PART ONE. THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE. PAGES 1 TO 8.

TWENTIETH YEAR. OMAHA SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1890—TWENTY PAGES. NUMBER 165.

A GREAT MILITARY MOVE.

An Outline of the Plan Which General Miles Has Been Perfecting.

TROOPS CONCENTRATED IN A BIG CIRCLE.

The Ghost Dancers Kill One of Their Number—An Uprising Probable Among the Navajoes in New Mexico.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY (via Rushville, Neb.), Nov. 29.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The cause of General Brooke's persistent hesitancy to move against the thirteen hundred or more ghost dancers, who for some four days past have not only been pillaging and burning the cabins of settlers in the vicinity of Wounded Knee but have defied interference by the troops, leaked out this morning It seems that General Miles, who has this entire northwestern Indian trouble in hand, so far as its suppression by military force is concerned, is working on a great plan, which is this: To hem this most troubled portion of the country entirely in with soldiers, and when one comes to take a bird's-eye view of the movement of the troops to points up in this direction and beyond the plan of General Miles is discovered almost at a glance. Previous to this time it was impossible to detect it. The links in this great chain of military movements which will be perfected in a few hours are: Around to the east by north Rosebud, Lower Brule, Fort Sully, Cheyenne river post, and by west to north Oelrichs, Fort Meade and Standing Rock There is a circle, with Fort Robinson on the southwest and Fort Niobrara on the southeast as supply stations and bulwarks to the entire scheme. It looks like a sure, dead sinch now, one that means utter extermination to the rebels if, when the military close in on them and meet them face to face, they refuse to lay down their arms and accept of the civil punishment, such as jail and penitentiary terms that their acts of deviltry merit.

At 8 o'clock last night we thought the hour to march was at hand. The cavalry received orders not to remove any part of their uniform, to sleep on their arms and hold themselves ready to move at a moment's notice.

There was a heavy undercurrent of excitement, but official mouths, as usual, were tighter than clams, Each member of the small army of correspondents got out his horse, saddled and packed to accompany the troops to the front, but this morning finds troops and correspondents still awaiting the order to move. When it comes, the only portion of the encampment that will go will probably be the cavalry. There is apprehension that after the cavalry leaves the vacilating Indians here may be induced by the few hotspurs ghost dancers now at the agency to follow and thus combine with the foe ahead to encircle the troops. For this emergency the infantry, or a portion of it, will be held at the agency, as it is now evident that nothing will be left undone to make the charge upon the big gangs at Wounded Knee and Porcupine a success and victory for the military.

A government courier and scout came in from Wounded Knee late last night and reported that the ghost dancers had killed one of their number. It happened in a significant manner. The dancers had their medicine men concoct the old time preparation with which the braves of Custer's time always saturated their shirts preparatory to going to war. This concoction is supposed by the Indians to ward off bullets. Yesterday after the fluid of supposedly wonderful charm had been mixed a war shirt was dipped into it and then put onto one of the braves. The wearer of the charmed raiment then jumped into the midst of the dancers and called upon the dancers to fire at him. They complied and at the first shot that was fired the brave, who had on the bullet proof shirt, fell to the ground, mortally wounded.

When General Brooke heard of the affair he simply remarked, dryly: "Probably the shirt wasn't long enough." C. H. C.

Everything Reported Quiet.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Adjutant General Williams, at army headquarters, tonight said a dispatch from General Brooke reported everything still quiet.

The Indian Messiah.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Mr. Mayhaugh, until recently special census agent of the Indians for Nevada, has written the Indian bureau about the alleged Messiah who has been referred to in these dispatches as "John Sides." Mayhaugh says his name is not Sides, but Captain Jack Wilson, and that he is known to the Indians as Co We Jo. He goes into trances, seemingly, for several hours at times in the presence of gatherings of the Indians. On coming out of these trances he tells them he has been to heaven conferring with the Messiah; that the latter is coming to earth and will put the Indians in possession, etc. The Messiah is to appear on Mount Grant, about six miles south of the Walker river agency building. Mayhaugh says the Indians held this to be a sacred mountain. He thinks that if the Indians are let alone at the various reservations the whole thing will die out. All of the Walker lake Indians don't believe in it, although Chief Josephus seems to. Co We Jo's influence is greatly strengthened by the fact that once or twice he has predicted the coming of rain badly needed.

The Cherry Creek Hostil s.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 29.—The fact that several companies of troops have reached the bad lands country and will head off any marauding Indians has resulted in somewhat quieting the settlers. An Indian who was sent to Big Foot and Humph's camp at the mouth of Cherry creek some time ago returned to Fort Bennett today and says the intention of the hostiles is, apparently to soon join Short Bull on Pass creek and subsist there during the winter on the cattle quartered in the Bad Lands. He says that there was a number of educated Indians among the Cherry creek hostiles who came to Pierre regularly and bought copies of the papers. These they took back and read to the other Indians. The Indians enjoyed greatly the reports of the alarm everywhere among the whites. It seemed to strengthen their belief that the Messiah was coming and the whites are either ready to die off or leave the land to the Indians.

Story of Red Cloud's Life.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 29.—A Chattanooga, Tenn., special says a prominent lady of that city asserts that she is a sister of Red Cloud and tells the story of his career. When but three years old he was stolen from his parents, who then resided in Wisconsin, on an Indian reservation in the northern part of the state, and all track was lost of him for eighteen years, when he was found among the red men, having been brought up by them. All his sympathies were with his adopted people, and he soon rejoined the Sioux to the grief of his parents, brothers and sisters

To Arrest Sitting Bull.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 29.—A special from Standing Rock agency says that Buffalo Bill and Powell were not many hours at the agency today before the report spread that they had come for the purpose of arresting Sitting Bull and removing him from the reservation. Cody and one or two others left for Bull's camp about noon. Trouble is anticipated in case an arrest is attempted and the soldiers at Fort Yates are prepared for a campaign at a moment's notice. Information obtained tonight says that the commanding officer at the post received orders from General Miles to postpone the arrest of Sitting Bull for the present. Agent McLaughlin has couriers out to catch Buffalo Bill. Messengers from Bull's camp last night reported that the dance is going on, but everything is quiet.

A Conference at Pine Ridge.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 29.—A special from Pine Ridge agency says a conference was held today between Special Agent Cooper, Dr. Royer, Bad Yellow Hair, Little Wound and Broken Arm. Little Wound was spokesman and many of the questions submitted to him were met with evasive answers. He frequently asserted that he did not want war with the whites. He said the ghost dances would never have been begun if McGillicuddy had still been agent because they would have consulted him before beginning them. He said the dance was organized by the Indians because they have an accumulation of grievances and used these means to exhibit their discontent. One great cause of trouble seems to be that there is a large amount of jealousy among the chiefs and Indians who have been in favor with agents. Little Wound made several statements which are directly at variance with known facts and therefore all his talk was taken with allowance. The correspondent asserts that the investigations have shown that mismanagement of the Indian bureau is largely responsible for all the trouble.

Probable Uprising of the Nevajoes.

FORT WINGATE, N. M., Nov. 29.—Rumors are current here of a general uprising among the Navajo Indians. The sudden departure of the Sixth cavalry is attracting Navajoes Indians into the post. Traders and others report them very insolent and overbearing. They are holding large dances and it is believed that the Messiah craze has reached them. Ranches are reporting cattle killed and horses stolen and cowboys attacked. Now that the Sixth cavalry is withdrawn soldiers and citizens are apprehensive.

General Miles in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—General Miles arrived this evening from Chicago and spent several hours in consultation with Secretary Proctor and Major General Schofield in regard to Indian matters. Secretary Proctor approved his course and told him the president had directed that he be given the fullest discretion, in the hope that the threatened outbreak might be averted without bloodshed if possible.

South Dakota Militia Getting Ready.

YANKTON, S. D. Nov. 29.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—On orders from Governor Mellette the two militia companies of the South Dakota national guards of Yankton are brushing up their muskets and accoutrements to march against the Indians who are slaughtering cows and raiding ranches up the country. No Indians are near enough to cause a scare here.

Drawing Away Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—A telegram from Fort Sill calls attention to the fact that troops are being drawn away from the west and southwest to Dakota, leaving the inhabitants in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona exposed to danger from wild, fierce tribes. The Blanket Indians in the southwestern part of Indian territory have caught the Messiah craze and are dancing.

Comanches and Kiowas Dancing.

PARIS, Tex., Nov. 29.—Information reached here tonight from the Comanche and Kiowa reservations that a great number had joined the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in the Messiah craze and are now in full force on the Canadian river, where a ghost dance is in progress. It is estimated that there are 3,000 there, all armed and with plenty of cattle.

All Quiet in the Territory.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Nov. 29.—The Indian commissioner arrived in this city this evening after an extended tour over various reservations in the Indian territory. According to his report the ghost dances have almost entirely ceased and there is no prospect of trouble down there.

Affairs at Lower Brule.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 29.—A Chamberlain, S. D., special to the Pioneer Press says the Indian police at Lower Brule made several more arrests today, but the dance still continues at White River. The police and scouts are watching them closely and no danger is apprehended.

South Dakota's Financial Problem.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 29.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The question of the state's finances is exciting no little interest. The problem is to make a possible $250,000 pay $300,000 of expenses. The Press this morning advocates an amendment to the constitution so that a levy of 3 mills may be made, instead of two mills. The Minnehaha national bank of this city offers to take a large portion of the state warrants if other banks will take a share. This will probably be agreed to.

A Threshing Machine Trust.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—A local paper says that the threshing machine men are engaged in forming a trust. It is known a temporary organization has been formed by representative men in that business and very soon articles of incorporation will be filed covering the combine with a capital stock of at least $2,000,000. A secret meeting was held yesterday afternoon at which the general features of the contemplated combine were discussed.

Funeral of August Belmont.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The funeral services over the remains of the late August Belmont were conducted in the Church of the Ascension today. The edifice was crowded. The pall-bearers were Henry Parrish, J. Pierrepont Morgan, ex-President Grover Cleveland, Governor Hill, D. D. Withers, Judge Munson, Edwin A. Post, John Hunter, Colonel William Jay, James B. Parker, Sydney Webster and Manton Marble.

In Favor of the Women.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Over thirty Methodist Episcopal churches in the Chicago district have already balloted upon the question of admitting women as delegates to the grand conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and so far the aggregate vote stands about three to one in favor of woman's admission. Very little interest, however, was taken in the matter, and the vote was very light.

Omaha Capital In It.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 29.—A Pan-American steamship line between Galveston and South and Central American ports in the banana and general frust business has been established with a capital of $50,000,000. The principal stockholders are in Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, Des Moines, Topeka and this city.

A Respited Murderer Goes Insane.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 29.—Murderer Novak, who was to have been hanged yesterday and whose attorneys secured a supersedeas from the state supreme court, has gone insane from a revulsion of feeling. He had made all preparations to die and the good news was too much for him.

Three Trainmen Killed.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 29.—A freight train on the Spokane branch of the Union Pacific was wrecked last night near Hay Stack. The engineer, fireman and one brakeman were killed, and another brakeman fatally injured.

EFFECT OF THE MANIFESTO.

Parnell's Declaration Has Proven a Thunderbolt in the Home Rule Camp.

THE GLADSTONIAN ALLIANCE SHATTERED.

Consultations Between the Liberal Leaders—Prospects That the Home Rule Plank Will Be Abandoned.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, HOUSE OF COMMONS, Nov. 29.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The thunderbolt has fallen at last and the great home-rule alliance has been shattered. All day long excited politicians have been running to and fro and Gladstone has been besieged with callers and messages. He stands gazing upon the wreck of five years hard and anxious work. He has sacrificed position, respect and the confidence of thousands of supporters only to be held up to the ridicule of the Irish people by Parnell as an incapable politician seeking to delude the Irish people with his own whimsical dreams. The indignation of the entire radical party at this attack upon their revered chief is boundless. Morley also feels bitterly the betrayal of his confidence. As one of his friends said to me just now, he is broken-hearted. No one believed that Parnell would come forward and disclose the confidential communication alleged to have been made by the English leaders. His sneers at Gladstone's hospitality at Hawarden, and his hints that it was forced upon him, offend Gladstone even more than the revelation of political secrets. Parnell is evidently determined to burn all his boats and make a final end of the Gladstonian alliance. He has succeeded, for the whole grand army is turned into a rabble.

Consultations have taken place during the day between the liberal leaders and I believe substantial progress has been made in the direction of the movement of which you had the first intimation last Thursday, namely, the reunion of the liberal party on the basis of the immediate abandonment of the home rule part of the programme. Chamberlain has clung to the hope that Parnell would go or be forced out, but all currents run in other directions, for even an adverse vote on Monday would not beat Parnell. He would obstinately refuse to budge, and declare the Irish people alone had power to surpass him. A large section of his party would act with him and he could soon smash the whole machine if the rebels drove him to extremities. I believe most of them are thoroughly cowed already and there will be a stampede on Monday afternoon. Dick Power and other influential nationalists mean to stand by Parnell to the last and the rebels are already trembling in their shoes. Parnell will have them all out of their seats within six months unless they can get him down. It is war to the knife all around the ring.

The statements in the papers here giving the names of members for and against Parnell are purely imaginary. There never has been a clear majority against him. Some Parnellites, Tim Healy among them, are well content to see the English alliance broken up. They never had faith in it and do not like the English. O'Kelly and others feel the same. Nothing has ever been obtained from the English, they hold, except by force, and they believe in their party adhering to the aggressive policy and coming to no terms with the Saxones in any case; therefore, Parnell can't find himself helpless there. Those who are after his scalp will discover that he is surrounded with fighting men and backed up by a large majority of the Irish people. This is what has rendered the breach between himself and Gladstone irreparable. He feels confident of winning and of remaining dictator over all parties.

Gladstone, after his letter to Morley, cannot offer a compromise. If he had any such thought, Parnell has deliberately smothered it forever. The manifesto was seen only by Parnell's chief whip, Dick Power, before it was sent to press. Sexton and others went about vainly seeking to get some information respecting it. Their chief treats them as if they were so many flies. Gladstone, I understand, takes a cheerful view and believes he sees a way of escape, enabling him to withdraw from the contract which he finds too heavy for his strength.

Home rule is dead for many a year, except in a form which Parnell has declared he will never accept. It will not be long before an attempt will be made to reduce the parliamentary representation of the Parnellite party, and thus it is expected a mortal blow will be dealt at their power in the house. The enormous changes amounting to a political revolution, will swamp both parties before all is over. Gladstone's and Morley's contradiction of Parnell's statement regarding themselves will be discussed at some future time. At present all side issues are dwarfed in the presence of the spectacle presented by the home-rule camp fighting, writhing, tearing each other like a menagerie broken loose. Every hour the conflict waxes hotter.

Parnell's version of affairs will not be accepted in this country, but it was not intended for English consumption. The Irish here and in America will prefer it to Gladstone's. That is all Parnell desires. Poor Morley moans over the stab he has received from the Irish leader and is disposed to give up politics altogether.

I hear that a meeting of the liberal party will shortly be summoned at which Gladstone will be petitioned to let Irish politics go by the board altogether. A little pressure of that kind would be anything but disagreeable to him just now. He has had a very troublesome team to drive, even before one of the leaders kicked and bolted. Tonight he is quite reconciled to the altered prospects before him. A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Will Summon a Conference.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—At a meeting of the Cork branch of the national league it transpired that Parnell had not informed any of his constituents of his intention previous to the publication of the manifesto. The meeting unanimously resolved to summon a conference with Parnell in case he gets to Cork. The manifesto will undoubtedly alienate Parnell's constituents. Fitzgerald and Kelly, nationalists, have telegraphed their constituents that they will reign if Parnell is sacrificed. Morley will publish a reply to Parnell's manifesto Monday. The Cork clergy today adopted a resolution declaring that Parnell had forfeited their confidence and that his retention in leadership would prove disastrous.

Murderer Woods' Approaching Doom.

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 29.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Sing Sing prison is barred against all outsiders today and none but the regular employes are admitted. Various schemes and devices have been adopted by newspaper correspondents to get within the walls of the prison, but they are vain and useless. Warden Brush concedes it to be his duty to keep out every one now that the day of Murderer Joseph Woods' doom is drawing near. Every precaution is taken to secure the utmost secrecy. Every keeper is sworn to keep silent and it is as much as any one of their positions is worth to give out the slightest information. In response to every question they have but one answer—"I don't know." Murderer Wood is being daily attended to by his spiritual advisers. He is nearly scared to death over the prospect of his execution. The death apparatus is all ready. Although the warden and the keepers will give no information of the day on which Wood is to be killed on the electrical chair, yet the prevailing impression is that it will be done on Tuesday or Wednesday.

THE FRENCH TARIFF.

Defeat of the Government Considered by the Ministry.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The defeat of the government yesterday in the chambers on the question of taking up the loan discussion before the budget was considered by the misistry today. They decided that it ought not to affect Minister Rounier's position on the government tariff proposition—the proposed duty of 12 francs per double hundred weight on all kinds of salt meats. The sub-committee has made a new classification in imposing a duty of 30 francs on sausages and other preserved meats and 15 francs on hams, bacon and lard. Minister of Commerce Roche informed the committee that the government persisted in a demand for 12 francs duty, as a low tariff was dispensible in order to procure from the United States a modification of the McKinley law. He objected to the proposal to increase the tariff on canned meats, fresh mutton and pork products. The committee's report, however, disregards the protests and will be opposed by the government, the ministers concurring in the opinion that it is necessary to consider tariffs sufficiently to make it possible to offer reciprocal advantages to the United States.

Colonel Chaille-Long, the Franco-American, chief of General Gordon's staff during the Soudan campaign of 1874, in an interview with a representative of the Matin ridicules Stanley's early statements regarding the conversion to Christianity of the king of Uganda. He calls Stanley's forest dwarf incidents contes a dormir debout and the rescue of Emin Pasha a philantropic masquerade, and generally questions the truth of Stanley's accounts of his journeys. Colonel Long predicts that Stanley will be found guilty of imposture and disloyalty and challenges an answer to his assertions.

The latest phase of the Newfoundland trouble is Ribout's rejection of Lord Salisbury's request that the matter of the French county system be referred to arbitration. The French minister is not averse to referring the whole question to arbitration exclusive of the French counties on the condition that Great Britain guarantees the enforcement of the decision of the arbitrators. An early agreement having been found to be improbable, negotiations have been opened for the prolongation of the modus vivondi, but a difficulty has arisen over Lord Salisbury's demand that the present arrangement be amended.

An American art student, William Maurice, has been convicted by a Paris tribunal of shop lifting in Lauvre. The lenient sentence of fifteen days imprisonment was imposed.

THE JAMISON & CO. FAILURE.

Believed to be Worse Than at First Reported.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The failure of B. K. Jamison & Co. divided attention on the street this morning with the startling publication of John A. Baker's gigantic forgeries. The general opinion seems to be that the failure of Jamison & Co. is worse than at first reported. The firm is said to have been large borrowers lately and several financial institutions of this city are thought to have been heavily hit by their suspension. The liabilities of the firm are variously estimated at from $500,000 to $1,500,000, but such estimates are the merest guess work, as those who are in a position to authoritatively state decline to do so.

State Treasurer Boyer today entered two suits in the common pleas court against B. K. Jamison & Co. upon a bond to secure the payment of $25,000 state money which the firm is said to have had in their possession.

From figures obtained tonight the indications are that the liabilities of Jamison & Co. will exceed $1,000,000.

Other Business Troubles.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Behring Sons, piano manufacturers, made a general assignment today to William Jonk, with preferences of $10,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—J. T. Mathews & Co., manufacturers of hair mattresses, assigned this afternoon with liabilities of about $70,000 and assets the same.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Nov. 29.—Fred T. Weed, lumberman and druggist, today confessed judgment in the sum of $56,000.

CINCINNATI O., Nov. 29.—Easton & Clark, carriage manufacturers, assigned this evening. The failure is due to the discontinuance of the branch houses at Kansas City and San Francisco. Estimated assets, $100,000; liabilities, $75,000.

Rescue of the Claudine's Crew.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The German steamer Standard, Captain Sanger, from Hamburg November 12, which arrived here today, reports having experienced strong westerly gales and heavy seas. On the 19th instant, at 5 o'clock p. m., she sighted a vessel showing signals of distress. bore down to her and found her to be the bark Claudine, from Miramichi for Lorne, water-logged and with pumps choked. The steamer laid by her until daylight, when she launched a boat and after much difficulty succeeded in rescuing all hands—thirteen men—and brought them to this port.

The Fire Record.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 29.—The barrel and stave works of Horn & Co., at East St. Louis, burned this morning. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $25,000.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Early this morning the paraffine plant of the Queen's county oil works, on Newton creek, burned. The loss is estimated at $75,000, mainly on machinery.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 29.—A fire in the south middle dormity on the Yale campus tonight created quite a panic for a while, but was subdued with a loss of $10,000.

Pension Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The pension appropriation bill for the next fiscal year has been agreed upon by the sub-committee and will be reported to the full committee Monday. It appropriates the full amount estimated to be necessary by the commissioner of pensions except on the estimates for clerk hire, fuel and light, which is cut down $100,000. For the payment of pensions $133,172,085 is appropriated, and for examining surgeons $1,500,000, an increase of $500,000 over the current fiscal year.

Combined Against Shoemakers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 29.—There has been a strike in the factory of the Cox Shoe manufacturing company since June last against the introduction of lasting machines. Twenty-one of the leading manufacturers have signed a manifesto, which was published today, agreeing that on and after December 1 they will dismiss all members of the Boot and Shoemakers International union until such time as the strike against the Cox company shall be completely abandoned.

Lead Silver Smelter Trust.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Another effort will be made here Monday to organize the lead silver smelters of the United States into a trust. A combination was attempted a year ago, but fell through on account of differences between members. Since that time, however, President Thompson of the national white lead trust has been working hard to reconcile the differences, and it is believed the call for Monday's meeting is an indication that he has been successful.

ACCESSIBLE TO THE POOR.

They Will be Enabled to Get the Benefit of Koch's Treatment.

CONTINUED GUARDING OF THE SECRET.

A Rumor That Lord Salisbury Will Visit Berlin—Preparations Making to Raise a Large Revenue From Sugar.

[Copyright 1890 by the New York Associated Press.]

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—In the diet today Minister Von Gossler, replying to an interpellation, said the aspersions cast upon certain physicians engaged in using Koch's lymph had proved groundless. Care had been taken, he said, to make the remedy perfectly accessible to the poor. In the course of time the preparation of the lymph would be entrusted to competent persons employed by the state. There was no good ground yet to hope that the remedy would be found efficacious in the treatment of other diseases than tuberculosis. A private gentleman had given 1,000,000 marks to be used for the benefit of poor persons suffering from tuberculosis. Regarding the question of placing the manufacture of the lymph under the exclusive control of the state, Dr. von Gossler thought a feeling of satisfaction would be experienced throughout the world if Prussia should set her stamp upon the lymph. The government would eventually invite other nations to send representatives to study the use of the remedy in order that they might apply it in their own countries.

The ministerial statement, indicating as it does the intended prolonged guarding of the secret of the lymph, greatly disappoints foreign medical men here. Von Gossler said secrecy was necessary to render imitation impossible.

Dr. Kowalkski, a leading Austrian army physician and chief of the institute of bacteriology at Vienna, defends the guarding of the preparation of the lymp on the ground that it is one of the most powerful medicines discovered and cannot be applied too cautiously.

Prof. Koch says that if it were placed without reserve in the hands of all practictioners more deaths would result from its use than ever was caused from consumption.

Dr. Kowalkski and other prominent Austrian army surgeons have come here to share the inquiries of the German army doctors, beginning on Tuesday next.

Since the Parnell developments have shattered Gladstone's chances of return to power a report is current here that Lord Salisbury will come to Berlin on a visit. This is believed to imply a meeting between Caprivi, Kalnoky, Crispi and Salisburg and more open adhesion by the English government to the policy of the dreibund. The extinction of Gladstone is the most grateful news that Emperor William and his circle has ever heard from England.

The first bill to come before the reichstag Tuesday will be one providing for raising a revenue from sugar of from 60,000,000 to 93,000,000 marks, to be effected by abolishing the tariff on raw sugar and increasing the duty on refined. The bill says the export bounty system has cost German consumers 31,500,000 marks annually, 19,500,000 of which was cash paid in bounties and the remainder additional cost to the consumers.

The reichstag will be asked for 50,000,000 marks for the army, partly to provide new munitions and partly to alter the colors of the uniforms. Henceforth no glitter of headpiece or arms will be permitted. A sombre uniform is necessary.

Chancellor Von Caprivi has been driven to visit the king of Saxony.

Emperor William is at the Prince of Pless' country seat, Silesia. His majesty hunts daily.

The central socialist committee has received reports from the socialist associations throughout the empire, showing that the local chiefs elected by each circle accept fully the Halle programme and that the young socialist party is everywhere in a minority. The central committee has issued a circular warning the various organizations not to hold secret reunions, but to conduct their meetings openly. The socialists press is bitter against the Hamburg shippers for employing Chinese.

The fund to place Major Wissemann's steamer on the Victoria Lyanza amounts to 200,000 marks. The sum required is 400,000 marks.

The Dutch socialist, Nieuwenhuio, was announced to lecture today at Bielefeld, but the police ordered him to quit Prussian territory.

A limited company is being formed in Munish under Prof. Ziemseen to establish a Koch sanitarium in the old Gumppen palace. Five patients who were under treatment by the Koch method have died in this city. Two girls who were in an advanced stage of tuberculosis and a child suffering from brain tubercles died after the first injection and one young man died from hemorrhage after having received several injections. The fifth death was that of a soldier who was under treatment for lupus.

LONDON GOSSIP.

A Marriage in High Life and Things on a Lower Plane.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Nov. 29.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The marriage of Hon. Francis Dudley Leigh, eldest surviving son of Lord and Lady Leigh, with Miss Helene Forbes Beckwith, sister of Leonard Beckwith of New York, was celebrated at St. George's church, Hanover square, this morning. The ceremony was performed by Canon Leigh, uncle of the bridegroom. The attendants of the bride were Hon. Agnes and Hon. Cordelia Leigh, sisters of the bridegroom, Violet and Alice Leigh, Margeret Lovesongower, Rose Chalmondely, Miss Beckwith and Miss Martin. Viscount Dungawan was best man and Leonard Beckwith gave his sister away.

The bride's dress was by Worth, of white satin trimmed with lace and orange blossoms. She wore a point lace veil. The bridesmaids were attired in white sicilienne covered with white silk embroidery, and white felt hats with ostrich feathers. Each wore a golden brooch, being hearts of pearls, gifts of the bridegroom.

After the ceremony the guests assembled at Spencer house, lent for the occasion by Mr. Marshal Roberts, where they were entertained at breakfast by Ceonard Beckwith. Later the bride and bridegroom took their departure for Fonthill Abbey, Wittshire, seat of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, bart., uncle of the bridegroom, where they will spend the hneymoon. For the journey the bride wore a traveling dress of light gray sicilienne trimmed in silver and gold, with a mantle of green velvet trimmed with gold, and a hat of light gray trimmed in green velvet with a bunch of heather.

The presents were numerous, including, from Empress Eugenie, a silver fruit dish; Lord Leigh. two diamond brooches; Lady Leigh, two bracelets of pearl and diamonds; Earl and Countess Jersey, sapphire and diamond bracelet; the bridegroom's present, diamond and pearl bracelet; Mrs. Bradley Martin, tiara of diamonds; Mrs. Marshal Roberts, diamond butterfly. Other presents were given by Jane, Countes Aylesford, Sir Lion Playfair, the bishop of New York, the bishop of Worcester, Sir Charles Mordaunt, Viscount Grey De Wilton, the duke of Westminster (gold and bloodstone casket), Mrs. William Astor (diamond studded watch), Emily, Lady Carew, the duchess of Manchester, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard (enamelled carriage clock), Viscount Newark, the earl of Arran, Lord Stalbridge, Lord Creigi-Manners, Sir Stafford Northcote, the marquis of Hartford, and Sir Bartle Frere.

Steve Brodie wires from Paris that he won't return to London until he has grown whiskers, for fear the police will grab him for slugging a cabman on Wednesday night. The cabman demanded another "tanner." Brodie thought he meant $10, and said "nawthin." When arrested Brodie gave a wrong name, then got a sudden fright and bolted Paris. No English prison for him, he says.

Alfred Wright, aged sixty; Frank Irving, twenty-nine, and Alice Coady, twenty-eight, the Americans who pleaded guilty to a series of extensive robberies from jewelers' shops in the city and West End, were sentenced to the Old Bailey today, the men to five years penal servitude and the woman to eighteen months, at hard labor each.

Paris Topics.

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PARIS, Nov. 29.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Arctic weather following upon ten days of warmth has caused much sickness. With a northeasterly wind snow began to fall yesterday and is now four inches deep. Traffic is impeded and mails are delayed. It is eleven years since Paris has been visited by such a storm.

During the week one of the features has been the sale of the Princess Saltykoff property, including china, pictures, books, etc., at the Hotel Druot. The sale is not completed. The sum realized is 370,000 francs. The expected total is 450,000 francs.

POLYGAMY DYING OUT.

Ex-Senator Saunders on the Situation in Utah.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—"Polygamy is being slowly but surely stamped out in Utah; of this the country may rest assured," said ex-United States Senator Saunders of Nebraska at the Auditorium hotel today. The senator is a member of the Utah commission, and his official duties enable him to speak knowingly on the subject. "Harsh measures are not being used," he continued. "It is not thought best to do so, but the law is being enforced in a way that demonstrates the futility of resistance to it. If, when a Mormon is convicted of polygamy, he promises the court to sin no more, he is released upon paying a small fine and he keeps his word. But the Mormons are in the large majority there, and, moreover, they can depend upon at least 95 per cent of their votes being polled. The discarded wives? They are generally, and in fact always, save in rare exceptions, taken care of by their former husbands. The government has a house of refuge for them; but the Mormons so fear that they will be charged with refusing their former wives support, and the government take care of them, that they support them themselves and in better fashion than before."

Colonial Commercial Treaties.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 29.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A special cable dispatch to the Globe says: Inquiries in official circles confirm the statement of the Times regarding the action of the government in seeking the views of self-governing colonies concerning their commercial treaty-making powers. The colonial office committee appointed to consider the matter has been informed, on behalf of most of the colonies, that two changes are desired, namely—the termination of the Belgian and German treaties, which deprive colonies of the right to make closer commercial arrangements with the mother country; also the admission of the principle that trade treaties shall not be binding on colonies without colonial consent. This exchange of views, however, only intimates fuller discussion of the whole question, in which the right of colonies to negotiate their own treaties, subject to imperial consent, will probably be urged.

Examination of Necrotic Tissue.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Dr. Israel, Prof. Virchow's assistant, has made an examination of shreds of tissue, taking a body of a patient which had become necrotic through the use of Prof. Koch's curative lymph. He found that these shreds contained bacilli, which was not the case in the living tissues. A rabbit will be inoculated with virus prepared from these tissues in order to ascertain whether the baccilli contained in them still possesses vitality. Dr. Israel declares that Prof. Koch's remedy possesses distinct healing properties.

The Brazilian Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Brazilian naval officers were taken down the river to Mouns Vernon this morning. When the party reached Washington's tomb the American officers were surprised and delighted to see a floral piece five feet high, in the center of which was a facsimile Brazilian flag, under which was inscribed in white immortelles: "In Memory of the Great Washington, from the Navy of Brazil." In the evening the Brazilians were entertained at dinner by the Metropolitan club. Among the guests were Secretaries Blaine and Tracy.

Two Big Damage Suits.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Two suits, one for $50,000 and the other for $100,000 damages, were begun in the circuit court today against Robert A. Davis, a man of considerable wealth, residing in South Chicago. In the first case Mrs. Matilda Bruns and her husband seek to recover $50,000 from Davis for alleged libel, while the second action is brought by Mrs. Bruns individually for alleged breach of marriage and seduction.

Davis at one time was premier of Manitoba.

Chief Hennessey's Murderers.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 29.—When the Italians now under indictment for the murder of Chief Hennessey were called before the bar today their counsel moved to quash the indictment on the ground that an outsider, John T. Michael, not entitled to be present, was in the grand jury room during the investigation. The matter will be argued next week.

The Sugar Trust Case.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Before Justice Cullen, in the Kings county supreme court this afternoon, another phase of the sugar trust matter was argued, for a stay of proceedings, pending an appeal for an order refusing to vacate an interlocutory judgment. After four hours argument the judge took the matter under advisement.

Broke Through the Ice.

ELY, Minn., Nov. 29.—S. C. Orr and Samuel Torrell, mining experts, tried to cross Fall lake on the ice today and broke through and were drowned.

RICE LAKE, Wis., Nov. 29.—Two daughters of Nels Desair broke through the ice on Desair lake today and were drowned.

Stamboul Lowers His Record.

STOCKTON, Cal., Nov. 29.—Stamboul today again lowered his record by a quarter of a second, trotting a mile easily in 2:11, the first quarter in 0:32¾ and the half in 1:05¼. He made the mile without faltering.

PLENTY OF WORK IN PROSPECT

Big Batch of Business Confronts the Coming Session of Congress.

MEASURES WHICH WILL COME UP.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner Says the Sugar Bounty Will Go Into Effect with This Year's Crop.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.

When the second session of the Fifty-first Congress is called to order on Monday noon it will be confronted by an immense amount of business, much of it the remnant of last session and some of it new legislation. Allowing for the Christmas holidays there will be seventy-nine working days in the session. Among the bills left over from last session are the election bill, the Conger lard bill and the bankruptcy bill. These bills, as is well known, have already passed the house and now await action only by the senate. It is likely that there will be substitutes offered for the lard bill and the election bill. The Paddock pure food bill will probably be the one offered as a substitute for the Conger bill, while Senator Hoar's bill will be submitted as a substitute for the Podge bill as a matter of course. If these substitutes are passed by the senate it will again throw them before the house. While the senate is struggling with the above-named bills the house will be considering the shipping bills and the bills transferring the revenue marine service from the treasury department to the navy department, which were left over from last session, having passed the senate. There are several bills now upon the calendar unacted upon, but reported favorably from committees, among them the international copyright; to establish a limited postal service; to increase the naval establishment; to telegraph companies under the operation of the interstate commerce law; to provide fortifications; to establish a gun factory on the Pacific coast; to amend the interstate commerce act; to protect American forests, and to reduce the amount of bonds required to secure the circulation of national banks to $1,000 for each bank. To consider all of these bills would require more time than this session affords, and in order to accomplish anything it will be necessary to lay aside some of the bills and act only on those which are absolutely important. Outside of the bills mentioned are the new ones which are regarded as those requiring more attention. They are the reapportionment bill and the various appropriation bills. The appropriation bills will likely give little trouble, as the democratic members of the appropriations committee say they will give no opposition. The reapportionment bill, however, is sure to precipitate a long and acrimonious war. Then there are the many small bills which will consume a great deal of time and which are of local importance only. Altogether, the session will have its hands full to overflowing and it will require all the energy of the leaders to get anything out of the accumulated mass.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY.

The commissioner of internal revenue has decided that the section of the tariff act which provides for a bounty upon sugar made from maple sap, beet sugar, sorghum or sugar cane goes into effect with the crop of 1890 and that the manufacturers of these different sugars will be entitled to the bounty of 2 cents per pound, provided the sugars produced from the sources mentioned will test 90 degrees polariscope. Sugars above 85 and under 90 will receive a bounty of 1¾ cents per pound. The bounty will be paid the manufacturer in each case, and if the Oxnard establishment at Grand Island proves to be as successful as is anticipated, the owners of that institution will receive a number of thousand dollars from the government during the next five years. The department is preparing a circular of instructions now, in order that the farmers and others interested in this bounty may be posted as to what is required of them before they can receive the benef