THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

NINETEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1890. NUMBER 250.

IN THE OLD KENTUCKY STYLE

Ex-Congressman Taulbee Shot by a Newspaper Correspondent.

THE FEUD OF LONG STANDING.

Exciting Scene in the House Corridor Between Two Residents of the Blue Grass State—The Wound Serious.

Shot Through the Head.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Ex-Congressman Taulbee was shot through the head in the corridor of the house of representatives at 1:45 this afternoon by Charles F. Kincaid, correspondent of the Louisville Times.

Both men are Kentuckians, Taulbee having been a member of the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth congresses. The trouble was caused by the ex-congressman pulling the correspondent's nose for publishing a certain statement in regard to him.

Taulbee, whose wound is very serious, has been taken to the hospital. Kincaid has been arrested and lodged in jail, charged with assault with intent to kill.

Taulbee was removed to his boarding house, and it is feared his wound will prove fatal.

Kincaid is in the New Jersey avenue police station, near the capitol, a physical wreck from nervous prostration and rocking to and fro, while low moans come from his lips.

Both men are well known throughout their state and this city and the occurrence soon stifled interest in all legislative matters. Members forsook their desks and gathering in little knots drank in eagerly all the reports concerning the shooting. The Kentucky members immediately went to the assistance of their former colleague and had him carried to his home.

A call of the house had just been ordered shortly after noon today when the two men met for the first time since the trouble between them originated, when about a year and a half ago, in the publication by the correspondent of a notorious scandal affecting the moral character of the congressman. Kincaid sent in his card to see the Kentucky member of congress and was waiting at the east door leading into the floor of the house. Taulbee, who had a business engagement with Congressman McCreary and several others, came out of the house while Kincaid stood in the outer doorway and walking up to him said a few words in an undertone, indistinguishable to the doorkeeper. It is said that the lie was passed. The doorkeeper, who was in the act of closing the door, as is customary on a call of the house, then noticed that Taulbee, who is large framed and muscular, grabbed Kincaid by the lapel of his coat and with a strong grasp held him, while he said:

"Kincaid, come out into the corridor with me."

The reports which flew about the capitol stated that the ex-congressman had pulled the correspondent's nose or ear, but the doorkeeper, who was standing there, denied this. Kincaid is a small, slightly built man, suffering from illness and some nervous ailment. His reply to Taulbee's invitation to come out into the corridor was: "I am in no condition for a physical contest with you. I am unarmed."

Taulbee responded that he was also unarmed and the men were separated by friends, Kincaid calling upon an acquaintance from Kentucky to bear witness to what had occurred. The doorkeeper vainly endeavored to get the men out of the way so that the doors might be closed, but was prevented by Taulbee, who declared that he had a right to enter. Taulbee and Kincaid went their ways, the former into the house and the latter, it is supposed, after a pistol, for, as he stated, he had none at the time.

About 1:30 o'clock members and friends dining in the restaurant were startled by the sharp report of a pistol. They rushed out and soon there was an excited crowd surrounding a man holding his head, from which blood was flowing from the right eye. Congressman Yoder, physician as well as politician, and Dr. Adams were near at hand, and under their guidance the wounded man was removed to his home. Kincaid made no endeavor to escape.

Kincaid says that Taulbee has been hounding him for more than a year past and several times insulted him. He circulated stories that he was a coward and afraid to meet him (Taulbee). These reports, in his nervous state so overwrought him that he hardly knew what he was doing. He also understood that Taulbee had threatened him with violence. Today he assaulted him and pulled his nose and ear, and this was more than he could endure.

Kincaid was seen by an Associated press reporter tonight. He declined to make any statement for publication further than that the statement that he approached Taulbee from behind and fired without giving him warning was absolutely false. This statement is also denied by others who were near when the shot was fired. It is stated by Kincaid's friends that Taulbee repeatedly assaulted him, besides using extremely insulting language towards him.

From the number and prominence of the people who called at the station this evening to offer aid, it is evident that Kincaid is not without friends.

At the hospital the reporter was told by the doctors who were in attendance upon Taulbee that their patient's general condition was quite favorable, and he was doing even better than could have been reasonably expected.

Disgraceful Scenes Repeated.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Feb. 28.—The scenes yesterday were repeated today at the session of the Evangelical conference. After a period of intense excitement and turmoil a resolution declaring Bishop Esher an improper person to preside over the convention carried unanimously over Esher's protest. Bishop Esher refused to vacate the chair and the conference went into secret session to consider the charges preferred against ministers, the bishop remarking, "Now we shall examine others."

A Miser's Miserable Death.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Charles Tufts died in the midst of filth in a repulsive room in the rear of 75 Boyleston street, Cambridge, last night. He was fully eighty-five years old and estimated to be worth from $40,000 to $50,000. Tufts had lived in his den with scarcely any of the most commonplace comforts of life. He had lived in Cambridge sixty-five years, and accumulated his wealth as a shoemaker and paper carrier.

A Home for Working Women.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Plans for the erection of a $30,000 boarding house for young working women have been adopted by the Young Women's Christian association. The new building will be built on Michigan avenue, and will have a frontage of eighty feet and accommodations for 325 young women.

Maryland's Governor Approves.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 28.—Governor Jackson today approved the act redistricting the state. Five out of the six congressional districts of Maryland are now conceded to the democrats.

New St. Louis Bridge Completed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 28.—The new merchants' bridge was completed this evening. The approaches, it is thought, will be finished and the bridge opened for business April 1.

SOUTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE.

The Prohibition Bill Finally Passes the House.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—In the house today a petition from a farmers' alliance in Brown county, headed "A do nothing body," was read, which took the house to task for their slow way of doing business, and recommending the passage of certain laws. The house prohibition bill with senate amendments came up for final passage and was adopted entire as amended in the senate by a vote of 99 to 20. A few amendments of the senate are as follows: Fixing the date the law goes in force on May 1; reducing the several fines for violating the law in each case one-half, as well as the term of imprisonment provided. It went to the governor today for approval, and he will probably sign it. It is not what the prohibitionists desire, but the best they could get.

In the senate a bill passed fixing the limit of the jurisdiction of county courts at $800, over which a hot wrangle ensued, finally compelling the president to call them to order for personalities, and making the ten minute rule on debate the order hereafter. The remainder of the day in the senate was consumed in discussing the appropriation bill, which was scaled down from what it passed the house to suit the economical ideas of the senators. The amounts allowed in this bill for the running expenses of the state the coming year are fully one-half less than what was allowed last year, and the various state institutions will suffer greatly in consequence.

At the night session of the senate the educational bill was up for discussion. The debate became heated, and finally a row between Senators Erickson and Huntley was only averted by the sergeant-at-arms. They disputed about certain matters in the committee on educational bills relative to the township and district systems, when Erickson walked across the hall and made a show of enforcing his arguments against Huntley by force. The affair causes great excitement tonight in state and legislative circles. Huntley is a preacher.

South Dakota Regents Appointees.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following appointments on the educational board of regents were sent to the senate today: Governor Mellette, Alonzo J. Edgerton, Mitchell, nine years; P. F. McClure, Pierre, nine years; A. B. Smeadley, Millbank, six years; W. D. Stanley, Hot Springs, six years; R. Stanley, Hot Springs, six years; R. S. Hewitt, Ipswich, six years; R. O. Brandt, Brandt, three years; Paul Landman, Scotland, three years; D. L. Talcott, Clark, three years.

CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY.

Hamilton Shidy Tells How the Law Was Disregarded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The civil service investigation was resumed today. One of the charges against the commission considered today averred that Roosevelt secured the appointment of Hamilton Shidy to a place in the census bureau when it was known that Shidy, an officer of the civil service commission, as secretary of the board of local examiners at the Milwaukee postoffice, had persistently and repeatedly violated his oath of office in making false certifications and in not reporting violations of the civil service law.

Shidy being called, said he had filled the position of secretary of the local examining board at the Milwaukee postoffice until July 1, 1889. Nominally he had entire charge of the books and papers of the board, although actually he had not because the papers were not always in his possession. There were irregularities in the board in 1888. He did not report them, as it was his duty constructively to do, though not actually so, he continued as he regarded his duty to the postmaster to be paramount. He had made some certificates of persons for appointment inaccurately. It was made a part of his duty as clerk under Postmaster Paul to torture the records so as to make some certificates improperly. The certifications were not made to conform to the rules and regulations of the civil service. Paul had free access to the list of eligibles, contrary to law, and the witness did not prevent him because he could not gainsay the wishes of the postmaster, and because his official life would have been at stake. There were also instances in which examination papers were revised by the direction of the postmaster so as to change the percentages of the applicant. On cross-examination the witness said that he never sought to conceal the state of affairs in the examining board, but simply did not bring them to light. Adjourned.

The Laad Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The house committee on agriculture this morning resumed its hearing of the proposition to regulate the manufacture of lard and lard compounds and place the latter under the control of the internal revenue law. Representative Stewart opposed the proposed legislation and said the Farmers' alliance of Georgia was also opposed to it.

W. J. Curtis, representing Fairbank & Co., Chicago, summed up for the manufacturers of lard compounds and W. W. Kimball of Boston addressed the committee on behalf of the promoters of the proposed legislation. He said that those who stand with him were before the committee asking for relief from the unfair competitors of manufacturers who until a few months ago placed upon the market substitutes for wholesome and pure food product, selling them for the genuine article itself. If it had not been for these past prices of manufacturers of lard compounds and which there is now nothing to prevent them returning to, the manufacture of pure lard would have been much larger than it is and fully equal to the demands of the people.

Colonel Brigham, master of the National grange, patrons of husbandry, said the farmers believe that they suffered from the sale of adulterated and impure articles as honest lard, and they want to be protected.

Rowland and Stewart of the Pennsylvania state grange presented resolutions from that body asking congress to pass such a law or laws as are necessary to secure to the people of this country pure food. Adjourned.

Murderer Vail Has a Hearing.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 28.—The preliminary examination of Charles F. Vail of St. Louis, charged with the murder of his wife, Fannie Slattery Vail, at Old Monroe, St. Charles county, is in progress at St. Charles. Jerome McAtee, uncle of the dead woman, testified as to the circumstances of the shooting and expressed his firm belief that it was not accidental. The most damaging part of the testimony of Mr. McAtee was to the effect that when he heard the report of the pistol Mrs. Vail screamed and said: "Charlie, you have killed me." Vail replied: "No, Fan, it struck the wagon wheel. Mrs. Vail when taken to the house and laid on the bed moaned: "Oh, my God what have I done to be shot!" To this Vail responded: "Nothing Fan; you're too good a girl to be shot." The witness then swore positively that Vail showed no feeling about the death of his wife, not even offering to send for medical aid when she was dying.

There was quite a sensation tonight when it was discovered that important papers bearing upon the case were missing, probably stolen, but by whom there is no evidence to show.

Authorizes a Pontoon Bridge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Representative Hayes of Iowa introduced a bill in the house today to authorize the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi river near Davenport.

A Young Stallion Changes Owners.

FRANKLIN, Pa., Feb. 28.—Miller & Sibley have purchased from E. F. Coe for $7,500 the three-year-old stallion, Conductor, by Electioneer, dam Sontag Mohawk.

A REDUCTION BY THE ST. PAUL

Rates Between Chicago and the Missouri Hit Pretty Hard.

REASONS FOR THEIR ACTION.

An Important Arrangement Between the Missouri Pacific and the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City.

Rudely Disturbed.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The disagreement among the passenger departments of the western roads which has been in a comatose state for two months was this afternoon rudely disturbed. The St. Paul hit the rate between Chicago and the Missouri river a number of blows from which they will be slow in recovering. Not content with this the St. Paul introduced a new factor into Missouri river passenger affairs, viz: second class rates. Hitherto the rates, first and second class each way between Chicago and Council Bluffs, have been $12.50; to Omaha, $12.75; Kansas City, $13.50, and Sioux City, $14.70. The new rates made by the St. Paul are: Chicago to Council Bluffs, first class $10.00, second class $8.00; Council Bluffs to Chicago, first class $8.00, second class $5.00; Chicago to Omaha, first class $10.25, second class $8.25; Omaha to Chicago, first class $8.00, second class $5.00; Chicago to Kansas City, first class $10.00, second class $8.00; Kansas City to Chicago, first clas $8.00, second class $5.00. All these rates are to take effect March 3.

In explanation of the reduction the St. Paul issues the following announcement:

"At the time of the first reduction in passenger rates between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Chicago by the Chicago, Burlington & Northern in January last, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company would have felt obliged to make a corresponding reduction to Missouri river points but for the hope that such reduction was only temporary. The reduction was not justified by any competition that existed without the control of the interstate commerce law, and therefore if prolonged would necessarily compel this company to take hold of that provision of the law which forbids unjust discrimination between localities. Contrary to our hopes, the first reduction has been followed by a further needless reduction, which brings the rate down from $11.50 first class and $9.00 second class to $7.00 first class and $4.00 second class, and affects not only traffic between the terminals, Chicago and St. Paul, but also between the most important local points in eastern Minnesota and Iowa and western and central Wisconsin.

Missouri river points from Sioux City to Council Bluffs, Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas City demand corresponding reductions in tariff rates and from Chicago. No justification exists for continuing to discriminate against these localities, inasmuch as there is no competition of lines outside the control of the inter state law sufficient to justify such reduction in one part of the territory without regard to another. Moreover a rate that applies to either one of these gateways has an effect upon all the others, and regular tariff rates are made upon this basis. Therefore when reductions are made the same principle must apply unless special reasons to the contrary exist.

"Under these circumstances, and for the reasons above given, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company has decided to give immediate notice to all parties to whom such notice is required to be given, of a corresponding reduction in the passenger rates between Sioux City, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph and Kansas City and Chicago and corresponding reductions required by law between intermediate stations on these lines."

The facts of the above were gathered too late to inquire what the other roads would do, but of course every line affected must meet the rates, although the St. Paul will be the only road which can quote them on March 3. The reductions and the accompanying explanation are abundant proof of the fact that all the Burlington's competitors are determined to make that road father the actions of the Burlington & Northern. This is the real beginning of the struggle which began before the collapse of the Western States Passenger association.

An Important Dicker.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A deal between the Missouri Pacific and the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City has just been quietly consummated which will have a largely disturbing influence on existing conditions between the Missouri river and Chicago. It also emphasizes the enmity aroused toward the Burlington by the actions of its alleged offspring, the Burlington & Northern. The Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs is the branch of the Burlington running from St. Joseph to Kansas City. Since the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City was built by President Stickney his road has also been using the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs as its Kansas City connection. A week ago the latter road sent an agreement to all connecting lines, which if signed by all would deprive the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City of any connections at St. Joseph. The opportunity was seized by the Missouri Pacific, which saw the immense advantage to be gained by a combination with a road having lines to Chicago and St. Paul. Accordingly a trusted official was dispatched to President Stickney with a proposition for his road to use the Missouri Pacific tracks to Kansas City and to interchange traffic in the same way as do the Union Pacific and Northwestern and the Rock Island and Atchison. The proposition was accepted by President Stickney and the deal became operative today, the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City running through trains for the first time over the Missouri Pacific tracks to Kansas City. The Rock Island has made terms with President Stickney for the use of the bridge across the river at St. Joseph. It is not yet known to what extent the lines will exchange traffic. The Missouri Pacific has heretofore been on intimate terms with the Alton and Illinois Central and used them almost entirely as its eastern connections.

Excursion [illegible] Seekers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The general passenger agents of western roads have agreed to run a series of so-called home-seekers' excursions to the west, beginning in April, at a rate of one fare for the round trip, plus $2 for points west of the Missouri river.

A New Line to 'Frisco.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 28.—It is reported that President Hill of the Great Northern proposes to run a line from Anaconda, Mont., direct to San Francisco. Surveyors for the Great Northern are reported to have made a discovery which will revolutize railway travel in the northwest. The discovery consists of a break in the Rocky mountains near Mary's Fork, which thus opens the way into a rich and fertile country through which the road will penetrate.

Bought by a Syndicate.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—A. M. Hannister, the civil engineer who constructed the railroad in Guatemala, which, it is said, is to be carried across the country from ocean to ocean, said today that he had received reliable advices that it had been purchased by a syndicate of wealthy American capitalists, believed to be the owners of the Southern Pacific railroad. He thinks the Southern Pacific company is really the purchaser. It is understood that the work of completing the road across the country will commence at once. Hannister's informant is of the opinion that C. P. Huntington suggested and arranged for the transfer of the property.

TIRED OF BEING SLANDERED.

Hon. Burke Roche Makes the London News Eat Humble Pie.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Feb. 28.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—For a couple of years the Hon. Burke Roche of London, who married a daughter of Frank Work of New York, has been annoyed by the receipt of scurrilous letters and postal cards from New York and sometimes nearer home. On Tuesday the London Evening News said that Mrs. Roche had instituted divorce proceedings in New York. Roche instantly demanded an apology, which was made, but failed to satisfy him. He said that if the News did not publish an abject apology and give 200 guineas to a London charity he would sue for libel. The News printed an abject apology today and promised if the sum was cut down to 100 guineas to give the name of the writer. The News is partly owned by Harry Marks. Roche agreed and was informed that the writer was an American gentleman, many years a resident in London. Roche said today that he was tired of being attacked underhand without cause, and would have no more mercy on slanderers than they had on him.

The "Prince and the Pauper."

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Feb. 28.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Fronm has stated that no arrangements have yet been made for the production of the "Prince and the Pauper" in London. He is having the play rewritten and is looking for a child heroine for the dual part in London, but today it is announced that Mrs. Berringer, by arrangement with Chatto & Windus, Mark Twain's publishers, has already produced a version of the play for copyright purposes, and will produce it at the Gaiety the first week in April, with her daughter Vera in the title role.

Still in a Critical Condition.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Feb. 28.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Abraham Lincoln still lies in a precarious condition. The American minister said to a Herald reporter: "My son seems to be recovering from the shock which followed the severe operation. He is very feeble today. He has slept calmly, but we cannot, however, speak with any degree of certainty, as his condition continues critical."

LABOUCHERE SUSPENDED.

Expelled From the Commons for Making Charges Against Salisbury.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Labouchere spoke to his motion of inquiry into the Cleveland street scandal, which had been made a part of the regular order for today in commons. He alleged that the case presented an official attempt to defeat the course of justice. He detailed the facts of the scandal and contended that the sentence of nine months imprisonment for Veck was itself a scandal because of the inadequacy of the punishment to the offense committed. The treasury officials, having full knowledge of the whole affair, had refrained from prosecuting Newlive and Veck until Sir Stephenson Blackwood, secretary of the postoffice, had insisted upon taking action against his own subordinates, the postal employes involved. Then, finding themselves compelled to prosecute these two men, the treasury officials determined to prevent the exposure from going any further and tried to hush it up. When Hammond fled to Belgium the police proposed to secure his extradition. There was no legal difficulty in the way of securing his extradition, but Salisbury, through a treasury official, wrote declaring he could not ask for extradition. Hammond, being informed of his danger in Belgium, went to America and in all this, as to information and otherwise, he was assisted through Newton, solicitor of Lord Arthur Somerset. The object of the government was to hunt Hammond beyond the range of extradition. When the chief of police reported to the treasury the evidence in the hands of the police involving Lord Somerset and others the treasury ordered the police to desist from watching the case, and Somerset obtained at the Horse guards four months leave of absence to enable him to quit the country. But he did not quit the country, and Salisbury, being informed of this through Sir Dighton Probyn, stated that a warrant would be issued, but he caused this decision to become known to Lord Somerset's commanding officer, through whom this information was conveyed to Somerset. Thereupon Somerset fled. Somerset was not only allowed to resign his commission and leave the army as an honorable officer, but at this moment he is still a magistrate for two counties. The two men now in prison are poor and obscure—their highly placed confederate unmolested. Labouchere said the charge was plain enough. It was Salisbury and others who criminally conspired to defeat the ends of justice. Therefore he asked the committee to inquire into his allegation.

Webster, attorney general, said he believed the house would agree with him that there was not a shadow of foundation for these disgraceful charges. It was absurd to suppose that Salisbury or the treasury officials could have an interest to retard the prosecution of this case. In conclusion he said he himself had direct authority to contradict the allegation that Salisbury had spoken to any one regarding the issue of the warrant.

Labouchere said he would not accept Webster's assurance, nor did he believe Salisbury, whose denials were obviously untrue.

The chairman requested Labouchere to withdraw his words calling into question the veracity of the premier.

Labouchere declined and the speaker named him for suspension. Upon division the suspension was carried by a vote of 177 to 96.

Labouchere, in leaving, said he regretted the fact, but his conscience would not allow him to say that he believed the denial of Salisbury. [Cheers from the Parnell party.]

Smith demanded that the house express an opinion on the motion, notwithstanding its withdrawal, and should say the motion was improper and the charges false.

The vote against Labouchere's motion was 163 to 80.

T. P. O'Connor, continuing the debate, said he knew the name of Labouchere's informant and which Labouchere had offered to give Webster, and it was one that carried conviction as to the correctness of the statements that had been made.

Smith asked O'Connor to give the name in the interests of justice.

O'Connor declined upon the ground that the name had been imparted to him in confidence.

Other members having demanded a committee of inquiry, Smith, on behalf of the government declined to allow persons against whom there was no evidence to be pilloried and gibbeted and perhaps ruined for life. He claimed the judgment of the house on Webster's answer.

The motion to report progress was lost—202 to 84.

The chairman then put Labouchere's amendment proposing a reduction of the credit and Smith moved the cloture. This the chirman declined to put.

The discussion continued and finally under cloture, proposed by another member, Labouchere's amendment was rejected.

Labouchere's suspension is for one week.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity: Fair weather.

For Nebraska—Fair, warmer, variable winds.

For South Dakota—Fair, slightly warmer, variable winds.

For Iowa—Fair, slightly warmer, variable winds.

DOCTOR GREEN'S DISCOURSE.

The President of the Western Union on the Postal Telegraph.

OPPOSES WANAMAKER'S SCHEME

The Executive Head of the Great Octopus Tries to Belittle the Plan of the Postmaster General.

The Proposed Postal Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A number of persons interested in postal telegraphy assembled this morning to listen to Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union telegraph company, Postmaster General Wanamaker, Attorney General Tyner and representatives of the different telegraph companies were present. Dr. Green began his remarks by discussing the merits and demerits of European governmental telegraph systems. He said that while in instances their charges were lower than those in the United States, they were conducted at a loss. He presented a table showing that domestic companies had 18,000 stations and handled over 60,000,000 messages annually, as against 53,000 stations and 173,000,000 messages in the rest of the world. The Western Union controlled ten-elevenths of this business. Its stock was held by 3,550 persons in the United States. Dr. Green believed that the United States government had no business with the management of the telegraph. It could not manage it as cheaply, it could not do it better, and none of the senders of telegrams had asked it. It was proposing to make a rate of one-half of the cost of sending messages and the deficiency would have to be made up by 57,000,000 people who did not use the telegraph. The receipts of the New York office of the Western Union included $700,000 annually from pool rooms and sporting places. A large class of telegraph users were stock brokers and speculators. Were those the people who were to be protected? Were those the people in whose interest the people were to be taxed? If the government wanted to go into the telegraph business it should buy it outright. It should not try to fix losing rates for existing companies. That would not be fair to the stockholders of the Western Union. The government would need twice as many lines as were now in existence to do business. Here was a scheme presented to go to 447 postoffices, where there was a free delivery and where there were abundant telegraph facilities. This was the way the postmaster general proposed to supply the needs of 58,000,000 people. This was the entering wedge of a movement to break down the present companies and establish a complete government telegraph, and against that he protested. Dr. Green then made a comparison between the American and English telegraph, and contended that our rates were in reality (taking into account free addresses and signatures and the enormous area of territory covered) much lower than English rates, and yet it was proposed to reduce these rates arbitrarily still lower. It would require 21,875 miles of wire to make a single connection at the 447 places comprised in the postmaster general's plan, and to do business, practically, would require not less than 100,000 miles of wire. At press contracts the rental of this wire would be $3,000,000. Whoever undertook to do business over this system would do it at a loss.

In this country there were more telegraph offices than postoffices in the older part of the country. It was 50 per cent greater and yet Great Britain owned both the telegraph and postoffices. Did that look as if the Western Union was not keeping abreast of the times? In North Carolina the Western Union had telegraph offices that did not pay 25 cents in gross receipts. At the 447 places named in the postmaster general's plan as telegraph offices the government owned but 104 postoffice buildings. It was becoming a grave question as to whether it now profited the Western Union to continue its contracts with the railroad companies. Originally they were sources of great revenue, but now the railroad business was increasing to such an extent that it was doubtful if the telegraph company, which handled their business free, did not lose by the agreement.

The chairman asked how much of their business the Western Union did in the free delivery cities.

Dr. Green replied that about 50 per cent would cover it. That business was more largely representative than the remainder of their business, as it would include the great money center of the country.

The chairman said it was proposed to pay the operators out of the 2-cent charge for the postage stamp. He would like to know what the operating cost was.

Dr. Green replied that a close estimate placed it at 3 cents per message; in cases of long distance messages it ran up to 9 cents. The average compensation of first class operators was $75 per month.

The chairman wished to know how the rates suggested by the postmaster general compared with the present rates.

Dr. Green replied that generally they were two-fifths lower; in case of long distance messages they were one-half lower. The average message was twenty-one words, including addresses and signatures. It was preferable to continue the system of free addresses to insure accurate delivery. Under the English system, where the address was charged for, the addresses were cramped and the messages frequently failed in delivery. To the broad question as to how the postmaster general's plan appeared to him as a business proposition, Dr. Green said that of course it could be carried out, but the business could not be done by the government or a corporation at a profit, and somebody would have to make up the deficiency.

Representative Crain wished to know why, if the bill was impracticable, Dr. Green and the rest of the postal telegraph companies appeared here to contend against it.

Dr. Green replied that it was a serious matter for them. They did not wish to be placed in competition with the United States treasury—the government could afford to bear a loss.

Mr. Crain—But the bill doesn't provide for that.

Dr. Green—It will have to provide for that. You will be asked for an appropriation within a year.

Mr. Crain remarked that if no company would contract with the government the bill could do them no harm.

The chairman at this point interfered to say that Dr. Green didn't appear at his own request but at the request of the committee.

But the doctor continuing his reply to Mr. Crain's query, said: "Why is it that the British government, having had its telegraph system for twelve or thirteen years, paying the operators half our salaries, with a system placed in an open country in a small area, thickly populated, costing about one-quarter of the cost of our system to maintain—why is it that government has resisted the attempt to lower the shilling rate? And why is it the postmaster general, after resisting the attempt for a year and a half, finally agreed to only a slight reduction?" It was because the receipts of the system lacked $100,000 of paying the interest on the cost of the plant at 3 per cent.

Mr. Anderson, referring to the postmaster general's bill, said that it did not contemplate the payment of large salaries to officers.

Dr. Green dryly responded that if he wanted to do telegraph business he would have to pay somebody to look after it and pay them well, too. After all, what mattered it? A salary of $50,000 per annum amounted to a charge of about one-tenth of a cent a message on the Western Union's business. If the postmaster general's rates were adopted by the Western Union, its receipts would fall just $3,000,000 below the expenditures every year.

At this point the committee adjourned to meet tomorrow, when Dr. Green will continue his statement.

AT THE FAIR HEADQUARTERS.

The Committee Kept Busy Receiving Visits and Congratulations.

CHICAGO, Feb. [illegible]—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The [illegible] fair headquarters presented today a [illegible] ation of the scene at the city hall yesterday.

Mr. Jeffery and Secretary Craven held a levee all the forenoon receiving the visits and congratulations of many prominent citizens who found it inconvenient to attend the public demonstration.

At tomorrow's meeting of the executive committee will be discussed the necessary preliminary work for perfecting the great enterprise in hand. One of the first things to be done will be to hold a meeting of the subscribers to the stock, effect a temporary organization and take steps toward the incorporation of the association. The actual articles of incorporation will probably not be really applied for until after final action shall have been taken by congress. This delay will be really a saving of time, because there will be no changes necessary in what might be called the organic law of the association.

Applications for space by the hundreds continue to reach the headquarters. They are of every kind and quality and include everything from a locomotive to the metal polish used to clean the brasses on it. Intending exhibitors do not seem to understand that no allotment of space can be made until the space exists. When the plans for the different departments and building shall have been finally agreed upon and it is known how much space for exhibition purposes there will be for distribution the work of alloting room may be commenced.

Some one at St. Louis sent to Mayor Cregier a rubber stamp with which the St. Louis world's fair seal had been made. The gentleman wrote on a letter head of the St. Louis world's fair headquarters to the effect that he sent this stamp to Chicago, St. Louis having no further use for it. The letter was signed, "Veni Vidi and got left."

Already determined opposition is being manifested against any scheme likely to monopolize the lake front for the purpose of an exposition site. Warren Leland, the millionaire hotel man, said:

"I am opposed to any proposition to hold the world's fair on our lake front, and what is more I will fight it for all I am worth. The lake front belongs to the people and is the one breathing spot that can be reached by the masses who live down town. It must be reserved by the people at any cost."

W. V. Bemis is of the same mind about this matter. He says:

"I am opposed to turning the lake front into a place for peanut stands and leaving the people to get fresh air on Clark street. I give public notice that I shall resist to the utmost any attempt to build structures upon it, be they either temporary or permanent."

THE ALASKA SEAL LEASE.

Captured by the North American Commercial Company.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Secretary Windom has directed a lease to be made with the North American Commercial company of New York and San Francisco for the exclusive privilege of taking fur seals upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, for twenty years from May 1. The company will pay an annual rental of $60,000 for the lease of said islands, and in addition to the revenue or tax of $2 laid upon each fur sealskin taken and shipped by it from the islands, the company will pay $7.625 apiece for such skin. So far as may be practicable and consistent with the interests of the company it will encourage the dressing, dying and marketing of sealskins within the United States. The annual revenue to the government under this lease on a basis of 100,000 seals per annum will be about $1,000,000, as against $300,000 under the present lease to the Alaska Commercial company.

A BREAK IN THE MONOTONY.

An Old Soldier Causes a Little Excitement in the Ottawa Commons.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The usual monotony of the proceedings in the house of commons was broken by the behavior of a man in one of the public galleries. Sir Adolph Caron, minister of militia, was explaining his conduct in regard to the claim of a pensioner named Hubbell, when the latter from the gallery shouted out that the statement made by the minister was a lie. He raised such a disturbance that the sergeant-at-arms forcibly ejected him. Hubbell was an hospital sergeant of the northwest field force and was badly wounded during the rebellion. He now receives 55 cents per day but wants a larger pension, being a cripple. Sir Adolph said in the house that Hubbell had threatened to shoot him if his claim was not immediately attended to.

The Rideau Hall Matter.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Rideau hall expenditure was discussed again before the public accounts committee today. W. Hutchinson, clerk of the works at Rideau hall, said that an inventory was taken in April, 1886, which was accepted by Lord Stanley's steward, who checked off the linen and stone, china and glassware and kitchen utensils, but there was no inventory taken between these times. No official of the public works department had taken any inventory since. If the hall was stripped of all its goods there would be, therefore, no means of knowing it. He was asked if the government had not purchased thousands of dollars worth of furniture, and replied that little or no furniture was purchased since Lord Dufferin's time. The old furniture was there. He kept no regular account of the goods received since Lord Lorne left. He kept only bills. None of the goods purchased for Rideau hall had ever been sold. He could not swear, but he believed that all the goods in the hall in 1882, when he first went there, were there yet. He got his present position in 1875, but took no inventory of the goods and could not say positively that the goods there then were still there. Hon. Mr. Foster said he didn't know that anything improper was being done, but there were rumors to that effect within the last two or three months. The action had been taken in the matter at the suggestion of the governor general himself. It was proper that all the furniture, china, etc., should have the government mark upon it. Mr. Ewart, assistant to the chief architect, submitted a statement from the public works department showing the annual expenditures on Rideau hall from the confederation of 1869 to have been $640,000. The matter was then dropped for the present.

Big Illinois Breweries Sold.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Dr. W. H. Meaney of Chicago was asked tonight as to the truth of the statement that he had just signed for the English syndicate papers closing the purchase of three breweries at Peoria and others elsewhere in Illinois. He endeavored to evade injuries, but finally admitted that his signature had closed a deal involving several millions of dollars, and that the purchase was completed.

Partially Destroyed by a Cyclone.

KOSCIUSKO, Miss., Feb. 28.—The town of Carthage was partially destroyed by a cyclone yesterday. The court house was first struck and unroofed. Several residences were demolished, including C. P. Brennan's. The Brennan family—husband, wife and children, were buried in the ruins. All were severely wounded, one of the children having died since.

The Missing Briber in Mexico.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Detective Pinkerton reports that while in Texas a few days ago he met an old Chicago gambler, who told him that he had seen John Graham, the missing Cronin briber, near Chihuahua, Mexico.

MADE A FULL CONFESSION.

Joe Shellenberger Tells What He Knows About the Jones Murder.

ARRESTED AT NEBRASKA CITY.

Neal's Accomplice to Be Brought Back to Omaha This Morning By Detectives Horrigan and Bebout.

Shellenberger Arrested.

Detective Horrigan and Officer Bebout of this city have been in Nebraska City for a couple of days, and last night arrested Joe Shellenberger and got him in a sweat box. Shellenberger is alleged to have made a full confession, and says that he knows all about Neal and the Jones murder. He lived formerly in Iowa, and his right name is Fuller Shellenberger, but he is known at his Iowa home as Joe Gray, and was the man arrested with Neal for horse stealing. He denies ever having been in the Stillwater penitentiary.

Shellenberger has been in Nebraska City for the last two weeks chopping wood on an island.

He almost fainted when placed under arrest, and could answer no questions for fully an hour. He was taken to a room in a hotel and guarded, no one being allowed to see him, and everything was kept secret and close.

Horrigan and Bebout accompanied by Chief Abbey, will take Shellenberger to Omaha on the early Kansas City train.

Shellenberger is a cousin of the notorious Lee Shellenberger, who was lynched here a few years ago. He has a widowed mother and several brothers.

The Cincinnati Flood.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 28.—Wildly extravagant ideas of the extent of the flood in Cincinnati prevail in some places. The fact is that so far the only serious inconvenience arises from the flooding of basements and and cellars in the business and manufacturing houses that lie contiguous to the river. The fact that the approach to the Central Union passenger depot is through the bed of the old White Water canal causes the abandonment of that station when the water reaches fifty-five feet. It also interferes with access to some of the freight depots and interferes with freight traffic to that extent, but no passenger trains have been stopped.

At 10 o'clock tonight it was 56 feet 6½ inches and rising at the rate of one-half an inch an hour. Under existing conditions the river at this point is not likely to reach 57 feet, and by tomorrow at midnight will probably be stationary and by Sunday falling. All this is conditioned upon exemption from heavy rain in the Ohio valley during the next two or three days. The interruption to business by the present flood is complete so far as the river trade is concerned. Steamers cannot pass under the suspension bridge, nor can they receive or deliver freight. The present state of water creates no excitement here.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 28.—The river is still rising here half an inch an hour. It has forced a number of manufacturing establishments on the river front to shut down. Tonight it stopped raining and turned quite cold, and a fall of water is expected. Railroad communication is being reestablished.

Heavy Snows East of Us.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—A light fall of snow occurred last night. It began again this morning and at 11 o'clock it was still falling. The local signal service reports the storm extended over northern Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan. Thus far the fall of snow has not been great, the heaviest point being at Green Bay, Wis., where it is twelve inches deep.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 28.—A "norther" prevailed last night and the mercury went down to 20 below. Growing corn, oats, fruit and vegetables are generally destroyed, causing serious loss to farmers. Hundreds of fig trees loaded with fruit were killed.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 28.—A severe snow storm waged here yesterday and part of today. About one foot of snow fell, drifted badly and caused much delay to railroads.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 28.—