THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

NINETEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1890. NUMBER 324.

IT IS NOT A CAUCUS BILL.

A Denial That the Republicans Are Committed to the Silver Measure.

BUTTERWORTH AND PROTECTION.

While Believing in the Principle, the Ohio Representative Finds Much to Censure in McKinley's Tariff Measure.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Among the petitions presented and referred in the senate today was one by Mr. Quay from the business men of Philadelphia remonstrating against the increase of the duty on dress goods made wholly or partly from wool.

Mr. Davis, from the committee on pensions, reported back the house substitute for the senate dependent pension bill with a written report and moved that the house substitute be non-concurred in and a conference asked. Agreed to and conferees appointed.

The senate then resumed consideration of the silver bill and Mr. Jones of Nevada continued the speech begun yesterday by him.

Mr. Jones opposed the idea of redeeming treasury notes in bullion, on the ground that when they were so redeemed the monetary circulation would be contracted and putting bullion on the market would not make up to the country for the loss of money from circulation. Gold, by reason of its greater value, notwithstanding all the legislation in its favor, could never become the common money medium of the world. Was there any conceivable necessity for the demonetization of either metal? Why, he asked, demonetize that which promised the greater and more steady yield? It was absolutely vital to the welfare of society that both silver and gold should be in full and unlimited use as money and equally invested with the power of legal tender.

In conclusion Mr. Jones said: "I predict that the restoration of silver to its birth-right will mark an epoch in the history of this republic. It will place in circulation an amount of money commensurate with our increasing population. It will give assurance to our languishing industries that the volume of our circulating medium is not to continue shrinking and that the tendency of prices will no longer be downward. It will increase the wages of labor and the price of the products of labor. It will reduce the price of bonds and other forms of money futures. It will lighten, but not inequitably, the burden of mortgages. It will increase largely, though not unjustly, the debt-paying and tax-paying power of the people. It will lessen the grasp of the creditor from the neck of the debtor.

"By the demonetization of silver money will cease to become an object of commerce and will again become its beneficient instrument. Lifting up silver to its rightful plane by the side of gold will set in motion all the latent energies of the people. It will banish involuntary idleness by putting every willing man to work. It will revive business and reanimate the heart and hope of the masses. Capital, no longer fearing a fall in prices, will turn into productive avenues, and this it will accomplish not for the United States alone but for civilization, for it is not too much to say that upon the decision of this question depend consequences more momentous than of any other question of public policy within the memory of this generation. In a broader sense than any other question attracting more general attention of mankind it is a question of civilization. It embodies the hopes and aspirations of our race. The act of congress which shall happily solve it will constitute a decree of emancipation as veritable as any that ever freed the serf from thraldom, but more universal in its application. It will inaugrate a true renaissance—a renaissance of prosperity, without which industry, learning, science, literature and art are but apples of Sodom."

In answer to questions Mr. Jones said that if there was free coinage of silver he believed in three days the silver not used for coinage would be worth $1.29 an ounce, and that there it would remain.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas next addressed the senate. He said the bill as it stood should never become a law, but should be amended by making it provide at least for the unlimited coinage of silver whenever the price reached a point at which the government ceased to be a purchaser. This was an absolute necessity unless the purpose was to destroy silver as money. Those who would vote for the bill as it stood certainly intended the demonetization of silver and might as well avow it. While striking a fatal blow at the interests of the great body of the people they intend only to benefit the sellers of silver bullion by increasing its price. The deliberate purpose to discredit silver treasury notes by refusing to make them legal tender suggested further the real purpose had in view by the republican party.

Mr. Jones added that if the newspaper reports and the common understanding around the capitol were entitled to any consideration, every republican senator except the senator from Colorado (Teller) had agreed, either in conference or caucus, to vote for it.

Senators Ingalls, Allison and others—That is not true.

Mr. Allison said the bill, far from being the result of a caucus, was the result of the deliberations of the finance committee. No suggestions of a caucus was made on either side of the chamber until some time after the bill was reported.

Mr. Harris, a member of the finance committee, says the bill was reported by a majority vote of the committee. He had no knowledge or suspicion of a caucus having had anything to do with it. The minority favored and still favored the absolute free coinage of silver. But the question with that majority, of which he was one, narrowed itself down to the point of accepting the pending measure in lieu of the existing law, under which only 2,000,000 silver dollars were coined monthly. He himself had decided to do so. The bill then went over till tomorrow.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—After the transaction of some routine business the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Payson of Illinois in the chair, on the tariff bill.

Mr. McMillin of Texas moved to reduce the duty on ammonia. He could see no reason why this article of necessity to farmers should be so heavily taxed.

Mr. McKinley opposed the amendment and said that the tariff had encouraged competition in this country and the price of ammonia had been reduced from 20 to 7½ cents per pound.

Mr. Butterworth of Ohio suggested that while he knew nothing of the case under consideration the price of the article was not reduced on account of competition alone. It was reduced on account of improved methods of manufacture. So far as he was capable of doing he had tried to understand the tariff question and he had never doubted that the protection system was wise, humane and had scattered blessings on the land from shore to shore. If there was any danger to the protective system it was in its oscillation between the extreme of free trade on one hand and the other extreme, which created inequalities among Americans themselves. The country in its election of Harrison and a republican congress had declared unequivocally in favor of sustaining and upholding the protective system. The republican policy was that the tariff, whether high or low, should be adjusted so as to establish, cherish and protect American interests and industries in competition with the rest of the world. Did that policy mean to remove the inequalities which existed between the industries on this side of the water and the industries on the other side, or did it mean to shut out all importation? He insisted that we should not create inequalities. He insisted that a protective system should deal with conditions and not with national boundary lines, except when the presence of those national boundary lines indicated the presence of those conditions against the influence of which it was necessary to interpose the barrier of protective tariff. If the tariff did not deal with conditions then the tariff was not good in the abstract and if it was the fathers of the republic had paid themselves a compliment when they provided that as between the states these should be no restrictions of commerce. Competition never created a new industry; they were created by work of the brain by inventors. The committee had tried to do the best it could in framing the bill, but it was not always safe to rely altogether upon the testimony of the beneficiaries under a law (applause on the democratic side). He had indicated his belief respecting the proper function of the tariff act and would sooner resign his seat than depart one hair's breadth from that belief. Of course, he respected the wisdom of the committee, but why was Paul favored and Peter turned down? Why increase the profits of certain classes? He could name capitalists whose profits exceeded those of all the agriculturists in any state of the union (applause on the democratic side).

Mr. Butterworth then proceeded to expound his views touching reciprocity with Canada. He said we were endeavoring to cultivate relations with 50,000,000 people to the southwest, and yet were afraid of Canada. Abraham Lincoln and U. S. Grant were not suspected of any lack of patriotism, yet they favored reciprocity. There were some things in the bill he did not like. He had known of an industry that had been able to make $90,000,000 dividends on a capital of $1,250,000. Protection! Why the country could in such cases better afford to keep these men in the Fifth avenue hotel, pay their board and expenses and set them up in the banking business. He favored proper protection and these men held the world in their grip. The time had come when some little concern should be shown for American homes and American firesides. The great body of employes in this country was foreign.

Mr. Butterworth did not believe it wise or prudent to make such a sweeping reduction in sugar to be supplanted by a bounty.

In conclusion Mr. Butterworth said that the gentlemen were very much mistaken if they thought that the greatest desire of his heart was not to pass a bill reflecting in the highest degree the protective system. What he wanted to avoid were such bad features as he had pointed out in this bill. There was such a thing as paying too much for an industry. Such was the case with tin plate. The duty would be a tax on every farmer, on every case of goods. That tax would amount to $50,000,000 before the manufacturers of tin plate could declare a dividend. He was anxious that his party should not make any false step.

After further debate McMillin's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Niedringhaus moved to amend by reducing the duty on refined borax from 5 to 3 cents per pound.

Mr. O'Ferral read a list of what he singled out as excessive duties, laying stress on the duty on ready-made clothing, which he held was in the interest of Postmaster General Wanamaker. You tickle me and I'll tickle you; you legislate in my favor and I'll put up campaign funds—that was the explanation of many of these high duties.

Mr. Niedringhaus' amendment was rejected. Various other amendments were offered, but were rejected, and after considering thirteen of the 156 pages of the bill the committee rose and the house adjourned.

A QUESTION OF LOCATION.

Chicago World's Fair Directors Advocate Some Pet Sites.

CHICAGO, May 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The members of the Chicago world's fair directory are again at war with each other, and it is evident that if the cherished plan for holding the world's fair on the lake front has to die it will die hard. There are about four members of the committee on grounds and buildings who want the fair on the lake front. Two of the members favor some other location, and Chairman Cregier, the seventh committeeman, is inclined at present to remain neutral. Potter Palmer, the big hotel man, is one of the most earnest advocates of the lake front. The Illinois Central railroad interests are for the lake front. When that proposed 300 acres at the bottom of the lake are raised to the surface by filling in the ground will be exceedingly valuable. There would be considerable litigation to decide upon the final ownership of the new land. The Illinois Central would be one of the litigants and in the end doubtless the successful one.

Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central and chairman of the committee on transportation of the world's fair, has gone to New York to consult, it is said, with eastern stockholders of the road concerning the policy to be pursued by the corporation in reference to the lake front. Some of the large hotel owners want the fair on the lake front. They think that if it is held anywhere else rival institutions will spring up near the grounds and the down town hotels will be thereby injured. It is argued, on the other hand, that if hotels are built at Jackson park or any other site away from the central portion of the city they would have to be abandoned when the fair is over. But if they are constructed down town for world's fair purposes they will endeavor to do business after the exposition is closed and so become permanent enterprises, to the detriment of the established hotels.

Enforcing the Chinese Ordinance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The first arrest was made today under the new city ordinance requiring the removal of all Chinese to a district on the outskirts of the city. The person arrested was Chae Yuen, a member of the firm of Chi Lung & Co. Shortly after his arrest Consul Bee, on behalf of the prisoner, applied to the United States circuit court for a writ of habeas corpus, setting forth that the prisoner was a subject of the emperor of China. The writ was granted and the prisoner was released on bail. Argument will be heard in the United States circuit court July 14.

A Fatal Runaway.

OGDEN, Utah, May 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—H. A. Iddings, a prominent real estate operator of Ogden and secretary of the C. E. Mayne company, was thrown from a buggy this evening by a runaway team and fatally injured. As the team turned the corner of the street a wheel of the buggy caught in the street-car track, upsetting the buggy and throwing Mr. Iddings against a telephone pole, doubling him about it and crushing his body. The physicians in charge say he is bleeding internally and they have no hopes of his living beyond a few hours.

A Lawbreaking Corporation.

PEORIA, Ill., May 13.—Quo warranto proceedings have been commenced against the Fidelity casualty company of New York. The company is chartered under the laws of New York with a capital stock of $250,000, and a reserve fund of $500,000. It is claimed that the company is doing seven different branches of business under one charter in this state, and in order to comply with the laws of Illinois it would require a capital stock of $400,000 and a deposit fund of $550,000. It is also doing an accident insurance business, which requires a deposit of 50 per cent of the gross commissions. It is expected that the proceedings will lead to long and bitter litigation.

The Conductors in Session.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 13.—The national convention of the order of railway conductors was called to order this morning with about two hundred and fifty delegates in attendance. The morning's session was more of a social session than anything else. The business meetings commence this afternoon and will be secret.

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary.

NEW YORK, May 13.—At the twenty-fifth anniversary of the National Temperance society and publication house, L. L. Cuyler, D. D., was elected president.

BRECKINRIDGE'S SEAT SHAKY

The Clayton Committee Favors Declaring It Vacant.

SENATORS PUT DOWN THEIR FEET.

They are Determined Not to Agree to the House Amendments to the Senate Dependent Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.

A report will be made to the committee on elections in favor of declaring vacant the seat now occupied by Clifton R. Breckinridge of the Second district of Arkansas. The report will be based upon the recent investigation made by the sub-committee which visited Arkansas and examined over one thousand witnesses in relation to the Clayton assassination. The testimony which was taken by the sub-committee will be used in favor of the adoption of a federal election bill. It will furnish a number of practical illustrations of the necessity of the government having general supervision over congressional elections. The case is to be taken up in the house soon.

There is very little doubt that within three or four weeks there will be a vacancy in the Second district of Arkansas. Mr. Breckinridge would have made friends instead of losing them by refusing to take his seat after the assassination of his political rival.

A DE ERMINED CONTEST.

There is going to be a very determined contest between the two houses over the dependent pension bill. The senate committee on pensions today reported the house substitute back with a unanimous recommendation for a concurrence and a request that a conference be ordered. Both houses are determined in the positions they occupy. The senate bill is the same as that vetoed by President Cleveland and is purely a dependent bill, while the measure which was passed by the house as a substitute for the senate bill is both a dependent and a universal bill. It gives a pension of $12 a month to all dependent soldiers and sailors and their widows and all are to be placed on the pension rolls when they arrive at the age of sixty years whether disabled, dependent or otherwise. The senate bill provides a pension of $12 a month to dependent soldiers and their widows and gives $4 a month to dependent children of soldiers while under sixteen years of age. It has no universal provision whatever.

The senate committee is unanimously opposed to giving a pension to any one who is neither disabled nor dependent. It believes also that $8 a month is too small a pension for any one who is dependent upon his or her resources for a livelihood and suffers from disability of any kind. The senate committee believes that it is better to have no universal roll and give a larger pension to those who are really in need, and by a unanimous vote today it was agreed that the committee should not recede from this position and shall not accept any of the provisions of the house bill.

It seems that the force of the arguments of the Grand Army Service Pension Veterans and other soldier and sailor associations has been directed toward the house, which body has been impressed with the necessity of a universal bill, and it is acknowledged that if there is to be a universal list of any size that the amount of pensions cannot exceed $8 per month, while if there is no universal roll the revenues of the government will permit a dependent pension of at least $12 a month.

A member of the senate committee who is to act as one of the conferees said to your correspondent this evening that there would be no compromise so far as the senate was concerned and that the house would be driven to accept the senate bill. He said that it might not give as much satisfaction at the outset, but that the country would soon come to understand that it was the most humane and just bill that could be adopted and he was confident that the house would finally yield and the bill would become a law inside of a month. It was reported today that there was a secret understanding among the members of the senate committee whereby if the house refused to yield to the demands of the senate the latter would consent to a compromise, but the senator said there was positively no truth in the statement and that the senate would accept no compromise whatever.

The senator said that the feature of the senate bill most highly cherished was the one which gave $12 a month, instead of $8, as proposed by the house; that $8 a month would fall short of furnishing any kind of subsistence to a soldier or his widow, while $12 would enable the pensioner to live from this allowance alone. The next principle held most firmly by the senate is that no pension of any dimension should be given without application, and that it is unjust to the needy, as well as extravagant, to insist upon giving a pension where it is not needed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jesse Lowe of Omaha is at the Ebbett.

Senator Moody leaves for his home at Deadwood, S. D., on the 18th inst., to be absent two weeks.

Senator Pettigrew left today with a congressional committee to inspect the Indian schools at Carlisle, Pa. He will return tomorrow.

Ex-Congressman Valentine and Judge S. P. Davidson of Nebraska called upon the president today. P. S. HEATH.

Demand of the Farmers' Alliance.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—A delegation representing the Farmers' alliances appeared before the ways and means committee this morning to advocate the passage of the Pickler bill to create United States treasuries in different parts of the country for the reception of staple crops produced by farmers. C. W. Macune, chairman of the legislative committee of the alliance and editor of the National Economist, said they did not ask the enactment of any unconstitutional measure, but as a debtor class, as men who had gone out in the west after the war and laid the soil under contribution with borrowed money they protested against the contraction of the currency at a time when their debts became due and asked that conditions be restored to what they were when the money was borrowed.

Going Into Politics.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The Illinois Homeopathic Medical association began its annual session today. The chief interest attaching to the meeting is the fact that the association proposed to enter the next political campaign in a body. The next state legislature will probably provide for an additional insane asylum and the homeopathists propose to try to have it put in charge of their school of medicine. To this end they will unite in an effort to secure the nomination of a members of the legislature pledged to give them what they want.

Petitioning the Czar.

NEW YORK, May 13.—A movement has been inaugurated to secure 1,000,000 signatures to a memorial to be sent to the czar of Russia, asking him to look into and seek to ameliorate the condition of the exiles in Siberia. The movement was started recently by a suggestion made at the church of Rev. Mr. McVicar of Philadelphia. A petition has been printed and copies sent all over the United States. The petition is couched in very moderate language.

An Alleged Election Worker.

CHICAGO, May 13.—George Herring, recently indicted in Peoria for alleged complicity in election frauds in the Third ward whereby Edward Spellman was recently elected to the city council, was arrested here today by officers from the central station. The prisoner asserts that he was to meet Ed Spellman here and that the latter was to give him a sum of money. Spellman is now in Philadelphia. It is said Herring will be taken to Peoria today.

WARRING FACTIONS.

The Minnesota Republican State Central Committee in a Ferment.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It developed tonight that there is a difference of opinion amounting to bitterness in the republican state central committee. The charge is openly made by no less a person than the secretary of the committee, Joel P. Heatwole of Northfield, that George Merriam held a conference with Joseph A. Wheeler, editor of the Pioneer Press, and the two agreed that the former could not be renominated except in a June convention, hence the edict that went forth calling the committee to St. Paul at noon tomorrow to name a day for the convention and apportion the delegates.

It is a square fight between the friends of Governor Merriam and the field opposed to him. The members of the committee from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Stillwater, St. Cloud and Winona are with the governor, but it so happens that they are not in the majority, and unless they are canvassing tonight there will be merry war to norrow.

H. E. Cooke, editor of the Rookston Journal, representing Polk county, said: "If the republican party of Minnesota desires to commit deliberate suicide there is no better way than to call a June or July convention."

Senator Ward of Waseca talked of open revolt. He said: "The day of standing by a forced convention is past and I would not be surprised to see the June convention repudiated and a second ticket put in the field in September. The farmers of Minnesota are organized as never before. There are more than 300,000 of them active members of the Farmers' alliance, and the party which does not consult their wishes is defeated the moment its ticket sees the light of day."

BITTER WAR.

The Union Carpenters and the Old Masters Fighting.

CHICAGO, May 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A bitter war is still being waged between the union carpenters and the Masters' and Builders' exchange. The old bosses are urging the importation of non-union men and facilitating the formation of a carpenters' and joiners' union in opposition to the brotherhood. Meanwhile the new bosses are preparing for a vigorous campaign of active work in building and are engaging all the union men they can get for that purpose. The union men are working hard to prevent members of their craft from accepting employment with the old bosses and are sending out circulars all over the country asking carpenters to stay away from Chicago for the present. As soon as the weather improves so that building operations are fully resumed there will probably be serious difficulties, if not violence, between union and non-union men in this city unless some sort of peace can be established between the new and old bosses.

It was announced today that a new citizens' committee had undertaken the work of harmonizing the new and old boss carpenters and that men of great prominence were engaged in the work. The report was not denied by the new bosses, but at the headquarters of the old master builders ignorance was pleaded of any such movement. However, it may be stated that such an undertaking is on foot with the sanction and co-operation of Mayor Cregier. There is a prospect, though at present very slight, of its success.

The Chicago malleable iron company resumed work this morning with about one hundred men and a small force in each department. The company had announced that it would resume operations and all those who wished to could go to work. Several hundred men reported at the works this morning.

OVER A BILLION DOLLARS.

The Estimated Cost of the Service Pension to the Country.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Senator Davis, with the unanimous concurrence of the other members of the senate pensions committee today submitted a report recommending that the senate do not agree to the amendments made by the house to the senate dependent pension bill. The differences between the two bodies are radical and the members of the senate committee announce a determination not to agree to the house bill under any condition. The bill as it passed the senate was a dependent pension measure identical to that vetoed by Cleveland. The house amended the bill by passing a substitute, the Morrill bill, which is both a dependent and service pension bill.

It is the opinion of the senate committee that it is the duty of the government before entering upon any other senatorial legislation to provide for the needs of the disabled and dependent soldiers in the most liberal manner possible. The senate bill was framed upon this theory. The service pension is a matter which should not be involved with the disability bill.

The estimates prepared by the adjutant general's office showed that the approximate aggregate of the cost of the service pension bill, upon the basis of sixty-three years as the age limit, will be $1,182,095,525. Upon the basis of sixty years the cost will be $1,333,109,820. Of this amount $1,079,617,024 must be paid before the end of the year 1915 and the average annual payment would be $41,523,732. These estimates are materially greater than those of the house committee, but the senate committee adopted them because they were based on valid reasons, and because experience had shown that pension estimates heretofore had invariably fallen below the estimated cost.

It is the committee's opinion that whenever it is deemed wise to inaugurate a system of service pensions it should be done for the benefit of all living soldiers who were honorably discharged and that the rate of the pension should be graded according to length of service.

STANLEY LIONIZED.

Guild Hall Packed to Receive the Great Explorer.

LONDON, May 13.—The reception to Stanley in Guild hall today was an enthusiastic affair. A dense crowd thronged the approaches and the guests numbered 2,000. The lord mayor presented to the explorer a gold casket containing an address from the corporation of London. Stanley in returning thanks said Congo might have belonged to England had Englishmen listened to his lectures between 1879 and 1884. Belgium was reaping 100 per cent. England might have had east Africa, but her journalists see everything through an opaque glass. Germany today has the lion's share and cannot fail to win in the long run. Wissmann never heard of such things as Quakerisms, peace societies, anti-enterprise companies and namby-pamby journalism—all of which are clogs to every hearty endeavor made by England. He hoped the government would remember the services of his companions and not chill their young souls with the neglect which first warped poor Gordon after his heroic achievements in China.

A GREAT MEET.

Between Six and Seven Hundred Flyers Entered at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 13.—The meeting of the Louisville Jockey club, which opens tomorrow, will be one of the biggest known here, both for the number of horses and the crowds of people in attendance. There are between six and seven hundred flyers in the stables and the hotels are full of turfmen and race followers. There has been a heavy shower of rain tonight and this, added to the showers last night and the heavy pour down this morning, will make the derby a race in the mud. Everybody interested in the turf tonight is looking up mud records. Riley will probably go to the post as the favorite, with Robespierre next. The starters will probably be: Robespierre, Prince Fonso, Palisade, Riley, Bill Letcher and Outlook. Palisade is thought to be too outclassed, while Outlook is considered not good in mud.

Well Known Banker Dead.

KEOKUK, Ia., May 13.—A Warsaw, Ill., special says William Hill, a banker of that place, and well known throughout the west, died this evening, aged fifty-eight.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A WOMAN

Dastardly and Premeditated Crime Committed Near Brainard, Butler County.

MRS. RIORDAN INSTANTLY KILLED.

Dan Casey's Bloody Revenge Because He Had Been Worsted in a Fight—The Murderer Under Arrest.

BRAINARD, Neb., May 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Dan Casey, a farmer living about two miles northwest of Brainard, shot and instantly killed Mrs. James Riordan, wife of his nearest neighbor, this morning about 9 o'clock. Casey and the Riordan family have had trouble for some time. Yesterday they had a fight, in which Casey was worsted. This morning Casey went to David City on horseback and purchased a revolver and a box of cartridges. On his way home he met Donald McGuire, to whom he made the statement that he would settle accounts with the Riordan family today.

About ten minutes afterwards he met Mrs. Riordan and son Morris going to David City in a two-horse wagon. A short time before he met the Riordans he was seen by a farmer to get off his horse and shoot several times at a telegraph pole. He did not get on his horse again, but was leading him when he and the Riordans met on the road.

Casey, without warning, pulled his revolver and shot two or three times, one shot entering the left breast of Mrs. Riordan, killing her instantly. Morris Riordan jumped out of the wagon and Mrs. Riordan fell out, their team running away. In the meantime Casey's horse got away from him and Casey started after young Riordan, evidently intending to kill him, but Riordan was too fleet of foot for him and left Casey in the distance.

Young Riordan ran home, a distance of two miles, and notified his father, who started out with a double-barrelled shotgun to protect his children.

McGuire, who lives at David City, had by this time arrested Casey and took his revolver and cartridges away and drove him rapidly to Brainard, delivering him over to an officer. Deputy Sheriff Townsend was telegraphed for at David City and hurried over to Brainard, where he took Casey in charge.

Casey is a well-to-do farmer, about forty years of age. His aged mother keeps house for him, and when your reporter called to see her she knew nothing of the tragedy. Mrs. Riordan is the mother of seven children, all living at home except one. It was a sad sight to see three little girls and husband fondling and kissing their dead mother and wife as she lay on the ground where she was murdered, awaiting the arrival of the coroner.

Casey bears a good reputation in Brainard. He told McGuire after his arrest that he killed Mrs. Riordan and intended to kill her, and that he would kill the whole Riordan family. Casey was seen by THE BEE reporter, but said he did not care to say anything.

At the coroner's inquest Casey was taken before the jury and asked if he killed Mrs. Riordan. He replied that he did and said that he shot her three times, twice before she got out of the wagon and the third time in the back of the head, and the revolver within two feet of his victim's head. He stated that he did a good job and was not sorry that he did it.

The jury will not hand in their verdict until Friday.

Casey had his preliminary trial this afternoon before County Judge Dean. He waived examination and was held without bail. The shooting was done with a 38-calibre American bull dog revolver, purchased at the hardware store of F. A. Snow this morning. The murder was premeditated and deliberate and the outcome of an old quarrel between the families.

The body of Mrs. Riordan was taken to her late residence this afternoon.

Public sentiment is in favor of letting the law take its course, and there is no danger of lynching.

Disastrous Fire at Auburn.

AUBURN, Neb., May 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—By far the worst fire in the history of Auburn occurred this morning between 12 and 1 o'clock. The flames originated in the hallway of the upper story of Lindsey's dry goods store. The population of the city, including women and children, were at the scene of the fire in an incredibly short time, but with no waterworks the flames could not be controlled so far as the business houses on the south side of Central avenue were concerned. Ten business houses burned to the ground, as follows: J. M. Lindsey, general dry goods store; J. T. Swan, hardware and groceries; E. H. Dort, drugs; McKenny Bros., groceries; D. Dickinson, groceries and confectioneries; Herman Bros., clothing; J. H. Bauer, harness; J. E. Thomas, dry goods; G. W. Berlin & Co., groceries and confectioneries, and Frank Fritch, clothing. The most of them saved a great part of their stock by removing to ground on the north side of the street. The heat was so intense that hard work was necessary to save the buildings on the north side of the street. The windows and large plate glass on that side were all broken into very small pieces.

The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin as there has been no fire used in the Lindsey building for a week or more. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000. So far as is now known no one was hurt.

Fremont's Occupation Tax Again.

FREMONT, Neb., May 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Two or three members of the city council are kicking themselves all over town today. The cause of it is their unwittingly voting last night to do the very thing with the much-mooted occupation tax ordinance which they have been trying to keep from doing for several weeks. The legality of this ordinance is now before the supreme court and its fate will soon be known on the basis on which it was appealed, but whatever the action of that high tribunal may now be the council last night passed the measure beyond any shadow of a doubt. It came about in this way: The city attorney has been engaged for some time revising the city ordinances for publication in pamphlet form. They have been published as revised and last night they came up for adoption as a whole. The rules were suspended and the ordinance adopting them was passed unanimously by the six members present and the mayor immediately affixed his signature. The occupation tax ordinance was among the rest, and right there is where the rub comes in, this ordinance being passed unanimously by a majority of the councilmen elect. It was a plan those in favor of the ordinance have had in view for some time and it worked like a charm. Those opposing the tax now feel that they are defeated.

A Matter of Circulation.

BLAIR, Neb., May 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Blair Pilot has declared war on the city council and Courier. They served notice yesterday on the mayor and each councilman that they would ask the district court, May 14, for a mandamus compelling the council to set a time to take testimony in regard to the circulation of the Pilot and Courier. If the Pilot succeeds in what they have undertaken, the saloon licenses that have been issued are illegal. If the Courier has the largest circulation, the licenses already issued remain in force. It is a fight between the two papers on circulation.

Interstate Chautauqua.

BEATRICE, Neb., May 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The interstate Chautauqua managers are chock full of business these days getting ready for the Beatrice Chautauqua assembly, which opens the 26th of next month and will continue to July 8. The grounds at Riverside park are undergoing their annual beautification for the great event, and nothing will be left undone that will conduce to making this the most memorable year in the history of the interstate assembly at this point. The [illegible] will be preceded by a three days' encampment of the Knights Templar of the state, and which will continue into the first [illegible] of the assembly.

A[illegible] the special attractions of the Chautauqua will be a grand joint debate of two days' duration on the question of "Prohibition [illegible] High License," in which will engage some [illegible] of national reputation.

A [illegible]ate daily course of lectures has been [illegible]ged for children and young people. The [illegible]ving constitute the special days as thus [illegible]ranged: June 26, opening day; June 28, [illegible] S. C. recognition day; July 4, Independence day; July 5 and 7, temperance days; July [illegible] closing day.

The State Medical Society.

BEATRICE, Neb., May 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The twenty-second annual meeting of the Nebraska State Medical society convened in this city this afternoon at 3 o'clock with President J. C. Denise of Omaha presiding. About fifty members reported at the opening session, and more came in this evening. After the appointing of a few special committees the society adjourned until this evening.

The evening session was taken up with the reports of the committee on credentials, Recording Secretary M. L. Hildreth of Lyons, Corresponding Secretary L. A. Merriam of Lincoln, and Treasurer W. M. Knapp of Omaha, all of which show the society to be in a flourishing condition, with 272 members in good standing. Twenty-six applications for membership, acted upon favorably by the credential committee, were admitted. The application of a young practitioner was referred to the society for action and the committee's report on the same caused some discussion. His letterhead bore the words, "Diseases of Women and Children a Specialty," a feature not pleasing to the committee. After discussion, however, he was admitted and the secretary was instructed to write him a fatherly letter, suggesting his using a more modest form of advertising on his stationery. The session tomorrow and Thursday will be full of interest and many more members are expected on the morning trains.

Ogalalla Notes.

OGALLALA, Neb., May 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—E. M. Day, editor of the Journal, has bought the Reflector plant and will consolidate the two papers and will call the one the Journal-Reflector.

Sunday morning Long's hotel and an adjoining feed store and livery stable were destroyed by fire. It is supposed to be of an incendiary origin. The property was insured for $12,025. Mrs. Ellen Long, the owner, will lose about $2,000.

The contractors of the Ogalalla water-power and ditch company are pushing things rapidly toward completion. They are now at work upon the dam for the reservoir. It is the intention of the company to finish by July 4, and an endeavor will be made to have a celebration in honor of the event.

Several of the teachers of the public school have undertaken the task of producing a drama for the purpose of raising money to buy a flag for the public school building.

Suicide of a Dodge County Woman.

FREMONT, Neb., May 12.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Mrs. Anna Barzak, wife of a well-to-do farmer living in the northwest part of this county, near Dodge, committed suicide yesterday by jumping into a well forty feet deep. Her husband was in the field at work, some distance from the house. He saw her jump into the well and rushed to the rescue. When she was taken out, however, she was dead. Mrs. Barzak has for some time past given slight evidence of insanity. Coroner Devries of this city was called to hold an inquest, the verdict being that she came to her death as above stated. Besides her husband Mrs. Barzak leaves a large family of children.

A Brakeman Run Over.

HASTINGS, Neb., May 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Gus Kugland, a B. & M. brakeman on the Aurora branch, in attempting to make a coupling of a freight train at Juneata this afternoon, caught his foot in the guard, fell and the car passed over both legs, terribly mutilating the same. He will lose both legs and possibly his life. He was brought to the Hastings hospital and is now lying in an unconscious condition. His mother, living at Aurora, was sent for by a special train and is here to alleviate his suffering.

Captured Her Recreant Hubby.

FREMONT, Neb., May 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. Robert Hall of Missouri Valley, Ia., was in the city today looking for her recreant husband. She telephoned to the police last evening to be on the watch for him and a girl seventeen or eighteen years old, as the two had left home together and were headed this way. They were found at a hotel together last night and Hall was taken in custody. This morning his wife came over after him and after he had promised to do so no more she took him home with her, and the twain were apparently reconciled.

Not Scared by Prospective Prohibition.

FREMONT, Neb., May 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Anheuser-Busch Brewing company, of St. Louis, today purchased eighty-eight feet front on Lower Broad street, paying $4,500 for the property. The company will at once erect thereon a large beer vault, to cost $7,000 or $8,000. This looks very much as though the Anheuser-Busch company had little fear of the prohibitory amendment carrying in Nebraska this fall.

For Banner County Sufferers.

SHUBERT, Neb., May 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The farmers in the northern part of Richardson county, adjacent to this station, loaded a car here today with seed corn, potatoes, etc., donated to the settlers of Banner county, who suffered by the recent wind and snow storm. The car is consigned to the commissioners of Banner county at Kimball. The B. & M. and Union Pacific transport the car free.

The Crete Chautauqua.

CRETE, Neb., May 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The coming assembly is beginning to overshadow everything else in this city. The management is making great efforts to make the assembly a greater success than ever. President Foss and the board of directors have made up the programme for the session and it will be published in a few days.

Burned to a Crisp.

CORDOVIA, Neb., May 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Simon Kesslers, son of Gilbert Kesslers, aged four years, was watching his mother make soap, and when she went away he took a saucer, as he had seen her do, and, putting it in the kettle, his clothes caught on fire and he was burned to a crisp before his father could reach him.

Balistite Makes its Bow.

ROME, May 13.—A quantity of balastite, a new explosive, exploded today at a factory for the manufacture of arms and amunition at Avigliana, near Turin. Fourteen persons were killed and many others wounded, some of them fatally.

Bohemian Miners Out.

PRAGUE, May 13.—Three thousand workmen at Koefiginhof, Bohemia, have gone on a strike. The situation is critical and troops were summoned to aid the authorities in preserving order.

An Oklahoma Tragedy.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 13.—Frank Ely shot and killed Henry Leborn yesterday afternoon five miles from here in a dispute over the ownership of a quarry. Ely is now in the guardhouse at the military camp.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity: Fair weather.

Nebraska: Fair; warmer, winds becoming southerly.

South Dakota: Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

Iowa: Fair; warmer; variable winds.

A RIDE FOR ONE DOLLAR.

That is the Present Fare Between Kansas City and St. Louis.

THE BURLINGTON MAKES THE RATE.

All Agree That it is the Only Way of Settling the Present Difficulty—Western Freight Association.

CHICAGO, May 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The era of $1 rates is at hand. It was inaugurated today by the Burlington quoting a $1 rate between Kansas City and St. Louis. Word was also received that the Ohio & Mississippi had quoted the same rate between Cincinnati and St. Louis, though no explanation of the reduction could be learned. Early in the day the "Q" met the $1 rate from Kansas City to Chicago, but later countermanded the notice. The Alton now has as companions the Burlington and St. Paul in the attempt to make the situation as bad as possible and thus obtain a settlement. All agree that a season of $1 rates is the only way out of the difficulty.

The Western Freight Association.

CHICAGO, May 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Western Freight association spent the most of the day in a vain attempt to find a means of equalizing through rates via Chicago to meet the Great Northern's reduced basis via St. Paul. The Great Northern has already made large inroads into the traffic of the Chicago lines, but no feasible method of meeting the reduction has been found without letting local rates go by the board. The through business wood hardly be worth the sacrifice, and consideration of the matter was temporarily postponed. It was resolved that rates on live stock from points west of the Mississippi be made up on the sum of the locals via East St. Louis, subject to Chicago rates as minimums. It was also decided that where the sum of the locals on packing house products from Sioux City to Texas points was less than the through rates, the locals should be used. The anomalous condition of dressed beef rates as between Kansas City and Omaha to the east was discussed, and it was decided to reduce the dressed beef rate from Omaha to the 18½c rate in effect from Kansas City.

The Central Traffic association meeting today was a warm one. The Lake Shore was prepared to give notice of reductions in the oat and provision rate. The former was temporarily passed and an attempt was made to settle the provision rate by a resolution addressed to the trunk lines and requesting them to enforce the differentials decided on early in the season, and thus compel the lake lines to advance the rates which they reduced last week.

Station Agent Resigns.

ATCHISON, Kan., May 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—J. M. Lee, for the past seven years station agent of the Missouri Pacific at Atchison, has resigned to take effect May 23. He will be succeeded by C. P. Hovey, at present agent of the road at Crete, Neb. Mr. Lee will go into private business.

IOWA NEWS.

Taxing Original Package Joints.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., May 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The city council decided last night to levy a t