THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTIETH YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1890. NUMBER 171.

MISSION OF FATHER JUTE.

Accompanied by Jack Red Cloud He Visits the Hostiles' Camp.

HE TALK IN THE COUNCIL OF CHIEFS.

Crow Dog Says They May Come In if the Troops Are Withdrawn—In a Camp Well Fortified.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., (via Rushville, Neb.) Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—As perilous a mission as a man of God has undertaken for many a day in the interests of averting great blood shed and loss of human life was completed today when the good Father Jute, the Catholic priest whom General Brooke requested to go out and talk with the rampantly hostile Indians, returned to the agency. He was the only white man having influence with them, who might even think of ever making the trip there and living to get back, for as matters now stand it appears sheer madness for a white to so much as think of attempting to do so. But Father Jate having spent seven years among the Indians, four of the seven on this agency, and having been looked up to and greatly confided in, by the reds, he and the officials considered that it would be more possible for him to make the final effort at a peaceable adjustment of the present crisis than any other living man. Another fact also, namely, that he had been among them at other times when it would have been certain death for another to enter their camps seemed to point to him as the person now to enter the hostile camp. The reverend father was accompanied by Jack Red Cloud, who went more as a guide and by reason of his being the widely respected son of the famous chief than upon the supposition that he would be of the slightest use in making the mission a success. The start was made Wednesday at noon.

They went down the White Clay creek—a very unusual route—and as a result got lost after crossing White river. All of Thursday night they wandered about, compelled to keep moving very briskly in order to avoid freezing to death, for they had no way of kindling a fire. Hunger was added to their discomfiture, since they had not taken a morsel of food with them. Ten miles from the hostile camp they were halted by the enemies' pickets, who leveled their guns on them and held them until an Indian runner could be sent into the camp and inquire whether or not they were to be admitted. A favorable reply was received and they proceeded, but between the muzzles of Winchesters.

The camp was reached at 11 a.m. the next day, and two hours later the chiefs met Father Jute in council. There were present: Two Strike, the head chief, Turning Bear, Short Bull, High Hawk, Crow Dog, Kicking Bear, Eagle Pipe, Big Turkey and High Pipe.

The pipe of peace was made conspicuous by its absence, as may be imagined. Father Jute opened the council by asking the chiefs to state the particular cause of the grievance that has led them to assume so startling an attitude of war. Their replies were substantially as follows:

"We object to the recent census returns made by Mr. Lee. His enumeration as he is now making it would not give sufficient for us to live on. Lee puts down less, many less, for each tepee than the tepee contains. We are to receive food according to Lee's enumeration. We shall starve; we know we shall starve. If the great father chooses to lay a trap to cheat us we will have one big eat before the starving time comes. After that we shall fight our last fight and the white man shall see more blood, more dead, by us, from our guns, than ever before. Then we will go to the last hunting ground happy. If the white man did not mean to cheat us out of food the great father never would have sent soldiers. There is no need of soldiers, if the great father intended to be fair with us. We know he intends cheating us by the way the census man is now putting down figures that lie and by which we are to be fed. The great father did another wrong. He put a new line—a new boundary line—between Rosebud and the Pine Ridge agency that makes many of us leave our homes and give them to others. The great father broke the old treaty when he did this. We can no longer believe the great father. He says to us 'Children you shall never be moved again, unless you want to move, and then he goes right away and moves us. We are done with promises and now we make a promise that we will fight and the great father will find that we will not break our promise.

"We will now be very plain with you, Christian Father, and tell you another thing, something of which you may have already thought. It is this. We are not coming in now and will not lay down our rifles because we are afraid of the consequences. We have done wrong, we know it. If we stop now we will be punished. The great father will send many of us to his big iron house to stay many moons. We would die. No, we will not go in and give up. We know the great father better than he knows us or cares to know us."

After a long pause Crow Dog said that they might come in if the soldiers were taken away. Father Jute says he then urged them with all the fervor of which he is capable to be peaceable, give up their designs of war and be peaceable. He explained that the soldiers were not to harm the Indians, but to protect the agency; that rations had been increased at the agency, and that if they came General Brooke would telegraph to Washington and get permission for them to stay at this agency as they desired. So far as depredations were concerned, the father told them they had better stop committing them and they would be more easily forgiven. Finally he urged the chiefs that they all come back with him. To this some of the older ones made favorable answer, but the young ones who were heavily in the majority, said, No.

The old men finally agreed that they would come in on horseback to Father Jute's house, which is about four miles northwest of the agency, tomorrow morning and there meet General Brooke and tell him in person just what they had told Father Jute. This brought on a renewal of bitter opposition from the majority, which came near ending in a row, which undoubtedly would have cost the peacemaker his life. Finally the young chiefs cooled off, and Two Strike, addressing Father Jute, said:

"Hold your hands up to the Great Spirit and tell us as though you were about to start on a journey to the last hunting ground of the red man, whether what you say to us from General Brooke be true and that we will not be harmed if we come in simply to talk to General Brooke."

Father Jute says he complied with the request. All the chiefs then extended their hands toward the heavens and with great solemnity promised they would come. This ended the council and Father Jute and young Red Cloud withdrew, the former telling the chiefs that if they broke their word to him he would never again believe an Indian. If the chiefs keep their pledge the meeting between them and General Brooke will occur out at Father Jute's residence tomorrow forenoon sometime. While in the camp of the hostiles Father Jute said that he saw between one thousand and twelve hundred young braves, all fully armed, and supposes from the size of the camp and the great number of pickets that are out, the hostiles number over two thousand fighting men. He saw large numbers of cattle being driven in from all directions, slaughtered all about the camp and the meat being cured. The camp is, he says, remarkably well fortified with embankments and finely constructed rifle pits considering that it is Indian work. The camp is wholly inaccessible, he says, by military, otherwise than on foot and in single file, and that as for using canon or such pieces as gatling or Hotchkiss guns such a thing is entirely out of the question. "God alone only knows," concluded the priest, "the results awaiting an effort to conquer these hostile people if they continue in their present stronghold."

There was an extra issue of ninety head of cattle this afternoon to the friendlies here at the agency. In order to make it Agent Royer had to borrow the requisite number of beeves from the supply sent here by the war department for the military, the hostiles having taken possession of the reservation herd, as noted in my dispatches several days ago.

Dr. Bache, surgeon general of the department of the Platte, arrived here from Omaha this noon. C. H. C.

FEAR INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA.

Settlers Scared and General Merritt Called on for Protection.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 5.—A special from Oklahoma City says the settlers about Frisco, a small village near there, are in fear of the Indians uprising. Within a mile and a half of the village, 4,000 Indians are encamped and their whoops and yells can be heard day and night. Settlers from the surrounding country are flocking into the village and a guard is kept up day and night. General Merritt, in command of this department, has been appealed to for protection.

ALL QUIET AT PINE RIDGE.

General Miles Will Start Not Later than Monday.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—General Miles this morning received a telegram from General Brooke, in command at Pine Ridge agency, saying that matters there were quiet; that the Indians had some cause for complaint with regard to the issuing of rations to them, but that he thought he would be able to remedy the matter shortly. General Miles said his departure for the northwest would not be taken later than Monday next.

Sisseton and Wahpetons Starving.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. D., Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The 1,200 Indians on the Sisseton and Wahpeton reservations are on the verge of starvation at the opening of winter because of the government's failure to furnish them subsistence. The interior department has authorized the expenditure of $2,000 for the relief of the red men, but upon this small sum of money over twelve hundred men, women and children must live for a period of six months of rigorous winter. This is less than 1 cent a day for each person. The Sissetons are friendly Indians, a number of whom acted as scouts in the war against the Sioux in 1862. Chief Renville and all the other able-bodied Indians on the reservation have addressed a petition to the government as follows: "We appeal to the authorities at Washington and our friends everywhere in the east to aid us as far as it will be in their power. Unless we are helped in some way great suffering and actual starvation will be inevitable."

Affairs at Huron.

HURON, S. D., Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Governor Mellette has ordered the guns belonging to the state stored here sent to Gettysburg, Forest City and other points. They were shipped today. Four companies of United States troops from Fort Leavenworth and Omaha will reach here some time tonight and go by special train to Pierre, where they have been ordered by General Miles. There is more excitement here tonight than at any time since the threatened Indian outbreak.

Ghost Dancers Taken in Charge.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 25.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Chamberlain, S. D., says: A detachment of troops from Fort Randall today went down to Lower Brule agency and took charge of the Indians who had been arrested for agitating for ghost dances. They will leave Saturday for Fort Snelling, where the Indians will be confined for the present. Everything is reasonably quiet at the agency.

The Creeks Quiet.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 5.—The latest information from the northwest confirms the previous assurances of the Indian agent that the Creeks are all quiet on their reservation.

French Train Robber.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Another daring railroad robbery has been committed in the south of France, but fortunately the perpetrator was taken into custody before he could escape with his plunder. The thief made an attack with a knife upon a passenger in one of the compartment coaches, and after seizing upon his money and valuables jumped from the train. The victim gave an alarm, the train was stopped and the train hands and some of the passengers started in pursuit of the robber. After a long chase he was captured and turned over to the police. The affair occurred on the Lijonse railroad.

A New Jersey Wreck.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A freight train on the West Jersey railroad ran into an open switch near this city this morning and Conductor Leap was killed and eight cars were wrecked. The accident was caused by a sleepy night towerman turning the wrong switch and he narrowly escaped lynching by the excited people.

Recognize the Army.

GHENT, Dec. 5.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Catholic magistrates of this city have recognized the Salvation army as a sect and have fined a number of persons who were brought before them charged with having created a disturbance at a meeting held by the army.

The Russian Navy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The government has decided to expedite the building of several ironclads now in course of construction on the Black sea and also to increase the number of torpedo boats in the navy.

New Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 5.—The special session of the legislature was adjourned by Governor Goodell today. The regular session begins the last Wednesday of this month.

Upper Mississippi River Pilots.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 5.—The convention of Upper Mississippi river pilots closed today at Clinton, Ia. Captain L. A. Day of Le Claire, Ia., was elected president.

AFTER AN OLD MAN'S MONEY.

A Daring Burglary and Probable Murder in Sioux City.

A BULLET THROUGH THE LUNGS.

Christian Oemig Frightfully Beaten and His Son Fatally Shot by Three Unknown Men—An Arrest Made.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A daring burglary and probable murder occurred in this city about 1 o'clock this morning.

Christian Oemig, a German milk vender, and his son, William, live in a hovel near the packing houses. The old man is worth at least $150,000, made by close application to business during thirty years he has been here and by the rise in the valuation of real estate. Notwithstanding his great wealth he has lived in a wretched hut, and since his wife died two years ago has been living alone with his son.

At the hour named three men forced the door open, and in doing so awakened the occupants. The young man at once grappled one of the intruders and was shot in the breast, the ball entering the lung. The old man was beaten about the head and knocked senseless. The robbers then left without getting anything. Only a few days ago Oemig received several thousand dollars for the sale of valuable lots to the new Union company, and it is thought that the hope of getting this money prompted the burglary.

This afternoon a man named S. A. Marine was arrested, and when taken before young Oemig was positively identified as the man who shot him. The ante-mortem statement of young Oemig was taken this evening and the physicians say that he cannot recover. Marine denies everything, but there is strong circumstantial evidence against him.

The Woman Suffragists.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—In the woman suffrage state convention today the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Mary J. Coggeshall of Des Moines; vice president, Mrs. M. T. Bemis of Independence; recording secretary, Mrs. E. T. Smith of Fort Dodge; corresponding secretary, Mrs. McClellan of Des Moines; treasurer, Mrs. Ankeny of Des Moines; chairman of executive committee, Mrs. E. H. Bunter of Des Moines. Mrs. Callahan was chosen as member of the national executive board. The afternoon and evening was devoted to reports of committees and addresses by various prominent persons.

The Alleged Boodlers Acquitted.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Judge Bishop, in a lengthy opinion this morning, sustained the motion of the defense and directed the jury to find a verdict of acquittal against the eight aldermen who have been on trial the past week for wilful misconduct in office. In his ruling the judge held that it was not for him to say whether the act charged was morally right or wrong, but whether it was a crime under the statutes, and he failed to understand the law in that way. The state will probably appeal. There are similar indictments against three other ex-aldermen, but the cases will not be called at present.

Jack the Hugger.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A "Jack the Hugger" has made his appearance in Cedar Rapids. He began operations about a week ago by clasping a thirteen-year-old girl in his embrace, and since then has folded to his bosom women in different stages of life. He is described as a thick, heavy set young fellow, with a cap pulled down well over his head so as to conceal his features. The women generally scream, and he darts away into the darkness. He generally makes his appearance about 6 o'clock in the evening, and always near the business portion of the city. So far he has eluded arrest.

A Sensational Divorce Suit.

ATLANTIC, Ia., Dec. 5.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Meredith divorce suit is now on trial before the district court in this city, Judge Thornell presiding. The case is attracting considerable attention owing to the prominence of the parties. But few witnesses have been examined as yet, but sensational developments are looked for. Mr. Meredith, the plaintiff, is worth over $100,000. The defendant, Mrs. Helen Meredith, has also instituted a suit for an absolute divorce, alimony and $50,000.

A Workingman's Good Luck.

CHEROKEE, Ia., Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Swan Gustavson, a Swede twenty years old, has just fallen heir to a large fortune by the death of a relative in Pennsylvania. The young man has been at work for some time in a railroad gravel pit. He does not seem to be much puffed up over his good luck. Money was sent him to come to Philadelphia, and he left today to claim his fortune.

NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

A Call Issued for a Third Party Conference.

OCALA, Fla., Dec. 5.—The National farmers' alliance passed resolutions reciting that the United States census returns with respect to farm mortgages were grossly incorrect, and calling upon all county and sub-alliances in all states to take immediate steps towards securing accurate statistics from county records and make prompt reports thereon.

National Secretary Turner submitted his annual report. During the past year 1,069 new charters were issued to sub-alliances as follows: West Virginia, 252; Colorado, 152; Indiana, 132; Michigan, 106; Virginia, 95; Illinois, 87; South Carolina, 83; Ohio, 61; Pennsylvania, 59; New Jersey, 20; Minnesota, 5; Iowa, 5; Oregon, 1; Oklahoma, 1. State charters were issued to the following states: Indiana, Illinois, Colorado, Michigan, West Virginia, Oklahoma and North Dakota. Some question having been raised as to the unanimous endorsement of the St. Louis platform of the national alliance last year, Livingstone of Georgia moved its adoption by the present body. Some debate followed, but it was adopted with an amendment so as to demand government control of railroads and telegraph lines, and if this shall not result in relief to the masses and in checking or curing existing evils the government shall become the actual owner of such lines. This platform does not include the sub-treasury bill.

The following is the call for the third party conference, signed by General Rice and John Davis of Kansas and about seventy-five other alliance men:

Whereas, In unity there is strength; therefore, it is desirable that this should be a union of all the variously named industrial organizations that stand on common ground. To this end the individuals from various states whose names are hereto signed make this call for a national conference to be composed of delegates from the organizations named: Farmers' alliance, Farmers' Mutual Benefit association, Citizens' alliance, Knights of Labor and all other industrial organizations that support the principles of the St. Louis agreement of 1889. Each state organization is to send one delegate from each congressional district and two from each state at large, and each district organization is to send not less than three delegates and each county delegation not less than one, to be chosen according to the customs of each respective organization during the month of January 1891; also the editor of each newspaper is hereby invited as a delegate that had advocated the principles of the St. Louis agreement and supported the alliance candidates nominated in 1890, the delegates to meet in Cincinnati, Monday, February 23, 1891, for the purpose of forming a national union party based upon the fundamental ideas of finance, transportation, labor and land in furtherance of the work already begun by those organizations, and preparatory for the united struggle for the country and home in the great political conflict now pending that must decide who in this country is sovereign—the citizen or the dollar.

An additional amendment was adopted that every alliance lecturer, state and national, and all newspaper organs of the alliance shall support the platform or suffer suspension from the order; that no candidate for any national political office shall be supported by the alliance unless he endorse the platform, and any sub-alliance not complying with these restrictions may be suspended at the pleasure of the president.

The whole platform as thus amended was adopted unanimously upon a call of the roll by states.

Colonel Livingstone of Georgia, from the committee on organization, made a report to furnish a basis for ultimate union between the national farmers' alliance and industrial union and the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association. Under this plan the benefit association still maintains a separate organization, but will be entitled to representation in the national alliance council, and the executive committee of each organization will meet hereafter and arrange the details of the union. The report was adopted.

Dr. Macune, chairman of the national executive committee, submitted his annual report. It referred at length to the subtreasury bill drawn and presented to congress. The committee's mission in this respect virtually ended because the alliance had elected several congressmen who would look after pushing the bill through the national legislature. In a short time, he said, congress will pass this bill, if not willingly, then by a compromise. The report recommended a reduction in salary of all national alliance officers and the removal from Washington of the president's office, inasmuch as the retention of it there entails an expense not commensurate with its usefulness.

At the conclusion of the report Dr. Macune addressed the convention upon the policy of the alliance, especially with reference to its position upon leading public measures and its attitude toward democrats and republicans in future political contests. After adjournment he gave the Associated press the following synopsis of his utterances upon the third party question: "I told the delegates that the people of the southern states were not prepared to embark in a third party movement; that in this emergency there was great necessity for conservatism and caution. I recommended as a compromise that would carry out the end sought to be achieved by the west and north, if it met the approbation of the south, that a convention be called for February, 1892, to be composed of delegates from all association of producers, and that the next annual session of the supreme council elect delegates to represent this order in that convention. This would not commit the people, but provided means whereby they could express themselves on the questions through their county and state organizations during the coming year. When the convention meets the delegates would come there with authority and instructions from their people. If the people decide in favor of independent party action it will prevail. If not the cause will be benefited by the conference and there will be a better understanding of the objects that labor organizations are seeking to achieve." Macune thinks this will satisfy both sides.

In conversation with an Associated press representative Colonel Livingstone of Georgia said: "If the policy outlined by Macune is adopted it cannot fail to have a marked effect. It would commit the alliance of the south almost solidly against a third party. Before February 1, 1892," said he, "we shall have a chance to see which one of the two leading political parties will show a willingness to accede to our demands. If neither listens to us then it will be time for us to act independently. I see no possible chance for the republican party to secure the alliance vote of the south while it stands on its present protective tariff platform. It will have to wholly forfeit its present identity as a political party in order to change that, and I do not see any possible chance of this coming about."

"Do you think," asked the reporter, "that the democratic party of the north would join the southern democrats on the alliance platform?"

"I do. I think more, and make the prediction that the democratic national convention of 1892 will adopt the alliance St. Louis platform in total."

The national colored alliance this morning adopted a resolution urging congress to pass the Lodge election bill. The paragraph criticising and denouncing the white national alliance for its opposition to the bill was eliminated.

At last night's session of the national alliance J. H. Rice of Kansas, who is an aspirant for the people's nomination for senator against Ingalls, got the floor on a proposition to improve the Mississippi river and took occasion to deliver a violent political speech, in which he denounced the republican party as unworthy of existence. The speech produced a sensation and alliance men of both parties wish it understood that his opinions are simply those of an individual and not endorsed by the alliance as a body.

The investigating committee this afternoon reported that it had been unable to ascertain a single fact implicating in any way President Polk. As to President Livingston of the Georgia alliance, while nothing was found derogatory to his personal or official character, the committee cannot endorse his course in the Georgia senatorial contest. The same was true of Dr. Macune. The report did not give entire satisfaction, but was adopted without debate.

The annual election of officers was held this afternoon. President Polk and Vice President Cover of Kansas were unanimously reelected. J. H. Turner of Georgia was elected secretary and J. S. Willets of Kansas national lecturer. Early in the day the convention had ordered the sending of a telegram to Director General Davis of the world's fair at Chicago asking co-operation with the national alliance in securing fitting exhibits at the national world's fair exposition. This afternoon a reply was received from the director general asking the appointment of a committee for that purpose. A committee was appointed, also one to memorialize congress for the suppression of letters.

T. V. Powderly and A. W. Wright, members of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, arrived here this afternoon. At a public meeting tonight they spoke. Powderly in his address said it was time for lawyers to stand aside and give the farmers a chance as well as merchants and laborers. He was speaking only for himself individually, but if it was the general sentiment for all the producing, industrial and labor organizations to stand and vote together in 1892 he would be there in the hottest of the fight. The whole line of Powderly's talk was in encouragement of a third party movement if it became necessary. In conclusion he said: "Let me say to you that our greeting is most cordial and heartfelt. We feel that we are part of your organization. Let us all agree upon your platform. If it is to agitate and do hard work on that platform we are with you, and if we are to vote with you upon it we will stand by you at the polls."

President Polk made a brief reply and several other speeches were made.

A Bourbon Trick.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Representative Sweeney of Iowa today sent the following telegram to Representative Pickler of South Dakota, who is at the meeting of the farmers' alliance at Ocala: "I am informed that the instructions to procure the passage by your assembly of a resolution opposing the election bill was telegraphed from the capitol here to Florida by democratic senators several hours before the resolution was reported to your assembly." Sweeney, while declining to give the names of the senators alluded to, expressed a readiness to testify before any committee desiring to investigate the matter.

The Fire Record

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The corset factory of M. Cohen, on Twenty-sixth street, was damaged to the extent of $200,000 by fire tonight.

VIOLATED INTERSTATE LAW.

General Freight Agents of Leading Chicago Roads Indicted for Giving Rebates.

TROUBLE FOR THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Charged by Many Grain Dealers With Making Improper Reductions—Officers of the Omaha, Kansas Central & Galveston.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The federal grand jury, which has been investigating the alleged infractions of the interstate commerce law, returned indictments today against the following parties: John M. Egan, president and general manager of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railroad company, for paying a rebate to A. C. Davis & Co.; Thomas Miller, general freight agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, for giving a rebate to W. H. Warren & Co.; J. M. Johnson, general freight agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, for giving a rebate to Wright & Haughey; James H. Long, manager of the freight department of the Illinois Steel company, for manipulating coke shipments to secure lower rates than the tariff.

These were the only indictments returned. It appears that G. M. Lambertson, the attorney of Lincoln, Neb., who had most to do with the prosecution, made no attempts to get evidence against any other roads than the Burlington and the Rock Island. Lambertson is the attorney of T. M. Lowry, the Nebraska elevator man, in a suit against the Burlington for $40,000 overcharge in rates, and the evidence secured against the road in this investigation will be of great service to him in the suit. By obtaining evidence of the same kind against the Rock Island, Lowry will be in a position to bring a similar suit against that company.

A man named Davis, who is the paid agent of the interstate commerce commission, was instrumental in obtaining the indictment against President Egan of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, the witness being a discharged local agent of the company. All the indicted parties have given bonds for their future appearance.

The O., K. C. & G.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The directors of the Omaha, Kansas Central & Galveston railway company, the charter for which was filed under the laws of Kansas, November 21, met in this city today and elected officers as follows: President, Jacob Newberger of New York City; vice president, C. M. Rawlings of Alliance, Kan.; treasurer, E. M. Bell of Alliance; secretary, Valdemar Sillo of New York; chief engineer, Edward Roemer of New York.

The offices of the president and secretary are to be in New York, while the headquarters of the other departments will be in Alliance, Kan. It is claimed by the officers that arrangements have been practically completed for building and equipping the road, and that the work of construction will be commenced soon. The line will extend from Omaha to Galveston, passing through the salt belt and the richest agricultural region of Kansas, besides tapping the best timber lands of Texas. The projectors say that the money necessary to carry the enterprise through has all been pledged.

The Sheet Withdrawn.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Union Pacific filed it reply today in the complaint of A. J. Gustin to the state board of transportation that Hastings was getting a better rate than was the city of Kearney. It denies that the rate was issued by it, but appears to have been issued by the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad company. It alleges that the circumstances and conditions surrounding the shipments of goods from Hastings to the various points named are governed by other and different conditions than those from Kearney. It further alleges that the rates named are too low to remunerate any railroad company and that it has been found that the revenues derived from the business transacted under said rates has not been sufficient to pay the operating expenses and taxes on the road, and the distributive tariff rate sheet, heretofore in force out of Hastings, is therefore withdrawn, to take effect on December 9, 1860.

Big Row Brewing.

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A big row is brewing between the Canadian Pacific and the grain dealers. The railway is accused by many grain buyers of giving a big reduction on rates to the Lake of the Woods milling company, which is controlled by the road magnates and the Ogilvies. Both firms are the biggest grain dealers in the country. These two firms are paying such high figures for wheat that all other dealers have been forced to retire from competition as buyers. They claim that the road must be giving a rebate to the firms named as otherwise they could not pay the prices they are paying. It is claimed that the object is political and that the company is being influenced by the dominion government, which is bound to see the prices paid for wheat in Manitoba as high as that paid in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

A Percentage Division.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At the meeting of the managers of the Northwestern lines today the report of the committee recommending a division of the passenger business was practically adopted. There are some amendments proposed, however, and final action was postponed until tomorrow when it is understood that a plan for a percentage division for the passenger traffic between St. Paul and Chicago and between St. Paul and Kansas City will be signed by all lines in interest.

Gone Home Satisfied.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—A delegation of conductors of the Rock Island road, after a long conference with the general officers over certain grievances, secured a satisfactory adjustment and returned home.

A TEMPESTUOUS VOYAGE.

Rough Trip of the British Steamer James Turpie.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The British steamer James Turpie, Captain Smith, from Mediterranean ports, which arrived today, reports having had a terribly tempestuous passage. The steamer had fine weather until in longitude 40, when it became squally. On November 30, in latitude 33.25, longitude 65, she changed her course to the northwest. The wind was then blowing a strong breeze from the southeast and steadily increasing in force, with heavy squalls and high seas, and the barometer fell rapidly. The wind shifted to the southward, and the captain, concluding that he was running into a cyclone, put the ship to the southwest. At this time a heavy cross sea was running, and at 8 o'clock p. m. a perfect hurricane was blowing. The steamer lay in the trough of the sea perfectly helpless, neither engines nor helm having the least effect on her, and it was impossible to get her before the wind or to heave her to. The heavy seas filled the cabin twice and flooded the engine room and stoke-hole, nearly putting out the fires. The vessel lay in this condition for eight hours, the sea making a clean breach over her. This weather continued up to 4 a. m. December 1, when the wind hauled to the westward. Then the ship's head was got to the southwest, the vessel laboring fearfully owing to the heavy sea, which at times was appalling. The barometer had fallen to 28.60. The cargo got adrift and nothing could be done to secure it. Subsequently the wind hauled to the northwest and blew heavily and the barometer began rising. The hold was opened and it was found that great damage had been done to the cargo. On December 3, latitude 37.10, longitude 10.53, the wind blew fresh from the southeast, increasing in force and at midnight blowing a gale, with a heavy sea running and accompanied by thunder and lightning. At 3 a. m. December 4 the wind shifted to the northwest and blew with hurricane force, raising a terrific sea. At 8 a. m. the Turpie shipped a sea forward which started the forecastle deck, flooded the forecastle and damaged the port life boat and hurricane house on the poop deck. In all his thirty-eight years at sea Captain Smith says he never experienced such a terrific storm.

A COLD BLOODED MURDER.

Otto Gunderson Kills His Wife and Leaves Her Body in the Snow.

GROTON, S. D., Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The little town of Gem, this county, was electrified this morning by the report that Otto Gunderson, a farmer living eighteen miles southwest of Groton, had murdered his wife. On investigation the body of the woman was found lying on its back in the snow half way between the barn and the house with an ugly wound on the head, made apparently, by some blunt instrument. There was no witness to the murder and the only evidence as to the killing was that of the man himself. According to his statement his wife had gone to the barn after supper and he had followed. While there an altercation arose about an improper intimacy between her and an Aberdeen man, during her husband's absence at Yankton several years ago. From words they came to blows and he finally seized a shovel and hit her a blow on the head that caused her death. He then returned to the house leaving the body lying out in the snow all night. His brother discovering these facts in the morning, the sheriff was telegraphed and captured him at his home, he having made no attempt to escape. He was brought to Groton and taken thence to Aberdeen for safe keeping. The cause of the murder seems to have been jealousy on the part of the husband. The murdered woman was a very handsome one about thirty years of age. Two children of eight and ten years slept in the house peacefully during the enactment of the tragedy.

WAR ON THE PRESIDENT.

A. L. Conger Asked a Favor and was Refused by Harrison.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A. L. Conger of Akron, O., a member of the republican national committee, has declared war against President Harrison. The nation's executive was undoubtedly very much surprised this morning upon the receipt of a very caustic telegram from the well known Ohio politician. Conger scored the president and he declares that he will work against Mr. Harrison in 1892 should he be nominated. The reason for all this is common talk in Akron, O. Mr. Conger has been fighting hard to secure the appointment of an old soldier to the position of postmaster at that place. He was given to understand the president would comply with his wishes but Mr. Harrison yesterday named W. B. Gamble, who is not a veteran, for the place. This has so exasperated Conger that he has declared hostilities against the president.

"Father is determined to push this matter," said Mr. Conger's son, "He has obtained copies of Mr. Harrison's speeches and the platforms he has advocated in which the pledges made that old soldiers should not be overlooked. I sent the message to the president and I dare say he will not feel overjoyed at the prospect of having father against him. It is a matter of principle."

World's Fair Directors Pleased.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The fact that the city council last night passed an ordinance providing for the issue of $5,000,000 bonds in aid of the world's fair was cabled this morning to Director Kohlsaat, who is now in Europe. A reply was received from him this afternoon, in which he said that Attorney General Webster, Sir Henry Wood and other prominent Englishmen favor the appointment of a commission by the British government to supervise the arrangements for the British exhibit at the fair. This looks very promising for the foreign end of the exhibit so soon after the announcement of the completion of the financial requirements, and the directors are pleased.

Selborne Expected It.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Lord Selborne, a liberal peer, writes as follows: "It is for those who have trusted Parnell—not for me, who did not trust him—to reproach him for a breach of faith. I cannot affect surprise that a man whose influence has been habitually exerted to encourage men to break the eighth and tenth commandments should not observe the moral law on other points. My surprise is rather that so many persons who feel strongly this present moral delinquency should have been for five years entirely insensible to everything in his conduct that was irreconcilable with humanity, charity and justice.

Guarded the Burial.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Funeral services on the remains of General Seliverskoff, the Russian agent in France, who was shot in his room in the Hotel De Bade on November 18, and for whose killing several motives have been ascribed, took place today in the Russian church in the Rue Darn. The deceased was accorded the military honors due his rank in the Russian army. President Carnot was represented at the ceremony. A strong guard was stationed about the church, owing to the fact that the Russian embassy had received a note stating that the church would be blown up during the services.

Saved by Death.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Judge Martin today dismissed the indictment against Eva Hamilton, Joshua Mann and Mrs. Annie Swinton charging them with conspiracy to defraud the late Robert Ray Hamilton by passing off a waif as his child and also with grand larceny. Hamilton is dead and no conviction could be secured without his testimony.

Chiefs are Bound.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 5.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—A number of Kurdish chiefs held a meeting at Ezeroum and signed a document in which they promise to abstain from molesting the Armenians and to keep peace among the tribes and punish all marauders.

One Killed, Two Injured.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—An explosion occurred today by a shell falling in a room of the admiralty powder magazine at Gosport. The shell burst with tremendous force. One man was killed and two injured.

Natalie's Statement.

BELGRADE, Dec. 5.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Ex-Queen Natalie has presented to the skupts china a statement concerning the differences between herself and the ex-king of Milan, her divorced husband, who was formerly ruler of Servia.

Encouraging for Depositors.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 5.—The schedule of the suspended Bell & Eisler bank was filed this afternoon. The showing made is very favorable. Depositors will be paid dollar for dollar. The bank will doubtless be reorganized.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and Vicinity—Fair; stationary temperature.

For Nebraska and Iowa—Fair; northerly winds; colder.

For South Dakota—Fair; winds shifting to northerly; colder.

PRUGH TELLS A TALE OF WOE.

Says He was Assailed With Sticks and Stones and Cruelly Treated.

SECOND ...Y OF THE GREAT CONTEST.

Still Another Edition of Some Old, Old Stories Before a Full House at the Lincoln Equity Room.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The little store room near the Lancaster county bank proved too small for the crowd that gathered to hear the testimony in the great contest case and consequently adjournment was taken to the equity room of the district court. The room has been thronged all day long with interested spectators, mostly prohibitionists. Mr. Powers is taking copious notes, but says nothing. The republican executives-elect declare that they begin to feel perfectly safe.

W. B. Prugh of Omaha was the first witness. He testified: I resided in the Second precinct of the Sixth ward on election day.

Mr. Harwood entered an objection on the ground of the testimony as irregular and unauthorized.

Witness continued—No attempt was made to prevent me from voting. I was peddling tickets in the Fourth precinct of the Second ward. The name of Mr. Powers was on some of the tickets. I was pulled and hauled and kicked and struck with stones. There were 200 or 300 persons about the polls. A great many wore Personal Rights league badges. Most of the latter, judging from their conversation, were for Boyd. The wearers of league badges seemed to be the leaders. The tickets that I had had the names of all the various candidates for governor. I believe their opposition to the amendment caused them to assault me. There were present one deputy sheriff and one policeman. I appealed to the police for help. They were looking at me when I was struck. I staved only five minutes and finding my life in danger started to leave. The rabble followed me and struck me three times in the head and twice in the back. My scalp was cut in two places. This was at Fifteenth and Williams. Mr. Charles B. Elton was with me. We were both working for the amendment. His tickets were taken away also. I was pursued two blocks. I went to Chief Seavey. I told him that the polling place of the Fourth precinct of the Second ward was in the hands of the rabble. Chief Seavey sent a sergeant and two policemen with Mr. Elton and myself back to the polling place. The policeman who had been at the polling place was missing. When the tickets were taken away from me I called the attention of the policeman to it but he pretended he did not see the affair. He did not arrest the fellow who tore up my tickets. The name of Powers was on some of the tickets. A man wearing a Personal Rights league badge approached me and said he was a friend. He said he could do nothing to help me, and advised me to leave. The crowd was pretty generally quiet. The Personal Rights league man said there would be no disturbance were it not for the prohibitionists. The second time we left we were escorted as far as the viaduct by a cordon of police. About one-third of the crowd followed, uttering imprecations, shaking whisky bottles and throwing eggs. About forty persons got between us and town and the police told us they could not go any further with us. They finally put us on a motor car and we were thus taken over the viaduct. I went the second time to Chief Seavey. He said that he would send fifty officers if necessary. I did not see anybody prevented from voting. I can't say anything about the power of franchise being interfered with.

On cross examination Mr. Prugh testified: I was peddling tickets. I was working for Powers and the amendment. Some of the tickets taken away from me and torn up had Boyd's name on them. I was working against Boyd. I gave persons Boyd tickets who wished them. I did not live in that ward. I was sent there by the non-partisan league. I was not able to return a third time. I do not know of anybody being prevented to vote for Powers. I did not try to find out the names of the persons who assaulted me. I did not swear out any warrants for their arrests. I saw the persons who took the tickets away. When I was knocked down about a block from the polls my knee was skinned. I went out for a day or two afterwards and the knee became badly inflamed. I was confined to the house for some days. Nobody objected to my voting in my own ward. I think most of the feeling was over the amendment fight. I saw several persons wearing Personal Rights league badges and also Boyd badges.

On re-direct examination Notary Tibbetts declared the power of a notary to exclude all immaterial and irrelevant testimony and asked the