patriotic and typicol songs of all nations, authorized by the navy department, is complete. It contains 128 numbers, and strange to say, the composers of but twenty-one of them are known. This country is represented by eleven numbers, "Hail Columbia," which is played in the navy at morning colors; "Star Spangled Banner," which is rendered at evening colors; "Red, White and Blue," "Yankee Doodle," "Hail to the Chief," "Washington's March," "Angel of Peace," Gilmore's "Columbia," Millard's "Hail to the Banner," and two selections by Benkert and Winner entitled "God Save Our President."

MA KA CHANG AND MITKIEWIEZ.

There are some interesting facts coming to light concerning the famous Mitkiewiez Chinese concession, and the truth is becoming known for the first time. The facts as related by a gentleman intimately connected with the negotiations are as follows:

The original concessions were obtained by Mitkiewiez, and contained the provisions that there should be established a system of governmental banks in China with a capital of $20,000,000. Mitkiewiez, agreed to raise $10,000,000 in this country, and the Chinese government was to furnish the other half. There was an interesting side-contract also, made to the effect that $500,000 was to be loaned the imperial government by the American syndicate, although for what purpose it was not stated. But it is suspected that this sum was intended to "grease" the wheels of the Chinese foreign office. As soon as these concessions were granted the English firm of Russell & Co., which is now the largest banking concern doing business in China, became alarmed, and represented to the viceroy that Mitkiewiez was an irresponsible person, and totally unable to carry out the provisions. In the meantime Mitkiewiez had returned to this country, and entered into negotiations with the Philadelphia syndicate headed by Wharton Barker. Mitkiewiez was advanced $72,000, which represents the total sum which he has obtained so far from the concessions.

Shortly after his arrival in this country he was followed by a special ambassador from the viceroy, Ma Ka Chang, one of the most astute diplomats in the Chinese service. Ma Ka Chang was for several months the guest of the Wharton-Mitkiewiez combination. His total expenses were paid by the syndicate, and he lived in a royal manner during his stay. After visiting Washington he made his headquarters in New York at the Metropolitan hotel. The syndicate was confident that he would make a favorable report to the viceroy, and according to one who ought to know the inside of the whole business, he was advanced a very handsome sum for his own personal emolument.

Just about this time the Chinese minister, who has lately returned to the flowery kingdom, also appeared upon the Wharton-Mitkiewiez horizon. He gave the syndicate to understand that if $15,000 were placed in his possession that there would be no doubt of the perpetuity of the concessions. No attention was paid to him, however, the Americans preferring to deal directly with the representative of the viceroy. While this was going on an agent authorized to represent Russell & Co. arrived from London. He had a long and confidential talk with Ma Ka Chang. What transpired at that interview is not known, but it is not difficult to guess what it was. Ma Ka Chang then left for home. He made his report to the viceroy, and recommended the revocation of the concession, which action was taken by the viceroy.

Strange to say Ma Ka Chang is a Roman Catholic. He was educated at Paris, and was attached to the embassy there for a number of years. The difficulty between Mitkiewiez and Barker arose over the management of the funds for the establishment of the Chinese National bank; Barker having raised the money naturally thought he ought to control it; Mitkiewiez having obtained the concession, and asserting that he alone could manage the Chinese foreign office, did not think that nobody else could properly carry out the enterprise. Neither side gave in. At present Barker has a revoked concession, and Mitkiewiez the shreds of what was once seventy-two thousand cold, hard American dollars.

Selee Signs With Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—Frank G. Selee signed a contract last Friday to manage the Boston base ball club next season.

It is stated that the alleged purchase by the Cincinnati club of the release of pitcher Nichols, of Omaha, has fallen through and that Nichols will sign with Boston.

John F. Morrill, as agent for the proposed Brotherhood club in Boston, has secured sixty days' refusal for a four-acre lot on Huntington avenue for a new ball park. President Seden said, in an interview, that he is inclined to think that Brotherhood players can be legally held by the reserve rule, and the Boston club will do business at the old stand next season with a good strong club under Manager Selee, Brotherhood or no Brotherhood.

Baldwin Breaks the Record.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—In the seven day (fifty-six hours) bicycle tournament which closed to-night Miss Baldwin, at 1 a. m., has completed 781 miles, breaking the world six-day (forty-eight hours) record.

The Chicago & Northwestern.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Oct. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—It has been announced that the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company has elected to take the land offered it by the United States at Fort Pierre, for which they have no use except for the construction and operation of a road across the reservation, which means that arrangements are being perfected to extend its road to this city. The signs of the times point to the construction of railroad building in the vicinity of the Black hills the coming season, and Rapid City is the center of all this development.

The Death Record.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Charles Crocker, wife of the late Charles Crocker, of the Southern Pacific railroad, died suddenly this afternoon of appoplexy.

The Old-Fashioned New England Singing School

is being revived all over our country. Prof. C. C. Case, who conducted the music at the Omaha and Council Bluffs Chautauqua assembly last summer, is to begin two classes in this city next week and one in Council Bluffs.

For circulars explaining the work more fully call at the Y. M. C. A. in Omaha or Council Bluffs.

A METHODIST UNIVERSITY.

A Movement On Foot to Establish One at Des Moines.

IT IS FAVORABLY REGARDED.

A Fanatic Iowa Judge Issues Warrants Against John Doe—The Annual School Report—The Republican Canvass.

A Great Central School.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A movement is again on foot for the establishment of a great central Methodist university at this place, which shall unify all the Methodist educational interests of the state. At the last session of the Des Moines conference it was arranged to have a commission meet in this city to consider this subject. That commission, with Bishop Warren as president, will meet in this city in the course of a month or six weeks. There are at present four Methodist colleges in the state, located respectively at Mount Pleasant, Indianola, Mount Vernon and Fayette; naturally, each is weak, and unable to do what needs to be done. Instead of one strong university for the state, the Methodists have divided their strength, their enthusiasm and their energy into quarters, and no school is at all equal to the demands of the times. But each has a local constituency, which with natural pride and affection refuses to give up and make way for a new and central school. So all the schemes for having the four merge into one at the capital of the state have failed.

Now a new turn is taken, and it is proposed to allow the four to remain and make them adjuncts or auxiliary to the one university proper which shall be located at Des Moines. It is proposed to have here schools of medicine, law, pharmacy, dentistry, etc., in fact the usual professional schools of a university, and leave at the four places the schools for the liberal arts. Then, instead of local rivalry, there would be a common enthusiasm and interest in the will of the whole, and a great university with its center at the capital could be developed. The project is meeting with much favor.

A Fanatic Justice.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The way in which a justice of the peace has been abusing the power that is given him has just come to light and naturally creates great indignation.

A so-called constable attempted to arrest a man who was carrying home a couple of bottles of beer, bought at a drug store according to law.

The man resisted and proved that he had a right to the beer. He demanded to see the alleged constable's warrant for his arrest. It proved to be an ordinary blank for that purpose issued from the office of Squire Parriott. It was headed "State of Iowa vs John Doe, real name unknown," and certain intoxicating liquors, etc., etc., and authorized the person to whom it was given to seize the liquor in whatever form it was being carried in violation of law. So this warrant was issued without the justice knowing upon whom it was to be served, and was practically a license for any irresponsible officer to seize and molest any respectable citizen whom he might charge with attempting to violate the prohibitory law. The pretended constable is a fellow whose sanity has been questioned in court, and he is not a constable, but has been commissioned at times to act as such by conniving justices like the one mentioned.

There is a general feeling of indignation in this city over this perversion of law, and an effort will be made to have the grand jury indict the men who are guilty of such outrages.

The Annual School Report.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—State Superintendent Sabin expects to make a good showing in his annual report of the schools of Iowa. His office force is now busily engaged in compiling the returns that are sent in by the county superintendents. About sixty counties have already reported and they show an increase in school population of nearly 6,800. If the same ratio of gain is continued through the remaining thirty-nine counties it is estimated that the increase in school population since last year will amount to 10,000. This would indicate that Iowa isn't going backward very fast in spite of the large number of good people that have gone from it to help settle the new states of the northwest.

The Republican Outlook.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The republican campaign has progressed so far and so well that the managers begin to feel that they can make some predictions on the result. They naturally expect a much lighter vote and smaller plurality than last year. The year after a presidential campaign is always marked with more or less apathy and indifference, as a kind of reaction from the great struggle of the year before. Last year General Harrison had a plurality of 31,721 in this state, but the vote then was unusually large, being a total of 404,130, while the total vote in 1884 was but 376,052. This year neither party will get out its full vote, and the total will fall considerably below the total of last year. If the republicans get a plurality half as large as General Harrison's plurality last year, they will do very well, all things considered. It is quite probable that Senator Hutchison will receive some twelve or fifteen thousand plurality, according to present indications. There are four candidates for governor in the field, but the minor candidates will not do very much.

There is a good prospect that the trouble in the republican camp in the Thirty-seventh senatorial district may be amicably settled. In reply to the propositions of Mr. Ellsworth, one of the republican candidates for senator, the other one, Mr. Smith, made also a series of propositions, offering to leave the settlement of the question as to who is the rightful candidate to Governor Larrabee. Mr. Ellsworth has accepted that proposition, and an effort is now being made to have the governor act as referee. If he will do so and decide which candidate shall stay in the field, the other will withdraw and everything will be settled harmoniously. The republicans can easily elect one senator in that district, but it is very doubtful if they have votes enough to elect two, with a democrat running at the same time.

Hanged Himself in His Cell.

WATERLOO, Ia., Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Rocco Zanelli, an Italian railroad laborer who was in jail at Toledo, Tama county, for murder, hanged himself in his cell with a rope made by unraveling his stockings. This is the third suicide that has happened in the same cell in this jail within a few years.

Furrow's Letter to the Farmers.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mr. J. B. Furrow, of Tama county, the president of the State Farmers' alliance, has come out for the republican ticket in this state, and in an open letter advises the farmers of Iowa to support the republican party. As he is the official head of several thousand farmers, his words are regarded as very significant, and will have great influence in increasing the republican majority. In his letter he suggests several reasons why Iowa farmers should be republicans, and among other things says:

"The Iowa farmer must secure a home market that will make a demand for all his products. Europe buys our small surplus when she cannot get products elsewhere. The surplus of last year's Iowa corn crop is yet in our cribs. The rapid development of the wheat industry in India leads me to believe that in a