# PART

## THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.



### NINETEENTH YEAR.

### OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1890---TWENTY PAGES.

## BISMARCK BREAKS SILENCE.

 The Ex-Chancellor Freely Expresses His Views in an Interview.

NO FEAR FOR THE FIRST OF MAY.

#### Socialists Should Be Allowed to Make Their Demonstration, But the Law Should Be Enforced at Any Cost.

[Copyright 1990 by James Gordon Bennett.] FRIEDRICHSRUUE, April 26.- New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- If there is one subject in the domestic economy of Germany that Prince Bismarck has made himself master of the socialistic question is that one. His highness was asked for an expression of opinion in regard to the demonstration on May day. At first his highness declined to express an opinion at all, but his kind feelings toward the United States in general finally induced him to relax his fixed. rule not to be interviewed, which has not been once infringed since the signing of the treaty of Berlin twelve years ago.

The prince is an Atlas who, during twenty years, has carried the political world upon his shoulders. He looks stronger and better since the removal of this weight, which is now distributed among a great number of other shoulders that shiver a little under a fraction even of the burden one great man successfully carried. The prince expressed himself about as follows:

"If I were still minister of the crown I would wish to abstain from all interference and allow matters to take their natural course and pursue a policy of observation. If acts contrary to law were attempted I would fight, otherwise I should look on with indifference. If the laborer chooses to select a day to make merry and walk about

procession, I should do nothing to prevent him. With repressive legislation it is always the same. Outward attempts to prevent mischief are often the sole reason of mischief existing. More mischief is sometimes done by closing a street that seems in a dangerous condition when crowded than by overlooking and directing the circulation in it as we some times see in Berlin and other large cities. To take every precaution against every, possible evil that might arise out of a situation is sometimes to suffer more ill than if you awaited the issue. It is a grand rule in such cases to avoid threats as well as to avoid promises. When a turbulent striker sees the authorities take extraordinary measures to preserve the peace, he knows they dread him, and when he realizes this the more aggressive he becomes.

"The antagonism between employer and employed, in my opinion, is the result of natural law and in the course of nature can never come to an end. We will never reach a situation where the laboring man will say: 'We are satisfied both for ourselves and for our children and for those who come after us." It may be considered an axiom that the desire of the laborer to improve his condition and to get on will last as long as he sees any one whose condition is better than his. Quite an improvement has taken place in the condition of the laboring classes during the latter half of the century, Fifty years ago the children of poor Germany went barefoot in summer, with little more than a shirt or shift to cover them up to the age of ten or twelve. Today the children of the poorer classes are decently clothed and shod, both young and old. Their lood is better and they do not work so many hours. This is true, I fancy. in all civilized countries." The correspondent montioned a word con corning the prosperous condition of the workingmen belonging to the guilds in the flourishing cities. His highness demolished : whole fabric of theory by saying: "The members of those guilds are not workingmen at all in a modern sense. They are the aristocracy of the workingmen; their prosperity is based on exclusiveness. In this eternal struggle between labor and capital labor has scored the most victories. Such will be the case wherever the laboring man has the ballot Should there ever be a final victory, it would be his, but if this struggle ever did come to an end, human activity would come to a dead lock and human struggle and striving come to an end, which is not, I think, the intention of the divine providence. "Another solution is only possible where slavery exists, for instance in Africa, where the state of civilization has remained the same from time immemorial on the basis of slavery. the negroes being content without striving either because of the narrowness of their intellects or from the dread scourge. This stat of things has existed there since history first recorded it. Yet another solution may be found in another part of the globe, in some of the thousands of islands where, in conse quence of the climate and production of food without effort, there is no necessity for work. This condition of affairs existed when the Europeans first came there find a sort of Garden of Eden. All there was for man to do was to break off. the cocoanut. eat it and then go to play in the sunshine But in such a situation there is no progress. Men might live that way thousands of years and have been content thousands of years more like sleck, good-natured animals. But in our life of strife the struggle that accompanies produces the progress of civilization by the friction of competition. "If society wishes peace, it must never cease to be ready to fight for it, just as between the nations peace is maintained by the danger of war. The solution is to fight for peace if it be threatened. So, toe, in any po litical association composed of individuals peace could never be maintained nor justice upheld unless defended by executive power. If the judges had no right to demand the excention of judgment by the physical strength of the executive, justice would soon entirely disappear and become impotent. The same is true, I think, of society and socialism. If the political parties who oppose socialism do not unite in defense of their Independence and the welfare of the citizen and family, they must succumb to socialist domination until such time as socialism. In its turn, is overthrown by the excess of misery inherent in it as in slavery, for the socialistic system of government is a species of slavery-a penitentiary system for the union of intended victims. Such a system's show of strength on May day will not be without its advantages. "The hatred of every party against its next Tribune. neighbor's politics is still stronger than the fear of socialistic domination, because they do not believe in the strength of the socialists. and in the struggle among themselves each party courts the favor of the socialist. Now, in their greed for votes do they keep before their minds the dangers and suffering to which civilized society would be exposed when ruled by the least educated, least intelligent portion of the population, whose ignornuce is largely led by any eloquent whose stock in trade is linr: thousand natural ills the flesh is heir to, for which they will denounce any existing mychament as responsible, while they them-

selves indulge in large promises at cheap rates |" That is what I consider being a liar A mob is a sovereign that needs flattery as much as any sultan. Not this conflict of the classes will never cease. To solve it is a utopian dream of a thousand years' millennium, to be realized only when men become as an rels.

"Any arrangement on a fixed basis for the A UNANIMOUS TURNOUT IMPOSSIBLE. remuneration of labor -- say 5 shillings a day is not feasible. No such arrangement could be made binding on those who shall live 100 Official Circles Profess to Feel no years hence, nor would the laber of today rest contented. Grant 5 shillings, and the demand for 6 would speedily follow. It is uscless to think this question capable of eternal settlement to exclude all future struggles. Socialism will give a good deal of trouble yet. The [Copyright 1890 by the New York Associated Press.] governments have for some time been re-BEALIN, April 26 .- The emperor has teleproached with a lack of energy and tender-

Day Demonstration.

Fear, But the Soldiers Will be

Held in Readiness-A

Long List of Strikes.

other places they are confining themselves to

issuing warnings against excesses. The chan-

cellor has made arrangements to secure con-

certed action between the various authorities.

Although it is expected in official circles

that the day will pass over quietly, every

precaution will be taken for the prompt sup-

pression of disorder. The troops will be kept

within their barracks in order to avoid col-

lision with those taking part in the celebra-

The socialist leaders here continue to influ-

The labor agitation, apart from May day,

opposed to the social reforms of the emperor

point to the growth of excitement among the

Bremen approached the employes on the rail-

way on which he was to travel struck for

higher wages. Men from other lines had to

The strikes that have taken place here this

week include the shoemakers, stonelayers,

coopers, serewmakers, furniture polishers,

trainmen, boxmakers, tinsmiths, locksmiths,

printers, machinists, coppersmiths, and a

number of minor trades. Reports from

Frankfort, Breslau, Elberfeld and Hamburg

show the strike mania universal.

perial rescripts.

work the trains.

holiday.

on

the employers' edict.

pledging themselves

support any of the men who suffer through

As the police of Hamburg prohibit public

meetings the trades have arranged for excur-

sions and rural sports, where full vent will

be given to the ideas regarding the eight-hour

work day. A number of firms here and in

other centers are joining action in giving

their men the option of a holiday

resume work until May 5. The offer

inclined to take only May day for a holiday.

AGAIN REFERRED.

Bill to the Caucus Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 26.-The republican

enators' caucus to consider the silver bill was

After adjournment it was announced that

It is reported that while the differences be-

tween the silver men and the advocates of

the bill agreed upon by the committee of the

house and senate seem to be radical, yet there

is an earnest purpose shown to harmonize

and if possible to come to an agreement. The

silver men desire that the provision in the

bill reported by the caucus committee

which gives the secretary of the treasury

power to redeem in bullion the treasury notes

issued in payment for bullion, to be stricken

An Interview With Windthorst.

BERLIN, April 26 .- [New York Herald

with the pope published in the Herald. Some

of them are inclined to think that the pope

ica." remarked Herr Windthorst, "agrees

perfectly with what I know of his sentiments

father's sentiments in this regard are shared

'My friends and I intend to give most ener-

by the whole world.

[Copuright 1880 by James Gordon Benactt

The consistory of the protestant church in

condition that they will not

to

tions, but they are to be ready if required.

graphed instructions to Chancellor von ness. I do not call it tenderness. If a man Caprivi regarding the attitude of the authoribe a coward and yield to the pressure of a ties throughout the country towards the May manifestation, it is sometimes true benevday celebration. Reports from the populous olence to shed blood-the blood of a riotous centers show that the authorities are in some minority in defense of a peace-loving, lawplaces preparing to suppress any public demabiding majority. onstrations by the use of the soldiery. In

"The first requisite in government is energy, not to be a time-server, not to sacrifice the future to an arrangement of convenience purely temporary. The government should be steadfast. The firmness, indeed fierceness, of the ruling power is the guarantee of peace, both abroad and at home. The government always ready to yield to the majority, either local, temporary, parliamentary or rigtous, which keeps up its authority by concessions, each one of which paves the way for new concessions, is in sore strait.

"No; May 1 is not so dangerous an enemy. ence the men against the suspension of work. If we consider the socialists an enemy, as he Bebel, Liebknecht and Singer, through the who names the day for assault. It is not to central committee of the party, are actively be dreaded. It is a sham fight, a show of operating to prevent the manifestations, strength like those of the Salvation army, the Nothing like a unanimous demonstration success or failure of which will depend largely throughout Germany is now possible. Large on the weather. There is little danger of a numbers of men are found everywhere who conflict, but whether there will be or will differ with those desiring to make demonnot depends on the tact displayed by the strations. The tendency among the workauthorities. Preventive measures owe most ingmen in Berlin is to work half a day in of their success to the foresight of the execu-May. tive officials, who are rarely leaders of men or statesmen, so that their measures are becomes more and more threatening. Papers

sometimes troublesome instead of useful. However, I do not expect trouble. May 1 will cause me no loss of sleep." His highness looks strong and well, and was in a cheerful humor. He spoke English very rapidly, but of the causes which led to his retirement he declined to speak. To give a descriptive account of Fredrichsruhe and the daily life of the ex-chancellor would be repeating what has been published hundreds of times, and as several American correspondents from other papers tried to get an interview with Prince Bismarck and ignominiously failed, you will probably shortly read a good deal of fake matter descriptive of Fredrichsruhe and the surrounding scenery from his pen, but no interview.

#### Other Leaders Express Opinions. [Copyright 1850 by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLIN, April 26.—[New York Herald Ca-

strike here has been the issue of a violent manifesto in which the existing social order de-Special to THE BEE. |-The kaiser, while is denounced. The emperor's rescripts are he disapproves of the manifestation, may be attacked as useless. The workmen, as the inclined to take the matter very coolly. He dominant force, the manifesto says, ought to does not think it advisable to interfere anyoverturn and renovate society. way. He thinks it wise to let the demonstra-All the beer houses and restaurants having tion take place, and let the outcome be the space have been engaged for celebrations on guide for action in the future. No special the evening of May 1, at which the police, if measures will be taken to preserve order northe socialist law is enforced, will be kept will troops be confined to the barracks in the lively. city. However, where 20,000 men can be The workingmen's societies at Chemnitz brought together by the beat of a drum any have voted against taking part in the demontime within an hour, extraordinary measures strations The Silesian miners have decided are scarcely necessary.

to work as usual. In Saar and Count Waldersee received your correspond-Baden the day will be observed ent at the general staff building just before as a half holiday. On the other hand, the he left for Bremen. He wore an undress frock coat of his own regiment, the Thirteenth socialists of Hamburg, Altana, Leipsig and Frankfort persist in orga

getic support to the kalser's policy on the so-GERMANS NOT OF ONE MIND. cialist question, as you will have reason to observe when the reichstag meets, with regard to May I. I have hopes that it will pass off without disorder, but I disapprove most Many Socialist Leaders Oppose the May emphatically of the action of the socialists in this matter."

The bill making pensioned officers amena ble to the civil instead of the military law has passed, and now Herr Windthorst proposes the repeal of the obnoxious law of May 4. 1874, visiting recalcitrant Roman Catholic priests with certain penalties which had always remained a thorn in the side of the Catholic party.

## THE GAY CAPITAL.

Beginning of the Coaching Season-Americans as Drivers.

Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett. PARIS, April 26 .- New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE.]-The weather for the week past has been a series of April showers with occasional gleams of sunshine.

The coaching season has begun and the long drawn toot of the horn and the crack of the long-lashed whip resounds in the Champs Elvsees and the Boulogne. Once more the first trip of Howlett's coach Magnet to Versailes and return was made Tuesday in the pouring rain. Dr. Seward Webb was the whip, having on the box seat Miss Adele Grant. The other occupants of the coach were Mrs. Webb, Miss Charlotte Winthrop, Miss Creighton Webb, Mr. Stoeckel and Mr. Rugers Leroy, Oliver P. Bel-mont's party on the Magnet Wednesday were Mrs. Willie Vanderbilt, Miss Winthrop, Messrs. Brockholet, Cumming, Rutherford, Warren and Stoeckel. W. D. Sloan, who is due in Paris May 8, has arranged for a coaching party on the 14th. Speaking of his pupils the other day as a fashionably dressed lady drove up in the Magnet coach which starts every morning to Versailles from the Herald office, Howlett said: "There is a young lady, sir, who can roll up a whip lash and drive a four-in-hand as few men can. She'll take a coach from one end of Paris to the other and go round the corners and in and out among the vehicles n a way that would astonish you. Yes, she's an American. I don't mind teiling you her name, Miss Eustis,"

workingmen since the publication of the im-"Are there many Americans among your clients? As the moment for the emperor's journey to

"Yes, lots of them. They are generally clever drivers. Mr. Oliver P. Belmont is devoted to coaching; so is Mr. Appleton. Then there is Dr. W. S. Webb and Miss Mabel Simpkins, who happens to be in Paris at present, but there will be many more as the season advances."

"And how about the Parisians! Do they drive wellf"

"They are picking it up fast and many of them are as clever as Englishmen, who are supposed to lead the world at this sort of

An ominous feature of the shoemakers' Robert Garrett and Mrs. Garrett arrived yesterday from London and will leave tonight for Nice on a coaching trip. They have arranged for an eight weeks' coaching tour in Switzerland in June. Mr. Garrett is in excellent health. Mrs. Harrison Garrett is at the Hotel d' Abbe, where also Miss Lilley May, the Baltimore beauty, is expected on Wednesday, though she is in deep mourning for the death of her brother-in-law.

Sir Morrell Mackensie and daughter spent two days in Paris duffin, the week en route to London from Malta: -The duchess of Manchester is the guest of

Baroness Hirsch. Mrs. Sarsoon and the Baroness Leopold

Lee Rothschild are here from London getting dresses for drawing room receptions.

STANLEY ARRIVES AT DOVER. book, but he may find it a triffe diamoult to secure much solitude in a country that The Emin Bey Relief Committee go Out to the Steamer to Meet Him.

MORE THAN A ROYAL OVATION.

Edison Sends a Graphophone With Messages From Friends and Prominent Men in the United States.

[Copyright 1890-by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, April 26 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE |-Stanley returned to England today after his long absence in the dark continent. He reached Dover in the afternoon by a special steamer which had been placed at his disposal by the king of the Belgiuns.

Dover seemed to expect something out of the common and every citizen who was able to do so, wonded his way toward the pier in the belief that something would come to head there.

Thousands were there and they stood for more than an hour looking at the surroundings with which they were on the most intimate terms and taiking about the curious career of the man whom they were awaiting so patiently to catch a glimpse of.

pler and they were thrown to the breeze in honor of Stanley.

"Where is Stanley!" was an exclamation card on all sides.

broad smile was observed on the handsome face of Captain Nelson. He smited because on seeing the assemblage ashore Stanley had dived under cover. From his shelter the African explorer was compelled to come forth to meet the mayor of Dover, who presented an address of welcome. As Stanley appeared he was greeted by hearty cheers from the shore. He lifted his hat many times in response and then turned to respond to the welcome of Dover's mayor. which was a very warm though a brief one. Stanley made an appropriate answer in a few words and having shaken hands with the mayor turned to a deputation of five of the Emin relief committee who had boarded the steamer after a frightful straggle with the crowd. The latter had massed itself in front of the landing stage erected to get Stanley and his party from the steamer to the train, a distance of 100 yards, and it looked for a time almost impossible, but was accomplished finally, Stanley reaching the train, looking thoroughly fagged out. He was so closely hemmed in by the crowd on his way to the train that he could not lift his hat in answer to the cheers that were given for him. Once aboard the train for London there was

comparative peace for him for a few moments and the tired look on his face grewless marked.

The trip from Ostend to Dover had been thoroughly enjoyed and all of Stanley's companions looked in first-rate health and spirits. He was accompanied by Captain Nelson, Dr. Parke, Mr. Juphson, Lieutenant Stairs, Mr. Wilson and Sir William Mackinnon. Upon landing Stanley's short and rather

spare form was enveloped in a shaggy top coat that reached almost to his heels. This laid aside in the train.

seems desirous not only of shaking his hand but slapping him on the back. At any rate the Emin-relief committee is satisfied that Stanley is in England. AUSTRIAN LABOR TROUBLES. Disastrous Results Feared as a Consequence of the Strikes. [Copyright 1880 by James Gordon Braneft] VIESNA, April 26.-[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-A great sensation has been caused here by an apparently official vote in the Abedpost stating that the

a little rest and to find time to col ie his

troops called out to repress the disorders at Biala did not, as previously believed, use blank cartridges on first firing on the rioters, but used ball cartridges at the first volley. This note, taken with a circular from the minister of the interior giving the provincial governor instructions with reference to the proclamation of martial law, is regarded as indicating the determination of the government to act with extreme energy in case of disorder at Biala. Matters remain calm, although at a workmen's meeting held last night threats to set fire to houses were uttered. The two middle and upper classes are greatly alarmed, and many wealthy residents have left Biala for Cracow, and the Lemberg garrison has been strongly reinforced in view of further rioting. An attempt at rioting is signalized from Saybusch, the authorities of which have asked the military governor of Cracow to send a battallion of infantry to their aid. It is aunounced that an attempt has been made to wreck a train near Rasdorf by placing large stones on the track. Happily he obstruction was discovered in time. Men have also been seen hanging suspiciously around Siebenbrum station. Fears are en

### results. THEY REFUSE TO ARBITRATE.

#### The Old Master's Association Declines All Overtures.

CHICAGO, April 26.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-There is not a glimmer of hope in the dark clouds that hover over the labor fields of Chicago. The boss carpenters' association presented a request to the master carpenters' association at the meeting this afternoon for - the appointment of a committee to arbitrate their differencies. President Goldie absolutely refused to appoint such a committee, and as was feared, Mr. Goldie's position is upheld by the board of directors. This, however, leaves the carpenters' council and the new bosses' association free to carry out the agreement originally made between the two associations, viz: The new association to take as nany men as they can employ and the strike to continue as against the older association. At a meeting today the directors of the

builders' exchange prepared a card for the public. It is set forth in it as a reason for refusing overtures through the citizens' committee that it would be relinquishing the control of their business into incompetent ands, as the members of the citizens' committee know nothing about the rights and

demands of the building trades. The steadfast refusal of the master carponters to arbitrate with their men or make an effort to settle the great strike now in progress is causing considerable unfavorable comment. The question of asking for a revocation of the charter of their organization is being agitated and some action may be The Burlington Cattle Rate Cut Immediately Met By the Other Roads.

OMAHA GETS THE REBATE.

NUMBER 307.

A MEETING OF THE PASSENGER MEN.

Another Attempt Will Be Made on Monday to End the Rate War-Even the Wizard Is illing.

CHICAGO, April 26.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The rumor of the cutting of the cattle rate from Omaha by the Burlington was confirmed today. All lines have met the cut and began today paying the mileage rebate of \$7,35 a car to all shippers. The reduction was rendered necessary by the fact that in many parts even as far north as Lincoln, Nebraska, it was cheaper to ship to Chicago via Kansas City than via Omaha. Contrary to expectation the reduction will not spread, the direct line of the Northwestern from Omaha to Chicago being the northern line.

The Alton, however, is determined to stamp out the manipulation which has ended in the present demoralization, and unless the roads unite on a strong agreement to take the place of the Interstate Commerce Railway association and thus stop the secret cutting, it will in a few days abolish the weighing system and readopt the carload system of shipping stock. This will bring matters to a crisis and as far at least as cattle rates are concerned will force a settlement.

#### A Meeting of Passenger Men.

CHICAGO, III., April 26.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-The chances are in favor of a meeting of passenger men next Monday not only to reorganize the Western States Passenger association, but to agree on an advance in rates to the old basis throughout the whole territory. A hurried notice for the meeting was sent out today by Sceretary Thompson on receipt of the notice by the last road in the old association of its willingness to co-operate. It is not yet known what conditions the Missouri Pacific made, but it is thought the agreement can be had now that all lines have expressed their willingness to

co-operate. There has never been such a cold-blooded and cut-throat warfare in western passenger history as the one which it is thought next Tuesday's meeting will end. The plan of settlement is already mapped out. It will consist of an agreement founded on the old Western States Passenger association. It may take some time to settle the details, but with all lines present and all auxious to settle a warfare which has rendered their passenger business non-paying for five months, it is

considered certain that a speedy settlement will be reached. The acquiescence of the Missouri Pacific in the movement renders almost certain the report that Gould has finally bought the Mexican Contral and is again ready to lift the cloud hanging over western railroads. The

handsome carnings of the Mexican Central show that the plum was well worth Gould's picking.

Chairman Wolker of the Interstate Commerce Raflway association partially corroborated the settlement of the rate war. He admitted a plan which bade fair to be successful taken in the near future. The charter of any in settling the whole western situation corporation is of course granted upon con- was on foot, but would tell nothing as to details. He said it would take some time to work out the plan, but his manner plainly said he was confident the plan would be suc-

There were more flags than usual on the As the vessel was being brought alongside the pier every eye was gazing with might and main at the little party of men on the upper deck. tertained that labor troubles in South Aus-Just before the landing stage was rigged u tria will be attended with some disastrous

lancers

"As far as I myself am concerned," said men held today contidered the proclamation the chief, "I am a mere spectator. I believe issued by the public companies and leading in allowing the workmen their will in the firms declaring that absentees on May matter of demonstrating on May day. I also, 1 will be dismissed. Those present however, favor allowing every employer to at the meeting unanimously resented choose his workmen under all circumstances, the proclamation and decided to take even if he goes to the length of а. saying: 'Take part in the demonstration if you please, but if you do you are discharged.' Men in active service in the army will on no account be allowed to take part in the manifestation. If scenes of violence occur, the anthorities will interfere with all the force at their disposal for the protection of peaceable citizens.

"There is, however, a humorous side to the natter," added the chief, with a merry gleam in his eye. "If all the workingmen turn out the kellers must turn out too, and if there are has been a decisive check to many who were no kellers there can be no beer. Without beer, where would the enthusiasm come from !??

Prussia has sent circulars to the pastors in-Your correspondent called on a socialist structing them to preach against socialism on ditor, who shall, for obvious reasons, be Basstag. nameless. He said that in Berlin, at any The emperor will return to Berlin on April rate, the manifestation would not take the 30. It was his intention to hold a grand spring character of a procession, as this means of review of the army on May day, but this has expressing opionion is abhorrent to German been postponed until May 23 with a view not and especially Prassian minds. What was to provoke the workmen. aimed at was to show the bourgoise that the The evangelical congress meets here May ocialists were in earnest and to make the 28 to discuss the strikes, the protection of workmen and the position of christian sociedemonstration in favor of the eight-hour day ties toward the democratic host. o imposing as to force the reichstag to consider the eight-hour law. There would be a

great many little open-air meetings. weather permitting, all around Berlin, Republican Senators Refer the Silver especially in the Kronenwald. Many speakers were already designated to address them. They did not include any famous socialist eputies such as Bebel and Singer, who were in session a long time this afternoon. expelled and could only be in Berlin when the reichstag was in session, which would not be the whole subject was again referred to the till nearly a week after the demonstration. cancus committee, who would endeavor to frame a bill acceptable to all.

"I do not expect any conflict with the authorities." said the editor. "There will be practically a two days' holiday. The day of atonement, April 30, is a legal religious holiday in Prussia. May I was the great national heathen holiday of the ancient Germans, and it is a curious coincidence that now the piocers of good and evil are opposed to each other at this period in real flesh and blood. Of course there is a difference of opinion as to who are the saints and who the sinners."

#### A Newsgathering Scheme.

out. They do not wish to give the secretary Cuncaoo, April 26.- [Special Telegram to the power under any condition to pay out THE BEE. - A novel scheme of Chicago bullion after it was once deposited in the papers to obtain suburban news for their treasury. This view is supported by Evarts. nutual benefit developed today in the incor-The silver men also desire to have the notes poration at the state capital of the "City provided for in the bill made full legal tender, Press Association of Chicago." Its object is but this is not insisted upon with the same stated to be to precure suburban news for the intensity and earnestness that the proposition Chicago papers. Capital stock, \$1,000; incorto keep the bullion in the treasury is. porators, Victor F. Lawson of the News, James W. Scott of the Herald, H. J. Huis kamp of the Times, William Pean Nixon of the Inter-Ocean, Washington Hesin of the Staats Zeitung, William K. Sullivan of the Cable-Special to THE BAE. |-German pa-Journal and R. W. Patterson, jr., of the pers reproduce long extracts of the audience

#### The Delagoa Bay Matter.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gardon Bennett.] scarcely went so far as the correspondent. Lisnon, April 26 .- [New York Herald says he did. Herr Windthorst, however, Cable-Special to THE BEE |- The United thinks otherwise, and is delighted with the States and British government have made outlook. "What his holiness thinks of Ameran imperative demand that the Delagoa rull way question should be settled by arbitra-tion. The United States and British ministion of affection for the United States-sentiments ters had a long interview today with the foreign minister, who has the affair under careful consideration. which he will always chorish as long as the Roman Catholic church in America enjoys the liberty it does at present. The holy

#### The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity: Fair weather, For Nebraska, Iowa and Southern Dakota: Fair, warmer, southerly winds.

A NEW YORK SENSATION. tions. A mass meeting of Hamburg work-

#### Mayor Grant and Other Tammany Leaders Shown Up.

NEW YORK, April 26 .- The Fassett in vestigating committee held a most sensational session today. Richard Crocker, Mayor Grant and other Tammany leaders were scored unmercifully by Lawyer Ivins, counsel for the committee, and by Chairman Fassett.

The witness who created the sensation was Patrick McCann, a brother-in-law of Richard Crocker, leader of Tammany hall. In substance, he testified that while Grant was a member of the board of alderman Tammany hall had made desperate efforts to have him appointed commissioner of public works. For this purpose \$180,000 was raised, Grant giving \$80,000 and the Tammany organization the other \$100,000. "his money was to have been paid to aldermen for Grant's confirmation by that body. Mayor Edson appointed Rollin M. Squire, however, and so that money was not used. McCann, in answer to the question whether Grant while sheriff gave any money to Croker or to any member of his family, replied, after some hesitation, that Mrs. Croker had told him that Grant on five different occasions had handed Flossie, a daughter of Mr. Croker, an envelope containing \$5,000, making \$25,000 in all. Witness also testified that Leicester Holme, Mayor Grant's private secretary, had visited Mrs. Croker as a representative of Mayor Grant, several times since Croker to Europe. Holme offered went. Mrs. Croker her expenses and somemore if she would thing :20 to Germany; she refused. It was also elicited from the witness that Dr. Beekman. the family physician of the Crokers, had been approached by Holme and asked to go abroad. Witness also testified that the family relations of Croker were unpleasant as a matter of fact. Witness said that he had contributed to the support of Mr. Croker's family, before, after and during Croker's

ness almost broke down. This ended one of the most sensational sesions ever held by an investigating committee in New York. Political circles are agitated to an unusual extent, and the testimony regarding Grant and Croker is the principal topic of discussion.

Mayor Grant was not at his office today and no person there seemed to know where he was, though it was said he was probably out of town. The mayor's private secretary, Holme, was seen by a reporter, and he denied that he had ever visited Mrs. Croker on such a mission as that testined to by McCann.

WASHINGTON, April 36 .- The house committee on private land claims has authorized a favorable report on the blil for the relief of the heirs of Myra Clark Gaines. The bill recites that Myra Clark Gaines, as the legal representative of Daniel Clark (deceased), of Louisiana, was entitled by reason of Spanish grants to 38,457 acres of land, and provides

for the issue of patents to these heirs for all these lands which the commissioner of the general land office shall find vacant, unappropriated and undisposed of by the United States: which patents shall operate only as a relinquishment of the title on the part of the United States, and shall not impair or preclude any adverse claimants from the right to assert the validity of their claims. For all lands disposed of by the United States or otherwise lawfully appropriated, provided there shall issue certificates of location of the character prescribed in the act for the adju ment of the private land claims in Fiorida, Louisiana and Missouri.

His hair is so white that the wig of Dover's town clerk looked dingy grey in comparison. His moustache is also snowy white. His face is tanned and, considering his career, has wonderfully few lines in it. He obtained but little rest during the first hourof the journey to London. Everybody wanted to shake hands with him and if possible get a few words out of him. He shook hands with all who expressed such a desire, but could only be induced to speak by those who had met him before and were reasonably well known to him. Sir Francis Dewinton chatted say with him for five minutes and was looked on with envy by those who had succeeded in getting a bow in return for good wishes, for Stanley was preoccupied during much of the journey.

Marston, the publisher of his forthcoming book, drove this air away for a few minutes and General New. United States consul general, did a little of the same work.

When everybody around the train had talked to or looked at Stanley, everybody wanted to talk to or look at his companions. Captain Nelson was always the center of an animated group. He is an intense admirer of Stanley, though the same may be said of all the men who accompanied him in his trip across the dark confinent. Captain Nelson attributes much of Stanley's wonderful success as an explorer and leader to the faculty he possesses of filling those who come in contact with him with unlimited faith in his powers.

On many occasions when every one else with Stanley failed to find a way out of a difficulty that seemed unsurmountable. Stanlev would issue his orders as composedly as if he was ordering breakfast, and it was always found possible to carry out these orders and they always resulted as desired.

Colonel Gourand, Edison's European agent said he had something in his possession of interest to Stanley. It was a phonograph which contained messages from friends and old ac quaintances and many prominent men in the United States, and that when Stanley had a few hours to spare he would be asked to listen to this phonograph in the presence of a few English friends.

Stanley and his companions carried vellow roses in their coats. It is supposed that these might have been presented by the queen of the Belgiums, as she is very fond of yellow Marechal Neil roses, but it was discovered that the roses had been presented on board the steamer on the way from Ostend.

Though the train made only a single stop between Daver and Victoria, at many stations there were crowds who displayed great anxiety to catch a glimpse of Stanley. Many houses along the route were decorated in his honor, and though the journey may have seemed a long one to Stanley it was short enough to everyone else aboard the train.

perfect he suffered no inconvenience. his seat in the open carriage of Lady Burdette-Coufts, and he felt constrained to stand up and bow many times to show his appreciation of the splendid welcome given him. He drove from the station accompanied by Lady Burdett-Coults and met with something very much like an ovation from the immense crowds that filled every thoroughfare in the vicinity of Victoria station. He hopes to get

ions that its business sh that no injury shall result to the peace and presperity of the community. The onigion has been expressed that in refusing to arbitrate and thereby tying up the money of

capitalists who are creeting buildings the master carpenters' association is violating the spirit of the law and is making itself liable to have its charter revoked. Horatio L. Waite, master in chancery, was seen in regard to the matter.

"I have not investigated the case thoroughly," he said, "but I should that there are very good moral and legal grounds for revoking the charter of the master carpenters. I do not know, however, that the courts would take such an action if the matter were brought

before them." "This strike is certainly a great injury to the city. Large amounts of money are being lost every day that it continues. If it is through any negligence or inaction of the master carpenters-that the trouble is prolonged-their organization is certainly liable to such an action as you speak of, and it should be taken."

#### Chief Arthur's Views.

Oswego, N. Y., April 26.-|Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-Grand Chief P. M. Arthur of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers is here to attend a meeting of the arotherhood tomorrow. He says he thinks the eight-hour question should be settled between employer and employed and not by agitators. He expressed himself as strongly opposed to the proposed confederation of labor and said every trade should organize by itself. He pointed to the brotherhood as showing the value and benefit of separate organization.

No Packing House Strike Probable.

Chicago, April 26 .- It is now stated that there will be no strike of packing house employes at the stockyards as was at one time feared. The strike would have involved about 15,000 men. There was a strong sentiment in favor of it, but older and cooler heads who had passed through the disastrous strike of 1886, counselled against it as hopeless, and their counsel finally prevailed.

#### Horse Thieves Publicly Whipped. WILMINGTON, Del., April 26,-{Special Tel-

gram to THE BEE, -John T. Owens and James Owens Isaacs, who were convicted of stealing a horse from Ell P. West, a farmer living at Cross Keys, were pilloried for one our and whipped with twenty lashes each at Georgetown today. They have a year's imprisonment also to serve. There being no juil yard, the whipping took place on the vil-lage green on a space roped off to keep back the crowd of three hundred. The young men keep back very connected with prominent families and heir trial was one of the most holly contested legal battles ever known in this section.

#### Was Ingersoll in Congress?

FORT NIOSBARA, Neb., April 19.-To the Editor of THE BEE: Please state whether or not Bob Ingersoll was a member of either house of congress within the last five years. this is to decide a bet.-Subscriber. Aus- He was not.

#### Coup's Equescurriculum.

ATLANTIC, In., April 26.- Special to The Bir]-W. C. Coup's remarkable exhibition of educated equines and other novelties drew the largest audiences of the season here on Friday and Saturday.

juwelers.

#### Business Troubles.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.-Judgments with an excention, aggregating \$57,000, have been issued against Atkinson Bros., wholesale decided to turn back to St. Louis.

#### An Elevated Railroad.

Cuicado, April 26.-[Special Telegram to THE BRE.]-There were filed in the secretary of state's office at Springfield today articles of incorporation of the Forsyth elevated railroad company, to construct a railway from the Indiana state line to Chicago; capital stock, \$5,000,000; incorporators and first board of directors, Jacob Forsyth, George W. T. Forsyth, H. Oliver, O. Forsyth, all of Sheffield, Ind., and Henry F. Moore of Chicago.

HARRISON'S FIRST VETO.

#### **Ogden**, Utah, Not Permitted to Cross the Legal Debt Line.

WASHINGTON, April 26. - The president has vetoed the bill to authorize the city of Ogden, Utah, to assume increased indebtedness. This is President Harrison's first veto. In his message President Harrison says:

"The general law fixes a limit of 4 per cent on the last assessment for taxation as the limitof indebtedness which municipal corporations. in the territories may assume. This bill extends the limit as to Ogden to 8 per cent. The purposes are not peculiar or exceptional. They relate to schools, street improvements, etc., and are common to every prosperous town. If the argument by which the measure is supported is adopted the conclusion should be the repeal or modification of the general law: but in my opinion the limitation imposed by the law is wise and wholesome and should not be relaxed. The city now has power to increase its indebtedness \$150,000, which would seem enough to make a good beginning in the construction of sewers, while the cost of street improvements is usually not by direct assessments. Almost all states have limited the power of municipal corporations to incur indebtedness and the

limit is generally lower than that fixed in the territories. I do not doubt that the citizens of Ogden will ultimately realize that the creation of a municipal debt of over half a million dollars by a city of 15,000 population, be ing about \$37 per capita, is unwise."

#### AN INDIAN MESSIAH.

The Shoshones Claim That He Will

Roll the World Over the Whites. St. PAUL, Minn., April 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-A letter has been received by General Ruger of the department of Dakota, in St. Paul, from Major Carroll of Fort Custer, Mont., giving the details of a peculiar excitement among the Indians of the Tongue river agency in Montana. The Indians have been led to believe that a messiah is soon to appear to them. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes of the Indian territory are greatly excited over the same matter. It appears that though these Indian tribes are fully 1,000 miles apart they both have the same belief that a saviour is soon coming to them and that he will destroy the white people of America. The Stewhone Indians claim to have seen Christ and that he has promised to roll the world over on the whites. It is believed the Indians have mixed up the religion

aboriginies:

Gould Not Coming to Omaha.

of the missionaries with the mythology of the Major Corroll has been ordered to the seens of the excitement. - -

Arcusov, Kan., April 26.- Special Telegram to Tun Ban. | Jay Gould and party arrived here this morning scheduled for Omaha, and after a stay of thirty minutes. Mr. Gould

## of Wales."

Myra Clark Gaines' Heirs Relief Bill.

To the Heraid correspondent Stanley said his time for weeks was disposed of every hour of it. "In fact," he added, "I leave for Sandringham tonight on a visit to the prince There was a far larger crowd in London to welcome Stanley than there had been at Dover, but as the police arrangements were The moment he appeared on the platform he was cheered and as he took

term as city chamberlain. At this the wit-