THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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HIGH PRICED MISSIONARIES.

A Baptist Minister Suggests That the $6,000 Men Go to the Heathen.

PRESBYTERIANS AND REVISION.

Dr. Patton Anxious That the Calvinistic Character of the Standards Be Retained—The Methodist Episcopal Conference.

CHICAGO, May 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The annual meeting of the American Baptist missionary session began here this morning.

Rev. Dr. Northrop of Chicago, president of the union, delivered the annual address, and this was followed by the reports of the executive committee, the committee on bible work and the treasurer.

The color line which separated the Baptist factions at the "anniversaries" yesterday was not as distinctly drawn today, for the members of the Baptist publication society have given way to the brethren who conduct the American missionary union. The executive committee of this organization looks at the negro question in a different light and for several years has been in negotiation with the general convention for foreign missions of the colored Baptist church in reference to co-operation. Last year the committee extended an invitation to the convention to engage with the missionary union in mission work in Africa on a basis which the committee believed would promote the effectiveness of their work and be of benefit to the people of Africa. The colored Baptists, however, feeling aggrieved because of the action of the publication society, declined to enter into any co-operation.

The American Baptist missionary union is now holding its seventy-sixth annual exercises. It was organized in the city of Philadelphia May 18, 1814, and has since that year supported missionaries in foreign lands. During the last year it supported 331 missionaries, 1,736 preachers and 1,361 churches. During the first year of its life there was about five hundred members, now there are 138,923 members of the mission churches. The president of the society, Rev. George W. Northrup, D. D., delivered the opening address. In the course of his talk he said: "Now I am going to make a suggestion that may seem wild and imaginary. At first I would have you turn away your eyes from theological seminaries. They have been watched long enough and petted long enough. They have given the world its missionaries long enough. My suggestion is this: Let 150 or 250 pastors, the best in the denomination, men who are receiving $6,000 and downward—a good deal downward—let them go forward, giving up their society standing and pastorate prospects and say to the Lord: 'Take us, take us for your missions.' Such an offering would stir the denomination to its center and move the Christian world. Men just out of the theological seminary are not the men to send out on missionary work. Their theology—and I know a great deal about it—is very, very theoretical. This missionary work is the work of foundation tapping and should be done by God's masons. It is work for the best and most experienced men of our church. It is work which they, and they alone, can do well. How much better it would be to be the pastor 200,000 heathen souls and to be that alone than to be one of half a dozen or half a hundred in some town or city. I believe that then then the work for the Lord would be wonderfully prosperous."

The Methodists.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—At the conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, today the regular order was suspended to allow the consideration of the committee report recommending that the board of church extension establish a system of mutual insurance for churches.

The Presbyterians.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 23.—The Presbyterian general assembly this morning listened to an account of the work and progress of the Evangelical Lutheran church from Rev. Dr. Hammer.

Rev. Dr. Cole of the general synod of the Reformed church in America brought the greetings of that body.

Rev. Dr. Chamberlain of the synod of Brazil and a missionary of the assembly urged more push in seizing the present wonderful opportunities of that land.

The amended report of the committee on revision being in order, Rev. Dr. Patton, chairman, said: "This is the most serious moment in the life of this assembly. To be just, I must refer to some differences of opinion. It is too late to discuss the wisdom of this discussion, in which I wholly disbelieve, but we have the action of the presbyteries with which we must deal. He thought the assembly had power to refuse to act, although he did not advocate that course. If we must do something, what? A new creed as a substitute for our standards? Eight presbyteries out of 213 desire it—or we may run a supplemental, an explanatory creed. You may shorten your shorter catechism.

Others desire a concensus of the creeds of all reformed churches. We may propose a modification or an amendment of the confession of faith. I don't see the need of this in view of the recognized liberty allowed by the terms of the confession, but 213 presbyteries differ with me and I bow to their judgment and I wish others in the minority would do the same.

"Now, if we are to change, the right way would seem to be by a committee, but how shall we appoint this and within what area shall it move? I have read Dr. McCracken's plan, which seemed to be a like mode by which the dog catcher of Venice was appointed. I think we ought to appoint now, because, first, we have the right; second, it is safe, since we must have the consent of two-thirds of the presbyteries to any changes; third, it is coming anyhow. We may have to come to it by a shorter road. I want all the time we can get. Further, it is the right thing to do. The church has this right, for which I will stand. We of the assembly must not stand against this grand right, but must define the functions of the committee. We must have no change that will effect the Calvinistic character of our standard. [Great applause]. I am glad the day accepts this principle. I desire this, first, because I want the assembly to reaffirm its convictions; second, I want the committee to feel that the hand of the assembly is on them.

"I want instructions that the change shall be confirmed to what is necessary to remove the popular misapprehension as to the sense of our confession. The minority can not get what they want—that is we want no changes at all—and you of the majority can not get all you want, at least harmoniously. I wish we could get rid of the statement about the pope being Anti-Christ, so that we can recognize the validity of Roman Catholic baptism. I wish the assembly would emphasize the denial that we believe in infant damnation or that it is in our standards."

Dr. Patton offered an amendment to Dr. McCracken's plan providing for a committee of revision containing not less than 100 members, of which not more than two shall be appointed by any one synod and to report to the assembly; alterations to be sent down to the presbyteries; said committee to be restrained from proposing changes such as will altar the Calvanistic character of the standard and to propose only such as will remove popular misapprehension.

Mr. Day of New York read the amendment to both Dr. McCracken's and Dr. Patton's plans, which provided for a committee of revision of fifteen ministers and six elders, the moderators of this assembly to appoint one member of this committee from each synod to act with the moderator as a committee of nomination of this committee of revision, said committee to meet not later than October 31, 1890, and report to the next general assembly.

On motion of Dr. Johnson it was voted that all other orders of business should be laid aside until the final vote was reached on the appointment of a committee of revision.

MARIE GAIGNOL'S MURDER.

The Paris Police Strike a Very Important Clue.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, May 23.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The Paris police have at last got a clue to the murderer of Marie Gaignol. Three important arrests were made early yesterday, they being the concierge of No. 11 Rue de Provence, where the crime was committed, together with his father-in-law, and his wife. A number of considerations lead to the conclusion that they were implicated in the affair. These considerations are: 1. The fact that each time they have been examined in reference to the murder they have contradicted themselves and showed signs of embarrassment. 2. That the concierge, Brequet, turns out to be of evil habits and a confirmed drunkard. 3. The fact that Brequet on the day before the crime declared to several persons his intention of leaving for Havre that night. It has, however, been clearly proven that he did not leave until the following evening.

The testimony of Brequet's wife was given yesterday, in the course of which she burst into tears and confessed to having entered Marie Gaignol's apartment after the murder and having stolen her watch and chain, together with her purse and its contents. She added that it was she who subsequently returned the stolen articles, fearing lest they be found in her possession and bring suspicion upon her.

The confession of Brequet was that he was a party to his wife's action and had not notified the police of the crime until the theft had been committed. From the statements of a number of lodgers that early in the evening of the fatal night the woman Brequet had several times emphasized the fact that her husband had left Paris in the afternoon, it was concluded that Marie Gaignol was killed not at 1:30 a. m., as has been supposed, but six or eight hours earlier.

In his search for information regarding the suspected concierge the Herald correspondent called at No. 11 Rue de Province yesterday afternoon. The basement of the building is occupied by a wine shop, the proprietor of which gave the following information: Brequet and his wife were not only concierges but proprietors of the house, which they leased from the owners and then sublet to a score of unfortunate young women of the class of Marie Gaignol. By their extortionate charges they make a considerable sum of money, perhaps $10,000 a year. Asked about Brequet's character, the wine shop keeper said he had not a good word to say, declaring him to be a man of bad habits. What, then, is the conclusion to be drawn from all this? Brequet and his companions plead guilty to theft but deny any greater guilt. When asked what prompted them to enter the apartment they reply that they saw the door open. But there is only their word for that. On the other hand it is much more probable that they committed the murder. Assuming their story to be true, the murderer as a simple measure of precaution would have closed the door behind which lay his victim's corpse, as yet undiscovered. But, as appeared to be the case, Brequet is a rich man. Why should he kill the girl whom he must have known to be almost penniless? Certainly not for money. And it is reasonable to suppose that the watch and chain and other articles were rather taken to turn suspicion upon some transient stranger rather than because of their actual value. Why these articles were returned instead of being concealed is a mystery. Perhaps because Brequet lost his head: perhaps because he was drunk at the time. Assuming, then, that money was not the motive for the crime, is it not possible that in a moment of jealous delirium he may have struck the woman, who resented his advances? Or was it his jealous wife who did the deed? This theory was advanced to the Herald correspondent today by a distinguished American judge, whose long experience in criminal cases in the United States has sharpened his natural acumen to a remarkable degree. "I tell you, sir," said he, "it was a woman's hand which struck these blows. Why? Well, in the first place because there were so many of them. A man in committing a murder strikes one or two deadly blows, and that is all. On the other hand, a woman's lesser strength and excitability leads her to drive the blade again and again, even after life is extinct. She is apt, too, when actuated by jealousy to disfigure her rival's features, and in this case we find Marie Gaignol's right eye horribly mutilated."

If any of these scattering theories be true, what becomes of the blood-stained underskirt found in the room. And how about the mysterious lover, whose existence has confidentially and repeatedly been affirmed. These and many others are questions which still remain unanswered. One thing, however, is certain. The police have got an important clue, and time alone can tell where it will lead them.

COMPOUND LARD.

Wilson of Kentucky Thinks its Taxation Would Work Injury.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Wilson of Kentucky today submitted to the house from the committte on agriculture, a report containing his views on the bill reported by the committee on agriculture defining and taxing compound lard. From the arguments presented before the committee in favor of the bill, the inference is drawn, the report says, that the immediate result of its enactment will be to increase the value of every hog in the United States 32 cents in the farmers' hands. The claim that the depreciation in the value of swine and lard is due to the manufacture of lard compound, Wilson holds, is not to his mind established. The greatest injury to the farmer and his hog crop came from the unscrupulous methods of packing houses and stock yard buyers. Wilson is reluctant to enforce the measure which, he believes, will either increase the price or restrict the sale of healthful food, and which would do the farmers no good, but the laboring man injury.

A Jealous Italian's Deed.

NEW YORK, May 23. [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Savario Saradina, an Italian living on the top floor of a tenement at No. 257 North Sixth street, Brooklyn, E. D., after a quarrel with Catharine Olcoroto, with whom he was living, drew a razor across the woman's throat last evening. He then set fire to the bed in the same room and ran out of the house and to the rooms of a friend, cutting his own throat as he ran. He was arrested and sent as a prisoner to St. Mary's hospital, where his recovery was pronounced to be doubtful. The woman is in St. Catharine's hospital, likewise in a critical condition. The flames did little damage. Jealousy and sudden rage are responsible for the horrible series of deeds.

Earthquake Shock in Montana.

BILLINGS, Mont., May 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This section of the state was visited by a severe shock of earthquake about 1 o'clock this morning. Three distinct shocks were felt here. They were accompanied by a rumbling noise and shook houses so the chandeliers and dishes rattled. It cracked one brick house from top to bottom and several brick fell out of an aperture. In a large building where a dance was in progress the shock was so great as to throw a number of the dancers to the floor. At Yellowstone national park no shock was felt, but a heavy rumbling noise was heard.

Held on a Serious Charge.

KEARNEY, Neb., May 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Ulysses Wright, a young man living twelve miles north of this city, was arraigned today on the charge of committing a criminal assault on Miss Susan McCortney, a school teacher. He was held to the district court in $1,000 bonds, in default of which he went to jail.

CONFERENCE ON THE TARIFF.

The McKinley Bill Will Be Ready for the Senate in Ten Days.

THE PENSION MEASURE COUNCIL.

An Agreement Said to Have Been Reached—Owen's Income Tax—A Treaty Complication With Hawaii Probable.

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

There was a conference today over the tariff bill between various members of the senate committee on finance and the house committee on ways and means and a programme was agreed upon. The senate committee promised to have the bill ready to report to the senate within the next ten days and will try to pass it on or before Saturday, June 14. In the meantime it will keep the house committee posted as to what it is doing, so as to make the work much easier when the bill comes into conference between the two houses.

A substitute will not be reported.

The McKinley bill be amended by the senate, which will throw the matter into conference, while a substitute would go to the house committee from the senate. There will be a final meeting of the conference tomorrow afternoon.

THE PENSION COUNCIL.

The conference committee on the pension bill is trying very hard to keep its actions secret in order to escape pressure from the outside, but I learn that it has come substantially to an agreement which will be formulated into a new bill for final adoption at their meeting Tuesday next. The senate members of the conference committee have agreed to accept all the provisions of the house bill providing the house conference will recede from that part of its bill which gives a pension to everybody over sixty years of age. As the bill now stands it grants a pension of $8 a month to all soldiers of the late war who are disabled and are dependent upon their mental and manulal abor for support. A similar provision has been inserted in the bill for dependent parents and $4 a month to dependent minor children. It is the intention of the committee to get the bill before the two houses Wednesday next.

THE GRAND ISLAND & WYOMING.

N. K. Griggs of Beatrice, Neb., attorney for the Grand Island & Wyoming branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, is in the city. He reports that preparations are being perfected for very active railroad building in the western part of South Dakota, up through Wyoming and the lower portion of Montana this summer and fall. One thousand men, he says, are already at work upon the branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy from Cheyenne, crossing through Hill City to Deadwood, and that the contractors are to have trains running on the road by November 1. The branch is 102 miles in length. A contract has also been let for thirty miles of road northwest of Cobleton, Wyo., which is just over the western line of South Dakota, and the intention is to push the line into southern Montana, and an arm is to be built to Helena next summer.

AN INSPECTION MEASURE.

Senator Paddock today introduced a bill providing for the inspection of cattle, hogs and their products intended for transportation from one state or territory into any other state or territory, and a post mortem examination of cattle and hogs to be transported and to be sold for human consumption in any other state or territory. The bill makes provisions for government inspectors at slaughter houses, canning, slating, packing and rendering establishments in states and territories which have authority to kill all such animals that are found to be unfit for human food and to issue certificates of the healthfulness of products which comply with the regulations. This bill is intended to assist in the enlargement of the foreign market for western farmers by removing the objections made by Germany and France against American products of this character on the ground that they are not inspected and that there is no authorized evidence of their healthfulness.

A PROBABLE TREATY COMPLICATION.

It probably never occurred to the committee on ways and means, nor to the members of the house who voted in favor of the removal of the duty on sugar that by doing so the treaty obligations of the United States were being violated. Some years ago a treaty was made with the Hawaiian islands under which the king agreed to admit free of duty all imports from the United States, provided we discriminated in favor of his subjects by admitting their sugar free. Now that the house of representatives has declared that all sugar shall be exempt from customs dues the Hawaiian islands will have no greater advantage than any other country and cannot of course be expected to discriminate in favor of the products of the United States. Another consideration on the part of King Kalakua was a gift to the United States of Pearl harbor as a coaling, refuse and repair station for the Pacific squadron, which, in time of war, would be of immense advantage to this government. It would be necessary to surrender the title to this property to the king or make some other arrangement with him in case the sugar tax comes off. The secretary of state will send a letter to the senate before the tariff bill is acted upon, calling attention to this phase of the situation.

IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE.

Representative Owen leaves Washington tomorrow afternoon for Chicago. He will be accompanied by Messrs. Stump of Maryland, Leahlbach of New Jersey and Brewer of Michigan, members of the joint committee on immigration, to investigate the operation of our immigration laws and inquire what is necessary to further protect this country against undesirable immigrants. The committee will open its investigation on Monday and will have sittings during the entire week in Chicago looking into the reforms needed in our immigration laws as they effect the interior of our country and have developed in Chicago.

OWEN'S INCOME TAX.

Mr. Owen today introduced a bill providing a tax upon incomes. He proposes to tax an income of from $5,000 to $15,000 at 1 per cent; $15,000 to $30,000, 2 per cent; $30,000 to $100,000, 3 per cent, and above $100,000 at 4 per cent.

A PECULIAR CASE.

An opportunity for Senator Blair to apply his educational anxiety to a practical purpose is offered by a settlement of negroes upon the Arlington estate just outside the city of Washington. There are about four or five hundred of them, and their condition is absolute ignorance and degradation. The estate once belonged to General Lee. It was confiscated by the government and dedicated as a cemetery for union soldiers. All such property is a reservation exclusively under the jurisdiction of the federal government. This tract lies in the state of Virginia, but the authorities of that state have no control over it. The negroes squatted there during the war and were allowed to remain. They have little garden plats and raise a few vegetables. The men work in the country or in Washington, but they have no form of government, no police restriction and no schools. The state of Virginia will not provide a school because it is a government reservation. The District of Columbia will not provide one because it is in Virginia, and the people might as well be in central Africa so far as educational advantages are concerned, although they are in sight of the capitol, the executive mansion and the bureau of education.

EX-CONFEDERATES DISPLEASED.

There is a small breeze blowing around ex-confederate circles because Secretaries Proctor and Tracy have forbidden the Marine band and other bands attached to the various military and naval posts and arsenal from attending the ceremony of unveiling the Lee monument at Richmond on the 29th. The senators and representatives from Virginia are trying to get the order repealed, but they are not likely to do so.

TO PROHIBIT THE REBEL FLAG.

An Ohio congressman has prepared a bill to prohibit the public display of the confederate flag or the erection of public monuments to commemorate the confederacy or confederate heros, and is consulting his colleagues as to the advisability of introducing it. The incident at Richmond, Va., in connection with the unveiling of the Lee monument suggested the measure.

NEW FOURTH CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Iowa—Jerome, Appanoose county, J. Swan, vice J. Hagen, removed; Shamon, Ringgold county, F. M. Beall, vice J. G. Johnson, removed.

South Dakota—Dinnehart, Brule county, G. R. Sherrill, vice W. Dinnehart, resigned; Gem, Brown county, C. Hanson, vice E. L. Nelson, resigned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Frank R. Brisbine of Artesian City, S. D., has upon application been furnished preliminary papers for a general service examination.

Senator Paddock today asked the commissioner of pensions to establish a pension examining board at Crawford, Neb.

N. K. Griggs of Beatrice accompanied Senator Paddock to the secretary of the interior today and entered a strong support of the senator's recommendation to locate the land office for the new district in northeastern Wyoming (known as the Crook district) at New Castle, which is on the new branch of the B. & M. railway.

Notice has been sent from the agricultural department that the supply of sugar beet seed is exhausted and that it is useless to make requests for this article.

Senator Wilson of Iowa introduced a bill today to increase the pension of Sarah A. Miller of Iowa.

A postoffice has been established at Sandstown in Fall River county, South Dakota, and Clarence D. Bailey appointed postmaster.

Edwin C. Wiggenhorn of Nebraska has been promoted from a $900 to a $1,000 clerkship in the pension office.

Epecial Examiner Alexander W. Gurnsey of Iowa has resigned.

C. H. McKibben of the Union Pacific system is here visiting his father, General McKibben.

PERRY S. HEATH.

NO HOPE FOR KEMMLER.

The Supreme Court Refuses to Interfere in the Matter.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The supreme court of the United States today denied the application for a writ of error in the case of Kemmler, under sentence of death by electricity. The opinion was handed down by Chief Justice Fuller.

The court held that the change in the form of death was within the legal sphere of the legislative power of the state. "The legislature of the state of New York determined that it did not inflict cruel and unusual punishment and its courts have sustained that determination. This court cannot see that the prisoner has been deprived of due process of law. In order to reverse the judgment this court should be compelled to hold that the court of appeals committed an error so gross as to deprive the prisoner of his constitutional rights. The court has no hesitation in saying it cannot do this."

The case will come up before United States Circuit Judge Wallace, who made the order to oderate as a stay until the supreme court could pass upon the questions involved. This order was issued with the understanding that Kemmler's counsel would immediately apply to the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus. Their application for such a writ was thrown out, but they were allowed a hearing on application for a writ of error, and it was this application which was today denied. It is therefore supposed that Judge Wallace, when the order becomes returnable, the third Monday in June next, will vacate it, that being practically the understanding upon which the order was made.

CLOSED FOR REPAIRS.

The Owego National Bank's Affairs Being Overhauled.

OWEGO, N. Y., May 23.—On the Owego National bank's doors this morning was posted the following note:

Pending examination this bank is temporarily closed. Depositors need have no fear.

The cashier is C. A. Thompson, who is charged by C. H. Platt, president of the public grain and stock exchange, while acting in concert with James F. Dee, to have defrauded the exchange out of $30,000. Dee was correspondent of the exchange at Owego. The suspension is due to late developments in the "Big Four" collapse. The director of the bank says the deposits amounted to but $52,000. Cashier Thompson is out of town. Thompson is also treasurer of Owego county.

Some Fences That Need Repairing.

CHICAGO, May 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Now that the house of representatives has passed the McKinley bill it is expected that the three republican congressmen will return immediately to this city to make the canvass of their respective districts. Mr. Adams will have the hardest work to do. All the present indications point to the nomination of George S. Willets as his successor. Colonel Taylor will also have to move around briskly. Ex-Congressman Dunham has been making an active canvass in the First in Taylor's absence and has been receiving promises of support. The opposition to Mr. Mason is not so serious, although there are several aspirants for his seat.

Failed to Reform His Wife.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 23.—Patrick Ward, who lives at No. 1205 Chicago street, Omaha, called at the Four Courts yesterday afternoon and wanted the police to help him find his divorced wife Bridget. According to Ward's story, about nine months ago he came to St. Louis reclaimed his then dissolute wife, from whom he had been separated years before by a decree of divorce. He took her to his home at Omaha and tried to reform her. Everything went smoothly until last Saturday, when, during his absence from his house, the woman broke open a trunk and stole a gold and a silver watch and $37 in money and then purchased a ticket for St. Louis. The police are looking for her.

Two More Republicans.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The house committee on elections today acted upon the three pending contested election cases, and the result will probably be an increase of the republican majority in the house by two members. The cases decided were those of Langston vs Venable, Fourth Virginia district; Miller vs Elliott, Seventh South Carolina district, and Chalmers vs. Morgan, Second Mississippi district. In the first two cases the committee will report in favor of seating the republican contestants, Langston and Miller, but in the Mississippi case the report will be in favor of sitting Morgan.

Fighting the Bottlers' Case.

CHICAGO, May 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Members of the bottlers' trust, or the Chicago Consolidated Bottling company, as its corporate name is, are crowding the court to give moral support to the company's application for an injunction to restrain Hayes Brothers from doing business independent of the trust. It is claimed that all the bottlers signed a written agreement not to go into a separate business for ten years, having sold their former establishments to the company of which they are members, and that Hayes Brothers broke it. It is claimed by Hayes Brothers, however, that the agreement was not signed all around and they do not propose to be coerced by the trust.

A Lynching Subject.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 23.—George Dunaway, who eighteen months ago assaulted and murdered his cousin and her mother because the girl would not marry him, was captured at his father's residence at Murfreesboro, Tenn., this morning. A dispatch to the American says that the murderer will probably be lynched tonight.

WATCHING THE LAKE LINES.

Both East and West Bound Railroads Awaiting Their Action.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

A Big Project on Foot to Build a Line to Far Off Alaska—The Omaha & South Dakota.

CHICAGO, May 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It seems impossible that there has been absolutely no change in the railroad situation today, but such is the case. Both east and west-bound railroads are awaiting the action of the lake lines in Buffalo tomorrow and the trunk lines in New York next Tuesday. Representatives of all lake lines have been invited to the hastily called meeting in Buffalo, the intention being, if possible, to advance all lake rates to the old basis, thus making easier the task of the trunk lines Tuesday. Should the Buffalo meeting succeed in its object the whole complecation in western and northwestern through rates will be solved. It is not expected that the northern lake routs will yield their present advantage without a struggle. The Chicago lines want lake and rail rates via Chicago to St. Paul equalized with the lake rates from Buffalo to St. Paul by the northern route. Should this be accomplished at the Buffalo meeting the trunk lines will have only their troubles to settle. According to western railroad officials, these have grown to large proportions and the trunk lines will be kept busy in quieting their own obstreperous members. It is freely claimed that a large part of the manipulations alleged against the western roads are due to the cut rates of the trunk lines on through trsffic. The situation will be an interesting one if neither of the eastern meeting take decisive action.

The Santa Fe's New Acquisition.

BOSTON, Mass., May 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A circular has been issued by George C. Magoun, chairman of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company, formally announcing to the stockholders the acquirement of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad. It opens by congratulating the stockholders upon the readjustment of the bonded debt, the aversion of foreclosure and the placing of the concern upon a sound basis. Tho geography of the properties is detailed and a tabulated statement shows the railway segments that make up the 1,329 miles of the St. Louis & San Francisco system. The advantages of the combination as to the far southwest freight traffic is dwelt upon and a tabulation from the railroad manuals shows the capitalization and stock status. It is stated that the financial and physical conditions of the St. Louis & San Francisco property are good, the company having a surplus of available and cash resources over its floating indebtedness, and the tracks, equipments, etc., are in condition for economical operation. The circular closes thus: "In the purchase concluded the first preferred stock is not disturbed and the holders of preferred stock are given one and three-eighths shares of the Atchison company's stock for one share of the St. Louis & San Francisco railway company, and to holders of common stock three-quarters of one share of Atchison stock for one share of the St. Louis & San Francisco railway company. Your company has issued $27,000,000 (par value) stock, out of which, when all the stock shall have been exchanged, $26,285,175 shall have been delivered for the St. Louis & San Francisco railway company's stock and its equities, leaving $714,825 (par value) of new Atchison stock in your company's treasury. A comparison of the capital stock of your company is as follows: Capital stock before present acqusition, $75,000,0000; after all exchanges are made for new acquisition, $101,285,175; miles of road, before present acquisition, 2,115.15; after all exchanges are made for new acquisition, $8,966.37; capital stock per mile before, $10,540.89; after all exchanges are made, $11,296.34; increase per mile of road, $755.45.

The Omaha & South Dakota.

MITCHELL, S. D., May 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At the meeting of the board of directors of the Omaha & South Dakota railroad company, just closed at Blunt, the prospect took on a very encouraging outlook for the road to be built. J. R. Smith of this city, one of the directors, who was at the meeting, says grading will be commenced next month between Forest City and Blunt. A meeting of the officers is called in the early part of June at Omaha for the purpose of conferring with people there relative to beginning the work at Omaha.

A Railroad to Alaska.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The project for a railway to Alaska is about to take definite shape. Application will be made to parliament at the next session for the passage of an act incorporating the Vancouver, Northern & Alaska railway and navigation company, with power to build a railway from Vancouver or some other point on Burrard inlet, on the banks of the Frazer river, by way of Seymour creek valley, Pemberton meadows, Chilicoten plains and the headwaters of the Frazer river to a point on the Parsnip or Peace river, with branches in a northeasterly direction to the Skeena and Stiekeen river to the boundary of Alaska.

"30" FOR ROLOSON.

The Fastest Telegrapher in the Country Dies in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, May 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—John W. Roloson, champion expert telegrapher of America, died in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon from injuries received in having been thrown from a bicycle on Saturday last. The deceased was thirty-one years of age. He was known all over the country as being the fastest telegrapher, and was not only the fastest but the most accurate. A few years ago he won a splendid gold medal for sending off a clipping of 500 words in the short time of ten minutes and thirty-two seconds, which time has never been beaten. The prize was gotten up by the telegraphers themselves to decide which was the fastest. A few weeks ago there was another contest among the telegraphers, and though the first prize was awarded to a Mr. Pollock of Hartford, Conn., it was contended by Roloson's friends that he should have had it. He was not only an expert telegrapher, but proficient in all matters electrical.

Virginia Wants No Prize Fight.

RICHMOND, Va., May 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The announcement from New York to the effect that John L. Sullivan had agreed to come to Virginia and fight Joe McAuliffe for $10,000 in July and Peter Jackson for $25,000 in August has attracted attention among officials in the state. If any arrangements have been made with Sullivan and other prize fighters to "slug" in this state it remains to be seen whether they will be permitted to do so. The unanimous sentiment of the authorities and people is against it. Under the present law prize-fighting is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than five years and a fine of $1,000. If Sullivan or any other prize fighters come to this state for the purpose of pounding each other they are almost certain to be arrested as soon as they put foot on Virginia soil.

Lincoln 10, Kearney 5.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The game of ball here today was won by the home team by a score of 10 to 5. Both sides played well. Batteries—Lincoln, Reeves and Maupins; Kearney, Carey and Ready.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

House.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—In the house today Mr. Flower of New York introduced a bill subjecting oleomargarine to the [illegible] of the laws of the several states. Referred.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill.

Mr. Hitt moved an amendment to give the city of Galena, Ill., the right to take the harbor improvement there dropped by the government and complete it, providing the city shall then receive $100,000. Adopted.

Mr. Post of Illinois offered an amendment appropriating $250,000 for the purpose of securing a continuous navigable water way between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river, adequate for the passage of the largest Mississippi river steamboats and naval vessels, and for the continuation of the survey of the Illinois river.

Mr. Henderson said the committee had not considered the opposition and it shouldn't be included in the bill without consideration.

Mr. Vandever of California said that jealousy between Chicago and St. Louis had hitherto prevented the adoption of this grand national project of connecting the lakes and the Mississippi—a project which would certainly be carried out in the end and place Chicago at the head of Mississippi river navigation as well as in command of lake navigation.

Mr. Wild of Illinois explained that the Hennepin canal was entirely independent of this proposition.

Catchings of Missouri moved to amend the amendment by fixing the appropriation at $125,000. This was accepted by Mr. Post, but the entire proposition was rejected by the house. When the paragraph appropriating $500,000 for the construction of the Illinois and Mississippi (Henepin) canal was reached, Mr. Turner of Georgia made the point of order that the committee had no jurisdiction over canals. Pending decision the committee rose and the house took a recess until evening.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—In the senate today, after the transaction of some unimportant routine business, the consideration of the naval appropriation bill was resumed and continued until 2 o'clock, when the silver bill was taken up, but in a few minutes it was laid aside to allow Mr. Stanford to address the senate on his bill providing for loans by the government on agricultural lands.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stanford's speech the bill was referred to the committee on finance.

The naval appropriation bill went over without action.

The conference report on the bill for a public building at Aurora, Ill., to cost $75,000, was agreed to.

Mr. Falkner gave notice of an amendment to Mr. Wilson's bill providing that liquors imported into prohibitory states shall be subject to regulation, control and taxation in the exercise of the state's police power.

Mr. Call offered a resolution calling on the president for information as to the landing of an armed force from the revenue cutter at Cedar Keys, Fla., the forcible entry of houses and the pursuit of citizens.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds it was laid over.

The tariff bill was received this afternoon and referred at once to the committee on finance. Ten thousand copies were ordered printed for the use of the senate.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Views of a Prominent Illinois Educator on the Subject.

CHICAGO, May 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Dr. Edwards, the republican state superintendent of public instruction of Illinois, has just come out in a public interview which is understood to define the coming position of his party in this state on the compulsory education question. The very fact that Dr. Edwards, as the incumbent of this high office and the spokesman of his party, is willing to admit conservative amendments to the existing law utterly deprives the democrats of the war cry which they had expected to make during the coming campaign for the purpose of gaining sectarian and race influence. Dr. Edwards says:

"The legislators who passed the law and the educational societies that urged its passage had no intention to interfere in any oppressive way with the parochial schools. Some districts are said to have used the law to annoy the parochial schools. I don't know personally of any cases, but complaints come from two localities in Randolph county, others in Shelby county, and a few from elsewhere. The Randolph county cases are typical. The Lutheran school takes pupils from four districts. It is charged that after three of these districts had authorized the school the directors of the fourth disapproved it unjustly. These cases, however, are remarkably few. Of 11,714 school districts only sixteen have been charged with using their power unjustly. The proportion is certainly small enough to be taken as an assurance of the excellent character of the law. At the same time I am in favor of any amendments that will abridge the powers of the board of education or school directors to work injustice to any class."

"In what way would you amend the law?"

"I think the clause which provides that no school shall be considered such under the law until it has been shown to the satisfaction of the board of education to teach certain things should be modified. I am not prepared to say exactly how, but the general opinion seems to be that the right of discrimination should be taken from the boards. That would leave the matter to the courts in case the truant officer or his superiors erred."

A FLANK MOVEMENT.

The Carpenters' Union Quietly Converts the "New" Union Men.

CHICAGO, May 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Evening Journal says: If the statements of some of the carpenters are to be relied upon the old association of bosses will find themselves in a worse condition than ever Monday morning. As soon as the strikers patched up an agreement with the new association open hostilities ceased. The old organization put non-union men at work. The carpenters' council said nothing, but quietly sent union men to the Builders and Traders' exchange to obtain employment. These men, it is said, have been working among the members of the new union and have made them dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs. Large numbers, it is claimed, have joined the old union and now the carpenters' council controls the men at work for the organization. They threaten to order a strike for Monday, when they say a large majority of the carpenters will leave the old association. The probability is that an attempt will be made to unite the two unions. The Master Carpenters' and Builders' association has employed a lawyer to prosecute the picket guards under the Merritt law. In retaliation, the carpenters' council says that it will prosecute the bosses under the boycott law, which, it claims, has clearly been violated.

An Original Package House.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 23.—The first original package house in this section will be opened at Leachburg, Pa., tomorrow morning. The McConnell brewery company has shipped a carload of beer to that place, and the store will be opened with their agent, Charles Silverman, in charge. The town has been "dry" for many years and the new departure has created intense excitement. At a meeting of citizens tonight a committee was appointed to make an arrest for every package sold.

Heavy Rains in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 23.—Heavy rains fell throughout Kansas yesterday and materally benefitted the crops, which were in great need of moisture.

Killed His Son and Suicided.

HAMILTON, O., May 23.—Patrick Malloy shot and killed his son George, aged twenty-five, and then shot himself dead today at Seven Mile, O. The two had been quarreling over some insurance money.

A STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Several People Killed and Great Damage to Property.

A TRAIN GOES THROUGH A BRIDGE.

And Engine and Twenty-five Freight Cars Plunge Into a Creek—Three of the Crew Perish—Ohio Visited.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 23.—A special from Erie, Pa., says: The long continued rains have caused a great deal of trouble on the railroads in this section of the state and today there were many washouts.

The west bound freight on the Nickel Plate went through a bridge near Crayton. Three train men were seriously injured. Twenty-five cars went down into the flood.

Electricity and Rain.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 23.—A severe rain and electrical storm passed over a large section of western Pennsylvania this evening, doing great damage to property and resulting in the loss of several lives. In the east end of this city houses were blown down, trees uprooted and small buildings demolished. A house on Black Horse hill, occupied by John Miller, was lifted bodily from its foundation and blown a considerable distance. The family escaped with slight bruises. At least a score of other houses in the vicinity were unroofed.

A large number of persons received slight injuries, but as far as is known there are no fatalities.

At McKeesport hailstones as large as walnuts fell, while the rain poured down in sheets for half an hour. Lightning struck several buildings and considerable damage was done. The greatest injury was done by the water, which came down White's hollow in a stream seventy-five feet wide. The water was five feet deep on Fifth avenue and a number of houses below grade were submerged.

At Greensburg William Frye, gardener at St. Joseph's academy, was killed by lightning. The heavy rain caused great damage in the low lands in the vicinity. Lightning struck a number of fine buildings, doing great damage in every instance.

Near Washington, Pa., lightning struck a derrick on the Miller farm, shattering it and killing William Furman, seriously injuring William Gates and stunning two others.

At Corry the streets were converted into rivers, in some places two feet deep, tearing up sewers and washing out the roads. The railroad yards are completely inundated. The merchants also sustained heavy loses.

In Fayette county the rain fall was extensive and did much damage to the railroads.

A heavy landslide occurred at Oakdale, and as it was being cleared away a still heavier one came down, blocking both tracks. The flood in Mountze creek carried away many buildings.

At Layton station an immense amount of mud, rocks and trees came down on the Balmore & Ohio tracks. The rain there amounted almost to a cloudburst.

At Scottdale the storm was particularly destructive. The cellars along all the principal streets are nearly filled with water and the goods in the stores are saturated. The creek is rising steadily and the safety of the people between Scottdale and Fairchane is endangered.

A dispatch from Oil City, Pa., says: There has been heavy rain falls almost steadily since last night, raising the water in the river and creek to the highest point since 1883. On account of washouts there is no railroad communication with Buffalo or Warren. The ground floors of the lower portion of town are flooded.

At Wheeling, W. Va., two and one-half inches of rain fell in twenty minutes, deluging the streets and flooding a number of business houses. There are apprehensions of a big rise in the river. In Pittsburg the heavy rain is likely to swell the rivers to flood proportions.

A Cloud Burst.

CLEVELAND, O., May 23.—A rain storm much in the nature of a cloud burst swept over northwestern Pennsylvania this morning, doing great damage.

The valley from Corry to Irvington, a distance of twenty miles, is a complete lake of water from one to three miles in width. The loss will probably reach $100,000 or more. The public highways in the surrounding country are nearly impassable.

At Meadville lightning struck several buildings, but none were severely damaged. Several streets were flooded and extensive damage resulted in the lower portions of the city from the rapid rising of French creek. Three bridges, a slaughter house and numerous small buildings and sidewalks were swept away.

Miners Will Resume Work.

SCOTTHAVEN, Pa., May 23.—The miners at W. L. Scott's mines have been notified that the firm will pay them 1 cent less than the Columbia scale. Scott's miners and the greater portion of the Youghiogheny river miners, who have been on a strike for the Columbia scale, will resume in full today, the proposal having been accepted by them.

ONLY A POLITICAL SCHEME.

The Talk of Invading Lower California Not Believed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It is well understood here by Californians that the filibustering schemes against the Mexican peninsula have their origin in the political ambition of a few men in the southern part of the state of California who desire to divide that state, and thus secure for the southern half a capital, with all the public buildings, two extra senators, an extra legislature, governor and state officers, and a large number of new places in this way for hungry politicians and liberal expenditures for public buildings. These aspiring gentlemen find the sentiment of the state opposed to such division, and they have conceived the idea that if they could by purchase or force annex the lower peninsula that would make the state so long and large that division would be facilitated. They forget that even if the Mexican peninsula were annexed it would, owing to its sparse population, be made a territory and would not help their schemes. It is not believed here that the Mexican colonization company has, as asserted in the California dispatches, aided or countenanced the filibusters. That company has several million dollars invested in Lower California, and it would forfeit all its concessions if the Mexican government should find that it had countenanced the filibuster scheme.

Spalding's Lamentations.

CHICAGO, May 23.—President Spalding of the Chicago league club expressed himself on the base ball situation again today. He dwelt on the poor attendance at the games so far and sees no salvation for base ball except the withdrawal of the Players' league from the field. The National league, he says, is going to stick to the fight uncompromisingly and without quarter. If the Players' league lasts, he said, there will be 25 cent baseball Sunday games, beer in the grand stand and the game will be ruined at the grand finale.

Spalding figures that the average attendance at National league games so far exceeds that of the Brotherhood. He predicts that if it should rain at baseball points on Decoration day the Players' league will have hard work pulling through June, he figuring that the moneyed men who went into the scheme without knowing what they were backing will have had enough sport to last them for life unless they recoup some of their losses on Decoration day. Spaulding thinks a storm on the Fourth of July would be disastrous. Should it rain neither day and the attendance continue as at present he predicts that the Players' league will never open a second season.