THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

NINETEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1890. NUMBER 304.

W B Lambert

KNOCKED OUT IN TWO ROUNDS

The Tekamah Fanatics Headed By Gougar Receive a Merited Rebuke.

THEIR MEETINGS NOT RELIGIOUS.

The Case Brought Against Mr. Rosewater on Trumped Up Charges Dismissed By the Prosecuting Attorney.

TEKAMAH, Neb., April 23.—[Special to THE BEE.]—About October 25, Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, the notorious temperance agitator, delivered an address in Lincoln, during the delivery of which she charged that THE BEE had been subsidized by the liquor dealers' association, and that the editor of THE BEE had connived with the liquor dealers to defeat the prohibition amendment and was paid $4,000 for his work. These charges of bribery and corruption were made so broad and specific that immediately upon receipt of the report Mr. Rosewater decided to go to Tekamah, where Mrs. Gougar was billed to lecture on the evening of October 28, with a view to compelling her to retract the slander publicly.

Upon arrival of the train Mr. Rosewater proceeded to the rink, which was packed with a large audience. After Mrs. Gougar had been talking about half a hour, during which Mr. Rosewater stood quietly near the door, Mrs. Gougar proceeded to repeat her slanderous charges, and when she had finally concluded that portion relating to Rosewater and THE BEE, Mr. Rosewater walked up to the center of the aisle and asked permission to interrupt the speaker with a question. Mrs. Gougar shouted:

"Put him out! Rosewater cannot speak in this hall!"

Mr. Rosewater said he did not want to disturb the meeting, but asked to be heard after Mrs. Gougar was through.

Mrs. Gougar kept on shouting, "We can't be bulldozed by Rosewater. Put him out, and I call upon the people of Tekamah to arrest him and put him in jail!"

A man styling himself a deputy sheriff conducted Mr. Rosewater to the entrance.

When Mrs. Gougar had concluded Mr. Rosewater made an effort to be heard, stating that he wanted a chance to refute the slanders against himself, but the lady who presided chimed in with Mrs. Gougar, and thanked the audience for refusing to give way to Mr. Rosewater, Mrs. Gougar screaming that this was only another evidence of the devilish plots of the rum power.

Amidst a great deal of uproar, during which time a number of the gentlemen of Tekamah assured Mr. Rosewater that he could have a hearing, Mrs. Gouger called for a vote denouncing Mr. Rosewater for coming into the meeting, which was declared carried, and the audence dismissed.

Just as the people filed out Mrs. Gouger was heard declaring: "I want Mr. Rosewater to understand that he cannot intimidate Helen M. Gougar."

At 11 o'clock a warrant was served on Mr. Rosewater and he was arrested by a deputy sheriff.

The next morning Mr. Rosewater was released on his own recognizance and the case was set for the 8th of November. On that date County Judge Wade Gillis, who is an intense partisan of the Tekamah fanatics, and a jury of six men picked by himself, tried the case, which lingered along through the day and into a tiresome evening session. At 11:30 p. m. the jury sent word to the court that they could not agree and they were locked up for the night. After breakfast the next morning the jury filed into the court room and declared Mr. Rosewater guilty of the charge of disturbing a religious meeting. Judge Gillis in imposing the fine said that as there had been mitigating circumstances connected with the disturbance he would only impose half the statutory fine and assess the costs upon the defendant.

Mr. Rosewater immediately appealed the case to the district court, which is in session at Tekamah with Judge Clarkson on the bench, and the case was set for yesterday morning at 9 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour Mr. Rosewater entered the court room with his counsel, Judge James W. Savage, and a BEE reporter. Judge Savage was assisted in the selection of a jury by Mr. Sears of Oakland. Only six jurymen of the regular panel were retained, and at least a dozen talesmen were called before more impartial jurors were chosen. The court room was crowded as before with male and female prohibitionists—the latter predominating.

In presenting the case to the jury County Attorney Peterson evidently forgot himself and essayed to be witty at Mr. Rosewater's expense, at which the rural audience laughed heartily. Judge Clarkson rebuked them severely and threatened to clear the courtroom in the event of another such demonstration. The audience were somewhat dismayed, as at the trial in the lower court they had laughed at every sally with impunity.

An hour and a half was consumed in selecting the jury. The prosecution had subpœnaed eighteen witnesses from all over the state, among them Mrs. C. M. Woodward, state organizer of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, and several ladies from Seward, Dodge and Douglas counties. The defense subpœnaed eleven witnesses.

Mrs. Parmalee, the president of the local Woman's Christian Temperance union, was the first witness called. She described Mr. Rosewater's conduct at the Gougar lecture, and introduced the constitution and by-laws of both the local and state associations.

R. B. Dailey, an attorney of Tekamah, was present at the lecture and thought Mr. Rosewater more sinned against than sinning, and would have liked very much to have heard Mr. Rosewater defend himself at the time. He confessed, however, that he got angry when Mr. Rosewater advanced the second time. Mr. Dailey's views of the case were listened to with interest.

The star witness for the prosecution, however, was Dr. Pierce, who seems to be a sort of an all-round man in Tekamah. He stated that he was a physician, a prohibitionist and no slouch as an usher. On the evening in question R. M. Day, a gentleman who had come from Omaha on the train with Mr. Rosewater, started post haste to the rink and informed Dr. Pierce that Mr. Rosewater was following and was going to make Mrs. Gougar retract her slanderous charges, and the doctor accordingly held himself in readiness to prevent such an event. Dr. Pierce gave some amusing testimony under Judge Savage's masterly cross-examination, and considerably startled the ladies in the audience.

One or two unimportant witnesses told the old, old story of the alleged disturbance, and court was adjourned until 2 o'clock, with the prospect of a case to be stubbornly fought before everyone.

Mrs. Parmalee was again called to the stand after the court reconvened, and the prosecuting attorney attempted to prove that although not in the constitution and by-laws of the local association, the association had the right to arrange such services or means as would best serve the ends in view. The constitution, however, said that the local association was auxiliary to the state association, which in turn was auxiliary to the national association, and that no such action could be taken without the consent of the directorate of the latter in convention. Mr. Peterson tried in every way to prove by Mrs. Parmalee that the local association could of their own volition make their meetings evangelical, and after the same question had been asked several times in slightly different language, all of which were objected to by Judge Savage and sustained, the court got tired and informed Mr. Peterson that he didn't care to hear it many times more. Mr. Peterson then gave it up as a bad job, and called Mrs. Jennie F. Holmes, state corresponding secretary and superintendent of legislation of the Women's Christian Temperance union. He tried the same tactics in this examination, and endeavored by argument to show the court that he merely wanted to establish the fact that there were certain unwritten, but fully understood, privileges that the local association could assume to further their ends. The court would not, however, admit as evidence anything assumed outside of the constitution and by-laws as presented. Mr. Peterson then threw up the sponge and said, "Well, I guess we had better give it up and dismiss the case."

The case was consequently nolle prosequied and the defeated prohibitionists filed sadly from the courtroom.

Outside they called a meeting, composed of members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, By the ruling of the district court now in session at this place, in the case of the state of Nebraska vs Edward Rosewater, evidence in our judgment pertinent and vital was excluded, though witnesses were brought forward by the prosecution familiar with the spirit and work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union because of long, intimate and official relation to the organization, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we regard such judicial management as extraordinary and prejudicial to the peace and quietude of assemblies of the people convened for the consideration of public interests.

The little depot at Tekamah was crowded with friends and sympathizers of Mr Rosewater, and swarmed with ladies who had come to see Mrs. Woodward and Mrs. Holmes safely on their return trip to Omaha.

FIXED THE BASIS.

Republicans Agree on Grounds for the Preparation of a Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The republicans of the house and senate have agreed upon a basis for the preparation of a silver bill.

The agreement is in harmony with the measure adopted by the senate caucus committee with an important amendment. The bill provides that the secretary of the treasury shall direct the purchase from time to time of silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces of pure silver in each month at the market price thereof not exceeding $1 for 371¼ grains of pure silver and issue in payment treasury notes of the United States to be prepared by the secretary in such form and such denominations of not less than $1 nor more than $1,000 as he may prescribe. The treasury notes issued shall be redeemable on demand in lawful money of the United States treasury, or by any assistant treasurer, and when so redeemed may be reissued, but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion then held in the treasury purchased by such notes, and such treasury notes shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues and when so received may be reissued, and such notes when held by any national banking association may be counted as part of its lawful reserve.

Upon the demand of the holder of any treasury notes provided for the secretary may exchange for such notes an amount of silver bullion which shall be equal in value at the market price thereof on the day of exchange to the amount of such notes.

The secretary of the treasury shall coin such portion of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of the act as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury.

Silver bullion purchased under the provisions of the act shall be subject to the requirements of the existing law and the regulations of the mint service, governing the methods, determining the amount of pure silver contained and the amount of charges or deduction, if any, are to be made.

So much of the act of February 28, 1878, entitled an "act to authorize the coinage of a standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character," as requires the monthly purchase and coinage of the same into silver dollars of not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion is hereby repealed.

The act is to take effect thirty days from and after its passage.

Senator Teller of the senate sub-committee dissented. Later he said he would make an effort to secure free silver coinage, failing in that he would accept the next best thing he could get. When the measure came up in the senate he would move to make certificates legal tender.

Adopted by the Caucus.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—At the republican caucus tonight the silver bill, given elsewhere in these dispatches was adopted with but a few dissenting votes, the objecting members opposing the bill because of its failure to give full legal tender quality to the treasury notes specified. In addition to the provisions of the bill already stated it is provided that the money now held in the treasury to redeem national bank circulation in case of liquidating banks, banks reducing their circulation, etc., is to be covered in the treasury. This fund is estimated to amount to about $78,000,000, which will be restored to circulation.

The committee on rules will report a resolution requiring the consideration of the bill by the house at the earliest possible moment with strict limitation on the length of the debate.

The caucus endorsed the Morrill service pension bill.

Lodge explained his national election bill, but Chairman Rowell of the elections committee did not think it necessary to pass such a law, and submitted a plan for a wide extension of the present supervisory system. The matter will come up again next Tuesday night.

FATAL SOUTHERN RIOT.

Drug Store Whisky Causes a Bloody Battle at McCormick, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 23.—News has reached here of a riot at McCormick, this state. A man named Sturkey reported Druggist Calhoun for selling whisky on Sunday. Calhoun shot the officer who was sent to arrest him. Other citizens then took a hand and a general fight ensued, in which several persons are said to have been shot. Only one man is known to have been fatally wounded. Several arrests have been made.

A Nice Young Man in Trouble.

DUBUQUE, Ia, April 23.—The little city of Parkersburg was thrown into a state of excitement yesterday by the arrest of Wilkes Smith, a bank clerk, on the charge of forging notes aggregating $1,300. The names forged were mostly those of farmers. Smith is quite prominent in local society and had the confidence of his employers. He was one of the aldermen of the city.

Queen Victoria at Darmstadt.

BERLIN, April 23.—Queen Victoria arrived at Darmstadt from Aix-les-Baines today. Her majesty was received at the railway station by the municipal authorities and other prominent officials. A guard of honor was also present at the station and saluted her majesty.

Three Jockeys Suspended.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 23.—The executive committee of the Louisville jockey club yesterday suspended Steval, Finnegan and Ray, the jockeys against whom complaints were made for signing contracts with two or more stables for next year.

A Censorship Over Young America.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Chief of Police Marsh has issued an order forbidding the sale of cigarettes to boys under sixteen years of age. A number of youngsters were captured by the police today and their packages of cigarettes confiscated.

OMAHA THE PROPER PLACE.

The Natural Site for the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeal.

A BALL IN THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The First Dance in the White House Since the Days of Nellie Grant—Tariff Bill on the Fifth of May.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE,
513 FOURTEENTH STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.

The senate committee on judiciary has the house bill for the creation of courts of appeal in the judiciary circuits of the United States under consideration.

The bill as originally passed by the house provides for the creation of courts of appeal, to be presided over by three circuit judges in the circuit. The site for the Eighth circuit is fixed for St. Louis, and this is altogether unsatisfactory to the people of Nebraska and other states who have given this bill attention, consequently it is proposed to amend by striking out St. Louis and inserting the word "Omaha." The amendment will probably be favorably reported from the judiciary committee. If not, Senator Paddock will move it on the floor when the bill comes up. He has made a careful canvass among the senators from all the states embraced within the Eighth circuit and finds that they are far more favorably disposed to Omaha than to St. Louis, with the exception of the Kansas and Missouri senators. The former prefer Kansas City, while the latter naturally stick to St. Louis.

The fact that Omaha is the center of the circuit as it is at present constituted is a strong point in favor of the selection of that city, but this is enhanced by the knowledge that Wyoming will soon be admitted as a state and that when admitted this territory will be added to the Eighth circuit. Both of the Nebraska senators are watching this matter very carefully and propose to fight the amendment through. They will not get it without a struggle, but they believe that they will win.

A WHITE HOUSE BALL.

The east room of the white house is tonight, for the first time in many years, since the time when Nellie Grant held sway there with her young friends, the scene of a ball in which the young people of social and official circles speed the fast flying hours away. The floor is covered with crash, which is bordered on every side with a thicket of palmetto and foliage plants, giving to the vast apartment the appearance of a conservatory. The decorations of flags and bunting used last night at the army and navy reception have been allowed to remain with the exception of the stars and anchors on the mantels, which have been replaced with a massing of lilacs, tulips, hyacinths and other spring flowers. The music, furnished by the stringed instruments of the Marine band, is stationed in the small corridor immediately adjoining the east room from which the stairs lead to the offices on the second floor. The red, blue and green parlors, as well as the inner corridor, are decorated with a few potted plants, the mantels banked with flowers and grasses and the chandaliers are festooned with similax.

The guests were received in the east room by the members of the presidential household.

Mrs. Harrison's gown was of white faille and brocade with gold embroidered tulle and passamentaries; Mrs. McKee's, a low necked gown of white tulle with trimmings of light moss green velvet; Mrs. Russell Harrison's, arsenic green tulle with shoulder knots of ribbon and corsage trimming of irridescent passamentaries and pendants. Miss Shepard wore a Worth gown of white tulle over white satin.

The guests, about two hundred and fifty in number, were invited for 9 o'clock, and as the etiquette of the executive mansion requires promptness nearly every one arrived on time, although it was nearly 10 o'clock when the dancing began. Supper was served in the private dining room, though the favorite place with the young people was the conservatory which, thrown open and brilliantly lighted, was the scene of numerous pretty little flirtations in the nooks and corners embowered in ferns and protected by the friendly screen of the palm branches from the electric lights.

The number of invitations sent out was somewhat over three hundred, which included guests from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LIEUTENANT PADDOCK'S SENTENCE REMITTED.

The president has remitted the sentence in the case of Lieutenant James V. S. Paddock of the Fifth cavalry, charged with making a false and fraudulent claim against the United States. Lieutenant Paddock was sentenced to be dismissed from the service. The president, however, while confirming the sentence states the act was technically of a character calling for the penalty adjudged, but that there was an absence of intention to commit fraud shown. All the members of the court recommended clemency on account of the valuable services rendered by the accused. The president stated that previous gallant service could not be accepted as palliating violations of the law and it was simply on account of the evident lack of intent to defraud the government that the entire sentence was remitted. Lieutenant Paddock formerly served at Fort Niobrara, Neb., and was wounded in the service near that fort.

THE TARIFF BILL.

It is the intention of Major McKinley to take up the tariff bill in the house on Monday, the 5th of May, and allow six days for general debate.

The democrats are objecting to this limit of the debate and insist that they should have at least a week for themselves, but the republicans will not allow this and tell them that as their speeches are only for home consumption they will do just as well to have them printed without delivery.

The fight over the old silver bill has been a fortunate thing for the tariff tinkers for it has acted as a counter-irritant and distracted the attention of a great many representatives who were loud and earnest in their expressions of dissatisfaction with the ways and means bill. The demonstrations have only subsided for the time being, however, and are likely to break out again whenever the tariff bill is taken up.

AN OLD QUESTION.

The most interesting political debate of the session took place in the house this afternoon and some very spicy remarks were made on both sides, disclosing wholesome truths and some wisdom. The great fight was over the old question whether members of congress should have private secretaries at government expense. Everybody agrees in private that they should, as Major Butterworth stated in his speech, but there are a large number of members who dare not say so in public for fear of the effect upon their nominating conventions. In the committee of the whole there is no record of the vote; the ayes and nays are never called. Questions are decided by viva voce or a rising vote, and if that is not satisfactory, by passing between the tellers, and by these votes the resolution to provide secretaries is always adopted, but when the bill is reported to the house some one invariably demands that the ayes and nayes be called and the cowardly congressman runs to cover.

LAND DECISIONS.

Assistant Secretary Chandler today in the case of William F. Coch vs the Western loan and trust company mortgagee, involving the pre-emption cash entry for the northeast ¼ of section 13, township 115 north, range 73 west, Huron, S. D., land district, reversed the decision of the commissioner of the general land office, who held that new proof should be furnished and suspended the entry. The assistant secretary thinks the proof is satisfactory and reverses the decision. He directs that in the absence of protest proof already made should be accepted and the entry passed to patent.

He also reversed the commissioner's decision in the case of John Hughes, a commuted soldier's homestead entry for the northeast ¼ of section 27, township 114 north, range 66 west, Huron land district. The commissioner held that the entryman did not occupy the land continuously, but the assistant secretary concluded from the evidence furnished that the residence was continuous, and reverses his decision, and the entry will pass to patent.

CURED MEATS.

The house committee on agriculture has agreed to report favorably the same bill that is now pending before the senate for the inspection of cured meats for export with the modifications asked for by the packers of Chicago. There is, however, a provision attached to the bill that gives it additional importance. The president is authorized by proclamation to close the ports of the United States against the importation of all adulterated articles of food from any foreign country that may discriminate against importations from the United States

THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

The excitement over the bill to prevent speculation in food products has considerably subsided. There is very little said on the subject now adays. The hearings have stopped and are not likely to be resumed, but the bill has been reported to the house and stands upon the callendar ready for action. It is not likely that the argaments of the representatives of the different boards of trade that have been heard will have any effect on the result as the members of congress are not seeking their votes, but the votes of the farmers, who think that such speculation unsettles values and reduces the profits on their products.

PROF. COPE'S SPECIMENS.

For many years there has been a war among the scientists, Prof. Cope of the University of Pennsylvania being at swords' points with Major Powel, the superintendent of the geological survey, and Prof. Marsh of Yale college, the president of the National Academy of Sciences and other men of equal rank and fame. Prof. Cope, however, has to fight his batties alone and is one against a thousand. He was formerly connected with the geological survey and prepared a long series of reports, setting forth the results of his scientific investigations in the western territories. He also made a very large collection of specimens at government expense, which he has neglected to turn over to the scientific museums of the government. All the gentlemen who were associated with Prof. Cope in scientific researches turned in the results of their work to the national museum, where they are now on exhibition, but his are in his own private collection and are likely to remain there. The reports of the professor have never been published, because they are declared to be incorrect and unreliable and the manuscript is piled up in the office of the geological survey. The professor came to town today and made his annual application to the secretary of the interior to have them printed at government expense. The secretary was fully posted on the subject and in reply, asked Prof. Cope when he intended to turn his scientific specimens over to the government. The professor said he considered them his personal property. The secretary asked if they had not been collected while he was in the government service and if the government did not pay his expenses while he was making the collection, but the professor did not share this view of the case.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The members of the late pan-American conference now in Washington went to Mount Vernon today as guests of Secretary Blaine.

James Barr of Burwell, Neb., has been appointed an abstractor in the census office.

PERRY S. HEATH.

POUNDED TO DEATH.

An Inmate of a Rhode Island Asylum Kills Her Room Mate.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The state institution at Cranston was last night the scene of a tragedy, Mary McCarthy losing her life at the hands of Catherine Hanley. The assault occurred in the old women's ward. It was 11 o'clock and the inmates were asleep. The night watch, Mrs. Charles Norton, heard the sound of a slight scuffle and hastened above to see the McCarthy woman being assisted to the closet adjoining, where she vomited blood. She was taken back to bed and died almost instantly. Before her death she said the Hanley woman "had pounded and murdered her." The women slept side by side in separate cots, much to the annoyance of the Hanley woman, whose rest was broken by the ravings of the McCarthy woman.

The Non-Partisan W. C. T. U.

CHICAGO, April 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperance union of Illinois was organized in this city today. The organization was but a temporary one, which will be made permanent before the closing of the convention. Mrs. J. K. Webster, who is presiding as temporary secretary, said when asked if the non-Partisan union would conflict with the present Woman's Christian Temperance union, that it would not.

"It is not the intention of the non-Partisan union to conflict in any matter with the other organization," she said. "Whether they have the same feelings with regard to us I cannot say."

It is evident, however, that the formation of the new union has not been productive of an increase of good feeling on the part of the old society. The causes which have led to the organization is a strongly expressed desire on the part of hundreds of women throughout the country with prohibition instincts to entirely separate the question of prohibition from politics.

"We are all prohibitionists and will use our influence for republican, democrat, greenbacker or any one else who holds our views and will work with a view to their accomplishment," said one of the ladies this morning.

A Conscientious Woman.

CHICAGO, April 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Edward Woodward of 335 Broadway, New York, is made defendant in a peculiar divorce suit instituted by his wife, Grace Woodward, to whom he was married at Quincy, Ill., in 1887. They lived together until July 1, 1889, but Mrs. Woodward now sets up the claim that the marriage is illegal because she and her husband are first cousins. She says, though the marriage is void under the laws of Illinois, Woodward will not consent to a separation, but threatens to do her bodily injury if she attempts to exercise the rights of an unmarried woman. She asks for an injunction restraining him from molesting her. Woodward is in business in New York.

Illinois Insurance Companies.

CHICAGO, April 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The state auditor of Illinois has issued a statement showing the standing of the fire and marine insurance companies doing business in Illinois. It shows a total of 204 companies, as follows: Stock companies—state, 143; foreign companies, 28; mutual companies of Illinois, 18; mutual companies of other states, 17. Total admitted assets, $2 3,881,830.10; capital stock, $76,842,877.66; risks, $871,629,526.99; premiums received, $99,985,902.45; losses paid, $4,522,104.52.

A Split in the Gentile Party.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There is a split in the liberal party that bids fair to give the Mormons control. A democratic seceding mass meeting was held last night. Clubs will be organized all over the city and county. The reasons are a lack of action in matters of public improvements.

A Septuagenarian Sentenced.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—George Hancock was sentenced at Provo yesterday to ten years' imprisonment for the murder of the Jones family in 1858. He is seventy-two years of age.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Havre—The Marseille, from New Orleans.

At Glasgow—The Belgravia, from New York; the Canadian from Philadelphia.

At London—The Persian Monarch, from New York.

THE WABASH TAKES A HAND.

Rates on Cattle from St. Louis to Chicago Materially Reduced.

VANDALIA THREATENS RETALIATION

The Alton Professes to Be Pleased with the Action — The Threatened Northern and Lake Line Reductions.

CHICAGO, April 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Wabash road has met the Alton mileage rebate to cattle shippers by reducing the present 9 cent cattle rate from St. Louis to Chicago to 6¼ cents. This meets the Alton rate only in the regard that it is a corresponding reduction in revenue. The Wabash reduction, however, affects every through rate from every point in Texas, New Mexico and all intermediate territory by reducing it 2¾ cents a hundred. The Vandalia is especially incensed at the Wabash for the reduction and has in preparation and threatens to put into effect a corresponding reduction on all classes of freight. The Wabash reduction will also compel a readjustment of the Kansas City basis to meet the through rates now being quoted over the Wabash. The Alton people profess to be well pleased at the reduction of the Wabash. The business is non-paying and the Alton will only carry what is forced upon it, leaving its competitors to divide the losing traffic. In addition to the natural loss the Alton has no such deals as that of the St. Paul and Atchison with Kansas City cattle buyers and that of the Rock Island with the Burton stock car company. The matter will be taken up tomorrow at St. Louis by Chairman Blanchard and an attempt made to agree on an equalization of all through rates via St. Louis and Chicago. The attempt to equalize through rates via Omaha and St. Paul has apparently fallen through owing to the fact that eastern lines refuse to prorate at the Mississippi river via Omaha on a reduced basis.

Threatened Lake Line Reductions.

CHICAGO, April 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—General Freight Agent Hamblin of the Burlington & Northern does not think the northern and lake lines will make their threatened reductions on through business, as it would be useless. They are taking practically all the traffic at the present figures, the lines from Chicago getting almost none.

Busenbark's Opinion.

CHICAGO, April 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—General Passenger Agent Busenbark of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City road belives the lines in the territory of the old Western Passenger association could, if they would, form a strong association regardless of the Missouri Pacific. It now costs as much to get to Kansas City from Chicago via St. Louis as it did under the old basis and Mr. Busenbark considers it a ridiculous proposition that rates all over the territory north and east should be kept at a low basis for the alleged reason that a line between St. Louis and Kansas City objects to an advance. He thinks there are other reasons why an advance in rates is not made chief of which are small matters which should cut no figure in a question involving matters of revenue. At present there is no attempt on foot to either reform the association or raise rates in any direction.

A Baseless Rumor.

CHICAGO, April 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The rumor that President Miller of the St. Paul is to resign and that Vice President Goddard of the Atchison is to take a corresponding position on the St. Paul is denied officially by the St. Paul officials and by Mr. Goddard. Said Director Phil Armour: "Under no circumstances would we consent to Mr. Miller's resignation. He has given the most perfect satisfaction and at our coming election he will be re-elected unanimously if practical. There was not a whisper upon which the rumor could be truthfully based.

The Story Denied.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The story printed in a Chicago morning paper to the effect that S. S. Spencer of Drexel, Morgan & Co. would succeed Miller as president of the St. Paul road is denied by a member of the banking house.

Railroads in Greenland.

CHICAGO, April 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mr. C. L. Dupree of Brisbane, Queenland, is in the city on his way from Australia to London and the continent. He is at the head of the extensive railways now being made in Queensland and several of the other Australian colonies, and in the course of a conversation today talked of these and of the great mines and the peculiar immigration system of Queensland, with all of which he is intimately acquinted.

"Queensland," he said, "has more miles of railway in proportion to her population than any country in the world, and they are constantly being extended. Going outside of that colony you may now go by rail from Brisbane in Queensland through to Adelaide in South Australia by the way of Sydney and Melbourne, and it is by this route that the mails are now sent from Adelaide, where they are landed by the P. & O. steamers, saving many days over the sea voyage in existence over a year ago. The guage is, however, different in each colony and it is now proposed to do away with the present numerous transfers by a uniformity in gauge, though I think this will not be done, the enormous expense of the change not being justify the slight expense in transferring freight. I have learned a great deal during my stay in America, and I shall probably make a report upon the results of my American railroad observations."

Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota Pensions.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Pensions have been issued to Nebraskans as follows: Original—John W. Turner, Omaha; Elijah McCanahan, Tekamah.

Iowa Pensions: Original—Howard Gordon, Centerville; Joseph C. Couch, Bevington; Parks J. Wood, Mark; Graham Nash, Council Bluffs; Henry G. Reed, Bradyville; Jacob H. C. Snyder, Estherville; Jackson Wilson, Burlington; Henry Collins, Blencoe; Stephen A. Cullom, Sac City. Increase—George H. Ballou, Davenport; Jefferson Kisling, Mapleton; Simon H. McBride, White Oak; Henry Player, Waverly. Original widows, etc.—Minors of Price Jones, Bussey; Mary, widow of John W. Vanander, Sigourney.

South Dakota Pensions: Original invalid—George D. Farrar, Pierrepont.

Kansas Officials Arrested.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 23.—A Ulysses, Kan., special says: Investigation into the official acts of the commissioners of this county had proceeded yesterday far enough to warrant their arrest and the arrest of others implicated in the county swindle. Today arrests were made of County Clerk George W. Earp and County Commissioners Sullivan, Green and Lenhart, Harbor, Robinson and Dougherty. They are charged with the illegal issue of county scrip given as a bounty to the latter. Four persons are mentioned. The bounty was on the scalps of wolves, and the alleged illegal issue of scrip amounted in all to $16,000.

A Battle With Dahomians.

PARIS, April 23.—Advices from Lagos state that the French garrison at Porto Novo had a battle with the Dahomian army which lasted two hours. Five hundred of the Dahomians were killed and fifty Frenchmen were wounded. No mention was made of any French soldiers being killed.

CANADA [illegible] CRIMINATES.

Welland and St. [illegible]wrence Canal Tolls Assessed Unju[illegible] on Our Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Ap[illegible]3.—Senator Cullom has concluded his re[illegible] upon the investigation made by the c[illegible]ttee on interstate commerce into the rel[illegible]s of the railroads of the United States and Canada, and also whether there is any discrimination in the charges made for tolls against United States vessels passing through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals. The report asserts that unjust discrimination is made by Canada against American vessels on the lakes in the matter of entrance and clearance fees Vessels passing through the Welland canal bound to Montreal have a rebate made of a portion of the tolls paid for canal passage, but if bound to any American port or to the St. Lawrence river no rebate is made. This, the report claims, is a violation of the provisions of the treaty of Washington.

In conclusion the report says: "Thus it is that by obtaining narrow margins of profit in the transportation business here and there our competitor on the north has been exploiting upon American commerce for many years. It is doing that very thing on a more highhanded and extensive scale than ever before. All that is unnecessary for the government of Great Britain or Canada to do to is throw sufficient advantage in favor of British steamers, Canadian fishing vessels and Canadian railroads to turn our commerce from American ocean steamers, American fishing vessels, American railroads and American seaports. This is being done, not only by subvention, but also by enabling statutory provisions."

A BAD OUTLOOK.

News of Additional Crevasses—The Sugar Belt in Danger.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 23.—A Times. Democrat Bayou Sara special says: Seven crevasses were reported today between this place and Waterloo. This makes nine on the Pointe Coupee front. The devastation in that and the southwestern parish will be terrible. The rains continue. Last night it poured down in torrents, causing a freshet in the bayou and a rise of five inches in town. This additional rise caused more damage to goods in the stores. The opening of the crevasses, however, let considerable water out this evening and it fell twelve inches in town.

The railroad trestle has been washed away and the only communication with the main line is by boat.

News of additional crevasses near Baton Rogue and Bayou Sara has led to the belief here that the disaster to the sugar belt will equal that of 1874, when nine parishes were inundated, unless the water recedes quickly.

Rain Fell in Torrents.

PLAQUEMINE, La., April 23.—The rain came down in torrents last night, and for the twenty-four hours ending this morning six inches of water fell. The town is filled with people from the country, some bringing in the families and cattle, and others seeking material to fight the flood. Great uncertainty prevails as to how high the water will go. Most of the planters base their calculations on the flood of 1882, but the water is already higher than that now.

Natchez in Danger.

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 23.—The levee below Viadila broke last night and the water has flooded the low lands and railroad and is backing up toward the town.

LEFT NINETEEN CHILDREN.

A Wyoming Wife Deserts an Interesting Family for a Handsome Man.

DENVER, Col., April 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Francis Smith of Newcastle, Wyo., yesterday arrived in town in search of his missing wife. The woman, whose name is Ellen Smith, evidently deserted her husband for a more attractive mate. The case of Francis, however, is different from that which falls to the ordinary lot of forsaken husbands. His missing spouse is the mother of only nineteen children, and if he does not find her he fears the domestic cares which fall on him would be too much for his strength. He does not think, however, that his wife left his domicile because she had too many children, for she carried her fair-haired ten-year-old son, little Sammy, away with her. On the contrary, Francis maintains that Ellen's lot has been the happiest and he is of the opinion that she must have been drugged and forced away from her home. At any rate she is gone, and Mr. Smith prefers to search for Mrs. Smith rather than stay at home and mind nineteen children. He has landed in this city and hopes to be able to find some trace of her whereabouts.

Although Mr. Smith thinks his partner of a score of years incapable of unfaithfulness to him, there is little doubt that she left her home in Newcastle in company with some other man. Indeed, the couple and the child have been traced to Grand Island, Neb., where the trail was lost. Her seducer is supposed to be an attractive tie cutter who was smitten with the charms of the middle aged and many times mother.

Ellen is said to be good looking, although she has reached the age of forty-eight years. Her features are dark and handsome. She is of medium size and dresses tastily in black. She always got herself up well and it is thought that her personal attractions and well tried maternal qualities have induced her lover to run away with her.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A Five-Story Block and Valuable Contents Destroyed at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 23.—John G. Wagner's five-story block burned this morning. The loss on the building is $65,000. Weaver, Thomas & Kirk, fine shoe manufacturers, occupied the entire five floors in the south end of the block. The entire stock of finished goods and material and machinery was valued at $80,000. The company holds insurance for $45,000. Langslow, Fowler & Co., chair manufacturers, occupied the upper floors in the middle of the block. Their stock is valued at $50,000, two-thirds insured. Several other firms sustained small losses. The walls of the building fell after the interior burned out, but nobody was injured. A hotel opposite was damaged somewhat and for some time there was a panic among the guests.

Burned Up in a Stable.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 23.—D. S. Gallagher's stables a Slaterville burned last night. His coachman, Egbert Williamson, and three horses were burned to death.

Plot to Burn the Town.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., April 23.—Several small fires broke out in different parts of the city last night, but were quickly extinguished. It is thought there was a deliberate plot to burn the town, as the wires of the fire alarm system were found cut in several places.

Thirty-Three Houses Destroyed.

JACKSON, Miss., April 23.—Information received here this morning says that fire destroyed the entire business portion of Greenwood, Miss., last night. Thirty-three houses were burned and two lives are said to have been lost.

Fire Raging in the Blue Mountains.

BELVIDERE, N. J., April 23.—Fires are raging in the Blue mountains near Windgap and at different points along the ridge. The station of the Lehigh & Lackawanna road at Katellen together with the postoffice and store are reported burned. The people along the base of the mountains are fighting the flames, which have devoured a large amount of timber, charcoal, rails and ties.

Gobbled by the Starch Trust.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 23.—The National starch company (starch trust) has bought the Topeka starch works. The consideration was something like $250,000.

WOMEN WORKERS IN THE WAR

Daughters of Toil Ready to Enlist for Eight Hours.

THE PACKING HOUSE MEN PREPARING

May Day Will See Them Drawn Up Fifteen Thousand Strong—Miners and Cokers Strike for a Raise.

CHICAGO, April 23.—The eight hour movement is spreading to the women workers of the city. The makers of coats and vests are preparing for a strike in case their demand for a reduction in their hours of labor is not conceded.

The strike of the brickmakers promises to be short lived. According to the reports this morning they are going back to work.

No Change.

CHICAGO, April 23.—There was no change in the carpenters' strike today and the prospect of any compromise is still very gloomy.

D. P. Roland, president of the National Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, arrived in Chicago today and is encouraging the strikers to stand firm.

Packing House Men Preparing.

CHICAGO, April 23.—One of the labor leaders at the stock yards said today that he confidently expects a strike of 15,000 packing house employes May 1 for the eight-hour day. The butchers and coopers are thoroughly organized and will work together in enforcing the eight-hour day for the other employes. He asserted that the butchers and coopers were well prepared financially for a strike and said further that the men believe Fairbank & Co. and Fowler Brothers will concede eight hours without a struggle. These firms employ about three thousand men.

Demands of the Conductors.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The meeting between the Union Pacific superintendents and the delegation of conductors adjourned at 10 o'clock tonight until tomorrow morning without accomplishing any settlement. The entire day has been spent in talking over the points at variance. The conductors are making a decided stand for their demand. The impression prevails that nothing will be settled by the conference. One more meeting will be held and if no definite answer is given the men by the managers here an appeal will be made to Mr. Holcomb.

Miners and Cokers Strike.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Tomorrow morning some nine hundred miners and cokers in Smithton district, near Connellsville, will go out on a strike for an increase in wages. The men have been uneasy for a long time and request a conference today. This was granted, but none of the operators attended the meeting, and the local union ordered a strike to take effect at once. Fears are expressed that the strike will spread, as other districts are dissatisfied.

No Strike on the Central.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The officials of the Grand Central depot this morning stated that so far there was no strike of employes of the New York Central in this city. They expressed themselves as confident there would be no trouble between the railroad company and its employes.

Carpenters Released on Bail.

CHICAGO, April 23.—The cases of the thirty striking carpenters arrested yesterday for interfering with non-union men and injuring a police officer were continued this morning until May 2 in bonds of $400 each. Bonds were given and the ten men were released.

Met With a Refusal.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 23.—The men presented their final proposition to the railroads today, and met with a refusal. The matter now lies in the hands of the supreme council of the federations. These members will decide whether a strike shall be ordered or the terms of the railroad accepted.

FROM CAJOLERY TO COERCION.

Emperor William Changes His Tactics With the Socialists.

BERLIN, April 23.—The emperor, who for some months past has been endeavoring to see what effect toleration and kindness would have on the socialistic agitators, has now determined to take the opposite course regarding the proposed 1st of May demonstrations. Halls that had already been rented by labor organizations will be closed on May day, all liquor saloons will be compelled to close their doors and strong guards will be at the entrances. Street gatherings are forbidden and those disobeying orders will be instantly placed under arrest. In fact, Berlin will be declared in a state of siege for one day, as bloodshed is apprehended by the authorities.

Australian Army Discontented.

VIENNA, April 23.—There is a high palace authority for stating that the army proposes to take a hand in the 1st of May demonstration, great dissatisfaction existing in the ranks with regard to pay. It is further stated that the officers are in full sympathy with the workingmen and if the rank and file are not appeased by increased remuneration there is danger that on the 1st of May the army will fraternize with the socialists instead of firing on them. In view of this state of things great precautions have been taken by the authorities.

She Longs for Liberty.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Grace Woodward, who married Edward Woodward at Quincy, Ill., September 12, 1887, and who lived with him until July, 1889, now sets up the claim that the marriage was illegal under the laws of Illinois because she and her husband are first cousins. Her husband will not consent to a separation, but threatens to do her great bodily injury if she attempts to marry again. She asks for an injunction restraining him from molesting her. Woodward is in business in New York city.

Newspaper Men Have a Tussle.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Henry Smindley, resident correspondent of the Kansas City Times, and William Biddle, local correspondent of the St. Louis Globe Democrat, became involved in a quarrel this morning at Fort Leavenworth. A few blows were exchanged, when Biddle floored his antagonist. The men were parted by the bystanders.

Three Bad Americans.

LONDON, April 23.—The trial of the three Americans, Frank Lackrose, William Smith and Charles Robinson, arrested on the charge of attempting to rob a bank clerk of a bag containing a large amount of money, notes and gold, took place today and resulted in the conviction of the prisoners. They were each sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment at hard labor.

A Home Market Law.

COLUMBUS, O., April 23.—The legislature has enacted a law which requires the officers of all state and county institutions to purchase native stock for consumption. The law defines native line stock to be that which has been in the state 100 days before being killed.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity: Fair weather.

Nebraska—Fair, warmer winds, becoming southerly.

South Dakota—Fair, warmer winds, becoming southerly.

Iowa—Fair, cooler, followed by slowly rising temperature Friday, northerly winds.