THE CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

Dinner of the Reform Club in Madison Square, New York

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

He Expresses Satisfaction in the Result of the Recent Elections-Governor Boies on the Rights

of the Farmers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23,-'The Tariff Reform club held a grand punquet tonight in the new concert hall of the Madison Square garden to celebrate the recent democratic victory. The half was tastefully decorated and the attendance large. A mong the prominent gentlemen around the speaker's table were ex-President Cleveland, Senator Carlisle, Governor Boies of Iowa, Governor-elect Russell of Massachusetts, Congressman Wilson of West Virginia, Carl Schurz, Henry Villard, Senator Brice, Daniel Lamont, ex-Governor Hoadley of Ohio and ex-Comptroller Trenholm. When Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Mrs. Senator Carlisle and other ladies, entered one of the boxes in the first gallery every man at the tables rose, waved hand-kerchies and joined in three hearty cheers, which the wife of the ex-president acknowledged with a bow. When the feasting was ended Chairman Wheelock in a brief speech introduced ex-President Cleveland as the first speaker of the evening. In the course of ex-President Cleveland's

response to the toast, "The Campaign of Education; Its Result is a Signal Tribute to the Judgment of the American People,"

"I have come here tonight, among other things, to rejoice in the numerous occassion we have received in aid of democratic en deavor and to give credit wherever it is du

for the work of conversion.
"The grand and ultimate object of the cam paign of education was the promotion of the welfare of the country and the relief of the people from unjust burdens. In aid of this purpose, and, of course, superdiente and accessory to its accomplishment, it became necessarv first of all to arouse the democrati organization to an apprehension of the fact that the campaign involved a democratic

that the campaign involved a democratic principle, in the advocacy of which the party should be active and aggressive.

'The thoroughly aroused enthusiasn and determination of the party, and its allied thousands of good and earnest men drawn from the non-partisan intelligence and honesty of the land, saw no obstacle too formidable for attack and no end which was not within their reach. In a subline confidence. within their reach. In a sublime confidence, almost amounting to addicity, they were will-ing to attempt the education of those high in the counsels of the republican party and those who formulated that party's policy so far as such a thing existed.

far as such a thing existed.

"Within twenty-four hours after the submission to congress of the question of tariff reform, sundry senators and representatives belonging to the republican party were reported to have jauntily ventilated their parti-

6an exultation in the public press, "If it be true that a senator from Nebraska said it is a big card for the republicans, this big eard cannot appear remarkably useful to him now, for his state today contains a big curiosity in the shape of a democratic gov-

"Of course, we do not overlook the fact

that before their present predicament was reached and in their first battle with us the enemy gained a victory over tariff reform. This is confessed, and we may here only refer to the methods by which that victory was gained for the purpose of saying that we thoroughly understand them, and that if the beneficiaries of those methods are satisfied with the condition they have wrought we also are not without compensation. That we have cause for satisfaction, even in the reembrance of temporary defeat, is evidenced by the fact that among pice in succass there is quite a general sentiment that the least said of it the better.

We have been content to rely upon the in telligence and thoughtfulness of the people our cause. We have sofor the success of our cause. We have so-licited the most thorough examination of its merits. For the purpose of such examina-tion we have put before the people plain and honest expositions of the justice and beneficence of our principle. This has been done by the systematic and industrious distribu-tion of tariff-reform literature, by the effective and conscientious arguments of a well informed and unsubsidized press, and by an extensive discussion on the platform of the These are the weapons we have used in

our campaign of education. It is a cause of congratulation tonight that our work has been done in a manner so decent, and in its best sense so purely American.
"Need I speak of the result of our labors?

This happy assemblage called together To celebrate the victories achieved in the cause of tariff reform' tells the story of our suc cess."
In response to the toast, "Our New Allies in the Northwest: What Our Farmers

Taye a Right to Demand," Governor Horace Boies spoke as follows: Mr. President-The sentiment of the toast

to which I am invited to respond is one of surpassing interest from both an economic and political standpoint. Its importance when considered with refer-

ence to the nation at large, is intensified when applied to the prairie states of the porthwest, which are to a marked degree the food producing districts of this continent.

A brief statement of the situation in my own state will as well present the condition in the district referred to as can be done in the time at my command.

According to the most reliable statistics

stainable at this time, nearly 50 per cent of the male population over ten years of age in awa are engaged in agricultural parsuits while less than 3 per cent are employed in manufacturing enterprises of all kinds, pro-

tected and unprotected.
Years ago that state had attained the first rank in this union as a corn producing state. and this has carried her to the head of the column of states as a producer of the best quality of beef, pork and dairy products; in other respects she is not behind the most favored of her sisters in nearly everything hat pertains to agricultural pursuits in that

Statistics show that the average wages of able-bodied men upon the farms of lows are \$18.50 per month, or about 70 cents per day and board, the lowest price paid any class of ike laborers in the state; and yet, out of 900 farmers reporting to our commissioner of labor statistics during the present year, more than 800 claim that this belp at these wages has been employed at a loss instead of a profit during each of the five years last past. Out of the same number an equal portion assert that the actual cost of producing this cereal, the most profitable of all that are raised within that state, has, during the same period, exceeded the entire value of the crop when harvested, saying nothing whatever of income from the capital invested in the land

required to produce it.
It is estimated by those making these reports that the cost of producing an acre of corn ready for market is 88; that the average crop for five years has been 33% bushels statistics show that the average price of this corn in our local markets, soon after harvest, during such period has been 22 cents per bushel, making the entire value of the crop when marketed, \$7.33, or 67 cents less than the actual cost of production at market rates

of labor.

What is true of the production of corn in Iowa is countly true of the great staples raised on her farms. When we consider the immense capital invested in the farms of a single state and are told that for five whole single state and are told that for five whole years it has not paid enough to compensate the labor employed, it is apparent that no other business in this country could have withstood such a condition of adversity during so prolonged a period; and it is equally certain that had it been practicable for the farmers of the country to withdraw their capital from this line of industry their numbers would have been greatly reduced, even bers would have been greatly reduced, even in the best of the agricultural states. But this was impracticable and from the

very necessity of their situation they have continued a business burdened with loss incontinued a business burdened with loss in-stead of yielding a profit, (if the market value of their labor is considered,) out of which this nation has gathered three-fourths of all its exports, and by reason of which it has been able to procure a balance of trade in its favor that has constantly added to the aggre-

gate of our national wealth. gate of our national wealth.

If the farmers and laborers of this country are required to contribute from their earnings to build up lines of industry in which they are not engaged it is absolutely certain that those who give must become poorer thereby, while those who receive will grow rich from the avails of labor they do not perform, and it requires no stretch of the imagination to forerequires no stretch of the imagination to fore-see that under such a system, time alone is needed to divide these classes in this, the proudest republic on the globe, as the human family is already divided in the most aristo-cratic monarchies of the old world.

It is infinitely better that this nation should remain poor with its property, such as it has, distributed among all its classes, than become

the richest on the globe with its wealth con-centrated in the hands of a few.

No dream of a theorist could conceive of a

condition more perfect than one which would divide and could maintain, with equal effort on the part of individuals, an equal distribu-

This is impracticable, but what can be said in favor of a system that strikes the very rost of this equality; that aids by artificial means in preventing the nearest ap-proach to such equality that the human fami-ly is capable of attaining? Certainly nothing if men are just.
If this is the result of a protective tariff

the argument is ended. Let us consider further its effect upon the

It is a self-evident proposition that a tariff levied upon products which a nation produces largely in excess of its own wants, which it is constantly sending abroad because its own markets will not take or use them, can have no possible effect upon the the price of such commodities, and hence it follows that so long as we are producing an-nually hundreds of millions in value of agri-cultural products in excess of our own wants, no tariff levied upon like products can benefit the farmer, Legislators may spread such laws upon the

statute books, but they should be as power-less to deceive as they are to benefit the parties in whose favor they are professedly

It is equally apparent, as has been demonstrated so many times, that a tariff upon manufactured goods increases their cost and the cost of like goods produced at nome, because of such goods we produce less than we use and hence must-supply our wants in part

ov importations from other countries. But this increased cost is not the farmer's chief ground of complaint against a protect ve tariff. He must have a market for his surplus production in foreign lands. Unlike the manufacturer he produces largely more than the home market will take. The most important question therefore for him to con-sider is how to extend the markets for his sider is how to extend the markets for his products. Nothing is more piain than the fact that if we sell to foreign nations we must buy of them. No nation can long pay in gold for any considerable amount of imports, and escape bankruptcy. It follows irresistably that a tariff that keeps the products of any foreign nation out of our markets must to a considerable extent keep ours out of its purket and inasmuch as the ours out of its market, and inasmuch as the farmers of the country supply three-fourths of all our exports, they are the chief sufferers from any policy that accomplishes such a

Recalling the sentiment of my toast, "What Recalling the sentiment of my toast, "What our farmers have a right to demand," permit me to add that they represent an industry as old at least as the civilization of man, as laborious as any that has ever fallen to his lot, without the successful prosecution of which the whole human family would lapse into barbarism and end in decay. A business that forms the base of every other, without which the charges of trade would run dry. which the channels of trade would run dry, the cities of the earth moulder to dust, and the wealth of the world disappear.

Considered apart from their business they are the bone and sine x of this nation. With ansad hands they have no the bulk of its wealth; in times of war they have been its sturdy defenders, in times of eace the promoters of its welfare.

Who shall set the limit of their rightful

lernand upon a country they have made and reserved! Surely I cannot do this tonight rief indeed must be my reference thereto. Brief indeed must They have a right to demand that in the future policy of this government no discrimination be made in favor of other industries at the expense of their own; that the power the government to levy taxes be limited to the single purpose of raising necessary revenue to be economically expended; that all property bear its just portion of that turden; that markets broad enough to consume the products of their labor and capital at compensatory prices, be as carefully looked after and nurtured as those that consume the productions of labor and capital employed in other lines of business.

They may also demand that a currency which is good enough for one man shall be made good enough for all others and plenty enough to preserve a just equality between its value and the value of the products of labor in all legitimate kinds of business. That both the nation and the state shall exercise over lines of transportation a reasonable and just control, to the end that their products, the most bulky compared to their value of any produced, shall not be subected to charges out of proportion to such

It is because the republican party, in a line of successions but once broken in a third of a century, has ignored their reasonable debecause in all that time but one voice in high places has called attention to the most essential of their wants, and that voice was the voice of a democratic president, that they turned to his party in the election, the results of which we are assembled to

If the democratic party is true to itself it will be true to its new allies in the north west. henceforth the union between them is complete.

A SON'S SACRIFICE.

He Defrauds Three Banks to Save His Mother's Credit.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 23,-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.] -Between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon one of Toledo's prominent young brokers, Ed. B. Spear, sucessfully worked three banks for \$3,000. The First National, Merchants' National and Ketcham National each lost \$1,000 by his manipulations. In each bank he deposited \$250, saving he was tired of the Northern National and wished to transfer his account. At 2:30 ne drew three checks for \$1,000 each on the Northern National and each of the other hree banks cashed them promply, as Spear has done business here for years and was generally trusted. He had no money in the corthern and the fraud was discovered at the clearing house. Every avenue was guarded at once, but Spear made no effort to escape. At 7 o'clock he was captured by De-tective Manley and is now in prison. He study refused to give any information as to the whereabouts of the money, but later it was developed that immediately after 8 clock Spear took the money obtained from the other banks to a savings bank and lifted a loan of his mother's. He has sacrificed his reputation for his mother's credit.

The Strike in Scotland. Glasgow, Dec. 23 .- Despite all efforts at settlement the railway strike continues to extend in every direction. Traffic is now hopelessly behind on all the lines affected. Enginemen report many signal boxes along the line deserted while in others, the signalmen give misleading signals, calculated to delay and annoy traffic. The strikers report that they will have the men at Perth out before ong. Work at dock termini and in the yards is completely blocked. Should the strike con-tinue much longer the coal trade of Lanark-

hire will be paralyzed. Says the Blame is on Stanley.

LONDON. Dec. 23 .- Jameson's diary will be published tomerrow. In the preface Mrs. ameson and the dead man's brother bitterly attack Stanley for making Jameson a scape-goat for all the troubles which they assert were due to Stanley's own bad judgment and

The Detroit Judge is Appointed Successor to Justice Miller.

WHEN THE JUDGE MET A BURGLAR.

Growth of the Baby With the Many Godfathers-Little John is Big -Long Delayed Justice Done.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OWARL BEE,) 513 FOURTHENTA STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.

Judge Henry B. Brown of Detroit will be associate justice of the supreme court to succeed the late Associate Justice Samuel F. Milier of Iowa, deceased. President Harrison put an end to the supense and a negative to many rumors which have prevailed for several weeks by sending in this nomination this afternoon. It is universally commended, although, in many quarters, the nomination created surprise. The name of Judge Brown s familiar to the leading statesmen and poilticians as well as the lawyers in Washington, and immediately after the announcement of the nomination there were expressions of approbation on every hand. Many persons supposed that Attorney General Miller of Indiana would receive the appointment, notwithstanding the statement of the president to his friends that he didn't want to break into his cabinet for any purpose. Attorney General Miller may well feel proud of the high compliments which have been paid him during the wide mention of his name is connection with the supreme court vacancy and the general apapproval of such a suggestion, but the president desires that his capinet slate shall remain intact throughout his administration. Some Michigan men expected the appointment of Judge Russell of Detroit until the last day or two age, when they were led to believe that if they united upon Judge Brown, he might succeed without exception, they all joined in a hearty recommendation of the nominee. Judge Brown has been for some years presiding over the United States district court for the eastern district of Michigan. He is described as about fifty Michigan. He is described as about fifty years of age, tall broad shouldered and robust. His face is clean shaven, giving him a Websterian expression, which combines intellectual force and dignity. His voice has the peculiar depth and profundity of a tragedian's. Judge Brown is a graduate of Yale, class of '52. He studied law in Detroit and afterward became the junior partner of John S. Newberry. the junior partner of John S. Newberry, formerly a member of congress from Detroit, and Ashley Pond, the present western attorney of the Vanderoilt railroad system. The firm did an extensive admiralty business, in which the junior partner soon distinguished himself. Sixteen years ago he was appointed to the bench of the United States district court and has held that position ever since. His decisions have a high standing among the judges, and it is said the United States supreme bench consider these decisions as the strongest coming from the many district benches of the country. Judge Brown frequently takes the place of Judge Jackson of the United States court of the Sixth district, which embraces Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee, and he thus has an extensive

legal acquaintance in those localities. Speaking of the appointment Senator Evarts of the committee on judiciary said that a more admirable selection could not have been made, and it was one which the senate would readily confirm. Senator Evarts ecalled the interesting fact that Brown of Detroit, Judge Brown of Ken-tucky and Judge Brewer of Kunsas, were all candidates for the supreme bench at the time udge Brewer was chosen and very larly all were classmates at Yale in the same class, 1852. Judge Brown of Michigan now joins his old classmate on the supreme bench, while the third of the trie, Judge Brown of Kentucky, died of the grip during the recent

courge. Senator Stockbridge relates how the scales turned in favor of Judge Brewer in the former contest. President Harrison did not know Brown and was not, it is believed seriously considering him till one day he received a letter from the Kansas judge The latter wrote that he hoped that the presi-dent would not for a moment consider his name, if in the remotest way the chances of Judge Brown of Michigan were qualified. Judge Brower urged his old Yale classmate for the place and emphasized his qualifica-tions. Such a display of high-minded mag-nanimity so impressed the president that he at once began to seriously consider Brewer's name and in the end the magnanimous letter led to Brewer's appointment. Not long since Judge Brewer had a peculiar experience. He awoke one midnight to find a burglar bending over him with a revolver in hand. The ntruder threatened death if the judge noved. The revolver covered the judge, while the burglar moved about and looked for jewelry and other valuables in the room. When a favorable opportunity presented itself the judge bounded to the bureau and secured a revolver. Firing began at short range until the thief dropped his lantern and made off in the dark. The judge pursued, firing as he ran, and winged his man so that a trail of blood was left behind though the fellow finally escaped. He was afterward captured and proved to be a notorious burglar. Judge Brown is a man of fine literar tastes and his residence in Detroit is enter of literary refinement. He has tray eled extensively in Europe and has made a study of the Italian and Spanish languages. He is moderately wealthy and has thus been

refined home. LITTLE JOHN IS GROWING. The William Dewall of Baltimore who obtained from forty or fifty United States senators' contributions sent him because his al-leged son was said to have been named for the senators in question and who was ex-posed by Senator Manderson yesterday, lives at North Eden street and not at the address to which the senators addressed their pres-ents and replies. A saloonkeeper named J. Donehoe lives at 825 East Baltimore street and there the mail was received and kept until Duvall called for it. Duvall was for merly a letter carrier and afterward driver of a mail cart. He was married but separated from his wife some timeago. The couple had no children. Since Duvall was discharged from the Battinore postoffice he had no regular employment md he lived with his mether and two sisters Postmaster General Wanamaker received this morning a specimen of Davall's epistol ary efforts. In fact, the letter today is one of a series designed to extract money from the postmaster general, but so far they have not been productive of the desired results. The etter received today enclosed five tickets for an alleged entertainment to be given for Duvall's benefit December 31. He refers to his proken leg and then says: "Little John, your namesake, is getting along well. He is quite big now." When Davall began his epistolary acquaintance with Mr. Wa maker "little John was a baby," and

speaks volumes for his persistency that he has not been dismayed, but has kept on writing until "little John is quite big now." LONG DELAYED JUSTICE. There was a great deal of surprise in army sircles today over the nomination of Colone harles Sunderland to be surgeon general of the army in the place of Dr. Baxter, recently deceased. But the president has done wisely in selecting the ranking officers of the medi-cal corps, because he has avoided giving of-fense to either of several very active factions and he will have another opportunity to ap-point another surgeon general before the end of his administration, as Dr. Sunderland re-tires early in the winter of 1891. Dr. Sunder-land is now stationed at San Francisco. He is a very stout man, weighing over three hundred pounds, and has not had an active detail for some years. The nomination of Major Lewis Merrill, retired, to be lieutenant colonel of cavalry is an act of long delayed

justice. General Merrill commanded the troops that put down the ku-klux in South Carolina, North Carolina and Louisiana and by his vigorous activity there, won the eternal enmity of the late confederacy. Through their influence he was forced upon the retired list as a major, when a few days before he would have become a licutenant colonel by the regular process of the law. His friends, however, during the last session of congress passed an act authorizing the president to place him on the retired list as a licutenant colonel.

ARMY ORDERS. The extension of the leave of absence granted Post Chaplain Thomas W. Barry to December 12, 1890, department of Dakota, is further extended two months. Captain Robert J. Gibson, assistant sur-geon now on leave of absence, will report without delay to the commanding officer at Fort Meade, S. D., for duty with the Seven-teenth maintry in the field.

MISCELLANBOUS. The house adjourned over until Friday and he senate will adjourn tomorrow until Friday. There will be a complete suspension of business in Washington on Christmas day. t is not believed there will be much business one in the nouse until after New there is not a quorum of that body in the city.

James R. Anderson of Iowa, a copyist in
the general land office at \$600 a year, has

Speaker Reed has appointed Mr. Hayes of lows a member of the committee on banking

and currency.

Senator Paddock today exhibited in the senate his photograph of Baby Duval, alies Algernon Paddock Duval of Baltimore. Senator Paddock considers bimself fortunate in having escaped with the less of but a single dollar. Miss Mabel Sherwin, daughter of the

mayor of Fremont, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Hickok.

Vouchers upon which consus enumerators are to receive their pay for services are being issued rapidly now and the accounts will all be settled in January, Perry S. Heath.

BISHOP O'CONNOR'S SUCCESSOR. Bishop Scannell of Concordia, Kan.,

Appointed to the Vacancy. St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 23,-A cablegram received today from Rome announces that Bishop Scannell of Concordia, Kan., has been appointed Bishop of Omaha, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Bishop O'Connor, and Bishop Burke is appointed to the new bishopry of Cheyenne.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

Twenty-One Passengers Injured in a Wreck in Pennsylvania.

BEADFORD, Pa., Dec. 23 .- A passenger train n the Western New York & Pennsylvania coad jumped the track at Watsonville, sixteen miles north of this city, today and twenty one of the thirty-eight passengers were hurt. Of this number two were fatally injured and the others suffered severe conusions and fractured limbs. The wreck was caused by spreading rails.

A WOMAN MURDERER HANGED. Mrs. Pearcey Pays the Penalty for

Her Crime in Landon. LONDON, Dec. 23.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE]—Mrs. Nellie Pearcey was hanged this morning for the murder of Mrs. Hogg and baby. Mrs. Hogg was the wife of a London porter who sustained illicit relations with the condemned.

Previous to being pintoned the unhappy woman shook hands with the hangman and repeated to him her assertion that she would "die like a man." On her way to the scaf-fold, Mrs. Pearcey positively refused any assistance, saying quiesly to those who offered to help ner arong the path leading to the scaffold "I can walk by myself." On the scaffold she never faltered for an instant and met her fate as she said she would "like

a man." The crowd outside the prison walls set up a lond cheer when the black flag, showin that the woman was hanging on the scaffol was hoisted upon the prison flagstaff. Dur-ing the night the unfortunate woman was quiet and resigned and for several hours prayed in company with the prison chaplain. To the latter she confessed that the sentence passed upon her was a just one, although she said the evidence upon which she was con-

The crime for which Mrs. Pearcey died was committed October 24 last. During the morning of October 25 the body of a woman, subsequently identified as that of Mrs. Hogs, was found in South Harpsted. The woman's found in South Harpsted. The woman's throat had been cut and her skull fractured. The police upon investigating the matter found Mrs. Hogg had visited Mrs. Pearcey on the previous afternoon, taking her baby with her. Upon searching the Pearcey residence evidence of a bloody struggle was obtained and Mrs. Pearcey was soon afterwards. tained and Mrs. Pearcey was soon afterwards arrested. At the coroner's inquest the motive of the murder was revealed. Hogg husband of the murdered woman, testified Mrs. Pearcey. It was also shown at the inquest that the women had quarreled during the visit paid by Mrs. Hogg to Mrs. Pearcey, and finally the latter admitted that Mrs. Hogg made a remark that she did not she (Mrs. Pearce,) thereupon as saulted and eventually murdered Mrs. Mrs. Pearcey then removed the body in a per ambulator to the place where it was found, and the dead body of the murdered woman's child was subsequently found near the same

spot. Disastrous Storm in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 23,-During the storm oday the Eastern market building on Rus sell street was blown down, severely injuring three persons and slightly injuring several others, killing three horses and injuring

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Dec. 23 .- A northwest blizzard has been raging since last night, the wind reaching a velocity of sixty miles an hour with snow. Ther been considerable damage to buildings. There has

Beat a Fellow Prisoner.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 23.-Rev. W. F. Pettit, awaiting sentence for life for wife polsoning, attacked a fellow prisoner at the all this morning and beat him severely before the other prisoners could separate them. The man was caught stealing Pettit's private correspondence.

The Pope Replies to the Cardinals. ROME. Dec. 23 .- The pope, replying to the congratulations of the cardinals on the fifty third anniversary of his priesthood, deplored the war of sects against the church and reaffirmed the rights of the papacy. He as peared fully recovered from his recent indi-

Willed His Sweetheart and Suicided.

NEW CORYDON, Ind., Dec. 28 .- Wesley Telis, a prominent young business man, this morning killed Miss Virena Travel and then ulcided. He had been paying attentions to he girl for a long time, but her mother ob ected to the match. Smart Wins the Skating Contest.

land today Smart won in 4 minutes and 52 1-5 seconds. The American champion, Joseph Donaghue, skated the same course in faster A Wealthy Man Adjudged Insane.

LONDON, Dec. 28 .- In the skating race for

the mile-and-one-half championship of Eng-

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 23. - Bernard Donnelly, a wealthy business man, was today adjudged insane. Recently he was seriously injured by the discharge of a shot gun with which he attempted to kill himself.

The Weather Forceast.

For Omaha and vicinity-Fair; colder, Nebraska-Fair; northerly winds; colder. South Dakota-Light snow; continued cold Wedne da; warmer Thursday; cast

letter as

against to

One Man Kil.

STRUE AV A TORNADO.

an to Town. AKRON, O., Dec. 23. - A tornado struck the

new syndicate town of Eurberton, five miles

south, this afternoon. A building in course of

erection was demolished. John Triplett was

instantly killed and six other workmen badly

injured. Two of them will probably die. No other damage of consequence was done.

PROBABLY FATALLY WOUNDED.

A Thief Shot Twice While Escaping

in a Boat.

stance of the Thompson-Houston electric

land, Thomas Ruby and Ira Jones, charged

Last night about 11 o'clock Officer Stiles

located Ruby, Cleveland and Jones

in a small but near the foot of

Jones street, which Ruby calls his home.

There were two toughs named Davis with

the other men, and Officer Stiles decided to

have some assistance in making the arrest, so

he asked Fred Albrecht, the dump master,

to assist him.
When Stiles entered the hut there was a

scramble for liberty and all but Jones and Ruby got out and made for the river bank,

where they jumped into a boat and began to pull for the other side. Albrecht followed them to the bank, calling on Cleveland to stop, but he did not heed. As the boat pushed out into the river somebody fired two

shots and Cleveland fell down in the boat, uttering a sharp cry and calling out that he was shot. But the men at the oars palled

still harder for the Iowa side, and that was all that could be learned of the supposed shooting until about midnight, when two men came over in a boat and

two men came over in a boat and said that Cleveland was in a small but in the

willows dangerously wounded and they wanted to secure medical assistance for him. Cleveland has two bullet wounds in the

groin and will probably die.
Albrecht declares that he did not do the

The men are all toughs. Ruby has spent

THE KEAN FAILURE.

Clark Woodman Made Happy-Miss

Willard Writes a Letter.

Carcago, Dec. 23.-In the Kean hearing

oday a representative of the Bradstree't

agency exhibited a written statement made

capital of \$110,000. This was in direct con-

tradiction of Kean's sworn statement yester-

day that he had never made a written state-

invested \$55,000 in Kean's business. It was true, Hammond said, that Kean had asked him to become a partner. On petition of Assignce Jacobs, President Shaw of the American Trust and Savings bank, was

named as co-assignee with Jacobs.

Judge Scales made Clark Woodman, the
Omaha capitalist, happy by returning to him

\$58,000 worth of notes and securities he ha

Miss Willard Defends the Banker.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 .- A remarkable letter

will be published here tomorrow from Frances

E. Willard, president of the National Wom

an's Christian Temperance union, regarding

the circumstances attaching to the disastrous

failure of the bankers of the organization, S

A. Kean & Co., which is attracting such

Miss Willard opens with an ardent defense

of Mr. Kean, reciting his thirty years of

clean life and helpful service in Chicago home

missionary work; his continuous honorable

connection with the banking business; the

fact that he has successfully weathered all

previous financial crisis and says she has

been waiting for days to see some leader in

the pulpit or pew leap into the arena of pub-

am pained beyond expression," said she, "by

this silence of the good. It is then true that the world's people stand by each other better then do members of the household of faith.

* * * The Woman's Christian Temperance union and its affiliated interests have had Mr. Kean for a banker during

several years. He is a leading pronibition ist, and a representative Methodist layman, Who knows what hatred of the temperance

cause may be back of all this! What blow

aimed at an organized movement against

the liquor traffic?"
Miss Willard says the losses of the organ

zation and branches are happily small, and adds: "But I knew by my correspondence that the press of the country has been given

to understand that an appalling calamity has overtaken the white ribbon movement. Possi-bly the wish is father to the thought. There

is joy in Heaven over one sinner that re-penteth; there is doubless joy in hell over one saint that falls. Beyond peradventure

there is rejoicing in every grog-shop of the city when the temperance cause or any of its

advocates is overtaken by misfortune, seen

ing or real."

Miss Willard concludes with a hope for

the best; a belief in the rehabilitation of reputation and the triumph of eternal justice

toward the banker as well as his depositors

A Novel Suit.

Stoux Cirr, Ia., Dec. 23.- | Special Tele

gram to THE BEE. |- A suit that is out of the

usual order, and which is unique enough to

attract attention, was begun in district court

today. Levere C. Fay is an architect who

has been in business here for a number of

years and lately has been associated with J. W. Martin in that business. In the current number of R. L. Polk's city directory his

name is given the proper place, but his occupation is given as that of a porter for J. W

known. Mr. Fay insists that he is not a porter, but an architect who understand

sum of \$2,000 against the directory publishers.

Double Murder in Texa .

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 23,- F. M. Wil

kins, a partner in the large cattle ranch of

Wilkins Bros. & Co., and a cowboy named Walton have been found dead in their camp,

fifty miles from Langley Both bodies were riddled with bullets. Two Mexicans are sus-

pected of murdering them and are being pur-

Oemig's Wounds Prove Fatal.

Stoux Cirr, Ia., Dec. 23.- [Special Tele

gram to THE BEE. |- William Oemig, who

was shot by a burglar about two weeks ago,

died today from the effects of his wounds. James McIntyre, now under arrest for the crime, will have to face a charge of mur-

A Station Agent Murdered.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23,-John Brennan,

station agent at Bays station, was murdered

and rebbed last night and his body thrown

committed the crime and how much money

into the depot, which was set on fire.

sued by a posse.

der when arraigned.

was secured is not known.

How the mistake occurred is no

lic controversy in the bankers defense.

widespread attention.

deposited with Kean for safe keeping.

two terms in the peritentiary.

light company for the arrest of George Clove

with stealing 200 pounds of copper wire.

Warrants were issued yesterday at the in-

and Six Injured in

It is Brought Forward in the Senate by Mr. Aldrich.

AIMED DIRECTLY AT THE FILLIB USTERERS.

It is Generally Believed to Have Been introduced in the interest of the Lodge Election Measure.

Washington, Dec. 23,-The cloture resolution reported by Mr. Aldrich today in the senate, provides that when a question shall have been considered for a reasonable time it shall be in order for any senator to demand that debate thereon be closed. On such demand no debate shall be in order, and pending such demand no other motion, except a motion to adjourn, shall be made. If such demand be seconded by a majority of the senators present the question shall forthwith be taken thereon without debate. If the senate decide to close the debate on any measure it shall take precedence of all other business and the question shall be on all pending amendments and upon the measure in its successive stages according to the rules of the senate, but without further debate, except that every senator who may

desire shall be permitted to speak upon the measure, including all amendments, not more than once and not exceeding thirty minutes. If the senate shall have decided to close the debate as herein provided no motion shall be in order but a motion to adjourn or take a recess, when such mo-tion is seconded by a majority of the senate. When either of such motions is lost or has failed for want of a second, it shall not be in order to renew the same until one senator shall have spoken upon the pending measure, or one vote upon the same shall have intervened. Pending proceedings under this rule no proceedings in respect to a quorum shall be in order until it shall have appeared upon division or on taking a yea and pay vote that a oquorum is not present and voting. All questions of order shall be decided without debate and pending proceedings under the rules no obstructive or dilatory motions of any kind shall be in order. Mr. Aldrich also presented a resolution to apply the above rule to the pending elections bill. It is improbable that any action will be taken on the

rule before next week.

The programme of the republicans is be lieved to be in this line: At a convenient time the rule is to be called up when the re-publican majority is at hand. When the democratic senators attempt to attack it with the intention of talking it to death, or until March 4, the presiding officer will rule the debate not in order taking the stand on the broad ground of general parliamentary law that a motion to close debate would in itself be defeated by lebate, which must therefore be out o order, as was ruled in the British parliamen when the celebrated cloture rule was adopted against the vigorous opposition of the Irish members. What will follow no one can say, but if the rule carries the election bill will ome very near the statute books.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

Washington, Dec. 23 .- Nothing of consequence was done in the senate until Mr. Morgan's resolution yesterday, instructing the committee on privileges and elections to report an amendment to the election bill was taken up. The resolution catls for an amendment to the election bill to show what changes and modifications are intended to be ade. Mr. Morgan had not finished hi rgument when the morning hour expired.

Mr. Shorman, from the committee on finance, reported a bill to provide against the contraction of the currency and for other ourposes. This was the caucus bill. It was ead twice and placed on the calendar.

Senator Stewart gave notice that when the inancial bill is called up for consideration be will move to amend by striking out the first fourth and fifth sections of the bill and in erting a provision that any owner of silve buillion, not too base for the operations of the mint may deposit the same in an amount of not less than \$100 at any mint of the United States to be formed into standard dollars or bars for his benefit and without charge and at his option he may receive instead an quivalent therefor in treasury notes of the act approved July 14, 1890. Such notes shall be legal tender and may be held by any na banking association and counted as

part of its lawful reserve. Senator Reagar today reintroduced his free oinage amecdment with the intention of ap plying it to the caucus bill reported this

iorning. Senator Aidrich presented a cloture resolu don and at his request it was laid on the able to be called up after due notice.

The election bill was taken up and Mr. Call spoke four hours in opposition to it. Mr McPherson then took the floor. After he McPherson then took the floor. After he had spoken a few moments Mr. Aldrich asked him to yield the floor and then gav-notice of his intention to move an amendmen to the rules providing during the present session for the closing of debate on any bill under consideration. The proposed amendment having been read, Mr. Aldrich asked that it be printed and laid over. Mr. Gray was of the opinion that it should

go to the committee on rules, and after some discussion be entered a motion to that effecbut did not press it. The resolution was late on the table and Mr. McPherson resumed his speech. The senate soon went into executive ession and then adjourned.

Washington, Dec 23 .- In the house today Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana offered for refer ence a preamble and resolution setting forth he financial stringency and instructing the committee on banking and currency to bring n a bill providing for such increase of legal ender currency as will bring up the circulaion to about \$50 per capita.

Mr. Burton of Ohio introduced in the

house a bill to amend the interstate com merce act by adding thereto a section relative to railroads doing bus ness partly in the United States an partly in adjacent countries. It re quires such company to obtain from the commission a license, by virtue o which it is to obey and conform to the pro visions of the interstate commerce act. F: violation of the act penalties of suspension of license for different periods are provided during which suspension customs officers will prevent the passage of cars, etc., at

speaker made a number of committee appointments and the house adjourned until

The Condition of Oklahoma.

Washington, Dec. 23 .- The president to day sent a message to the senate arging congress at once, by joint resolution or other wise, to continue the laws of Nebraska in force in Oklahoma until after the adjournment of the territorial legislature. The president says the question of the location of the capital has so distracted the members that no criminal code has been provided, and for this reason he urges that measures look-ing to the trial or pending criminal cases be

Senate Confirmations. Washington, Dec. 23 .- The senate made

the following confirmations today: A. L. Shimpff, to be surveyor of customs at Peoria. Postmasters: filinois—Robert Rob-inson, El Paso; S. R. Henry, Elimwood. Wisconsin—W. J. Mallman, Sheboygan; G. E. Reed. Rivar Falls.

The Funday Closin; Crasade.

Washington, Dec. 28 -The Sund y closing crusade against the world's fair has

FEARS NO FURTHER TROUBLE est. On the desk of each sententative this morning was a property of the declare himself for or opening of the world'

bear the signature of a re-General Ruger Thinks the Indian Was a politico-religious New Practically at an End.

BIG FOOT'S CAPTURE A MASTER STROKE.

Effect on the Beds in the Vicinity of Pine Ridge of the Recent Visit of the Imposter Hopkins.

Washington, Dec. 23.-General Schofield has received a telegram from General Rugen confirming the reported capture of Big. Foot and his followers and the Sitting Bull fugitives in the Cherry creek district. The surrender and disarmament of these Indians, Rucer declares, practically ends the proba-bility of any serious troubles with the In-dians on the Cheyenne river and at Standidg Rock agency, and is a step toward ending

the whole trouble THE IMPOSTER BOPKINS.

He Succeeds in Arousing Excitement Among the Indians

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D. (via Rushville, Neb.), Dec. 33.—[Special Telegram to Ture BEE.] - Frank Grouard, chief of government scouts, who has been the principal directing power behind General Brooke's chair ever since the general's arrival, came into the latter's presence last night greatly agitated. In effect be reported that the brief visit of the pretended Christ to the agency yesterday had created great excitement among the Indians, and the old scout was right. The big camps of five or six thousand reds were one buzz of excited talk regarding the socalled Christ. Those who had seen him allowed their tongue to run riot with description. The fact that he had been chased off the reservation by the authorities so soon as his presence had become known seemed to the semi-savage mind ample cause for the assertion that I heard repeated more than a score of times, "They knew he really was the Christ, were afraid he would do what he promised, kill all the white people and bring back the buffalo and bear, and that's why they sent him away so quick > There was a recalling and a rehearing every scrap of facts and fiction that had comb to them for months past regarding the sub-ject—fact and fiction that has floated down to them from the far north during the past three months or more. Hastily called coun-cils were held in every part of the camp, and the subject was kept hot until far into the wight.

by Kean in June, 1889, in which he claimed a An odd coincidence—at least it seems nothing more than a coincidence now—that added force to the importance of the alleged Christ's presence in the minds of the ludians ment to a commercial agency. When shown the papers he was obliged to acknowledge his signature. A representative of Dun's agency testified that in June, 1889, Kean was that he came in exactly the new moon that was foretold several months ago the new Christ would come. So thoroughly convinced made hims written statement to the effect that his (fean's) personal assets were \$191,000, with an indebtedness of only \$16,000. The balance sheet of the bank Jane 1, 1889, showed assets aggregating \$1,315,778, and a were very many of the spiritualistic reds as to the genuineness of the imposter's claim that after various consultations they are said to have sent couriers out over the country in various directions to inform their friends, Everything possible is being done to keep down the excitement. To this end the au-thorities are even considering the feasibility surplus of \$10.868. Herbert Hammond, an Iowa banker, took the witness stand and flatly contradicted the statement said to have been made by Kean to the commercial agencies that Hammond had

of having the self styled Christ, A. C. Hop-kins, arrested and brought back here, then gathering in the Indians and showing him up as a rank impostor and a serious mischief as a rank impostor and a serious mischte maker. Since his leaving here I have talked with intelligent and perfectly trustworthy Indians, who tell me that he tried to further establish his claim to being Christ by taking off his clothes and showing them great ugly sears on his feet and side. He had them spot on the top of his head, and warned them not to press too hard on it or wings would spring out and he would fly away. It seems that he arrived here Sunday instead of Monday, but succeeded in keeping his claim from the ears of the little public here until yesterday noon. He stayed at Red Cloud's house Sunday night and sat up until

Cloud's house Similar angula and sat up until mearly morning, filling the old chief up with his lying and sorcery. Red Cloud claims to Agent Reyer that he took no stock in the stuff, but it is reliably learned from other sources that the pretender made a great im-pression on him. Where the excitement will and no up on tell. end no one can tell.

I have just been shown an interesting letter received today from Bishop W. H. Hare of Sloux Falls, by Rev. Mr. Cooke, the Episconal elergyman here. The following

extract therefrom will prove of particular interest to the general public: "The situation is in some respects critical and alarming. The old heathen chiefs and medicine men are making a desperate effort to retrieve losses and regain their pristine power. They have for years kept themselves in communication by runners, and have managed lately to bring the excitement to a focus at certain centers on the Standing Rock reerve, on the Cheyenne. Resebud and Pine Ridge agencies. These last two coalesced within the last fewweeks. A centres the condition is simply one of frenzy, and in the neighborhood of two of them, Rosebud and Pine Ridge, the houses of Christian Indians and two of the little mission houses have been entered, ransacked and robbed. can tell whereunto the movement would have grown had not troops been massed near the gencies. And let me say that they have to ompass a difficulty which did not arise under their management, and the severe measures which they may bave to take should, if I may express an opinion, be generously inter

of South Dakota, and John Brensan, a promi-nent citizen of Rapid City, have just com-pleted an official and very searching investiration as to the number of Indians in the bad ands, and place it at over one thousand, Thomas Magrane and George Stony, clerks in the quartermaster and commissory depart-ments, left this noon to spend Christmas at home in Omaha. C. H. C.

Big Foot's Band. PIERRE, N. D., Dec. 23-Reports from Fort Sennett indicate that the hostiles under Big Foot, who capitulated, are on their way to the post. The first company of troops to reach them made terms, offering peace if they surrendered their arms. The Indians refused and threatened to massacre the company. The next day seven more companies arrived when the hostiles gave up their Winchesters and ammunition. One hundred of Sitting Bull's braves will be sent to Standing Rock.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations: Heavy B. Brown of Michigan, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, vice Samuel F. Miller, deceased; Colonel Charles Sutherland, surgeon general, with rank of brigadier general, vice General Baxter, deceased; Major Lewis Merrill, U.S. A., retired iteutenant colonel of cavalry, under the authority of the act con-gress approved September 27, 1890.

General Spinner Slowly Sinking. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 23.- General F. E. Spinner, ex-treasurer of the United States, is gradually failing. The cancer on his face has eaten a deep hote near the eye and nose through which the pulsations of the brain can be seen. He is most of the time in a stupor. General Spinner is eighty-nine years

Ratified the Agreement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 .- The directors of the Vanderbilt lines, the New York Central, the Michigan Central and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, have approved the plan of the eastern trunk lines for an agreement similar to the western agreement recently published. The Wabash directors today ratified the western agreement.