## COMMERCE LAW VIOLATIONS.

Messre, Howell Charged with an Infringement of the Interstate Act.

HEAD OF THE COMPANY UNDER ARREST.

Accused of Bribing Weighmasters to Record False Shipments-Betrayed by a Former Business Assoc ate.

Cricago, April 15.—It transpires that S. R. Howeli, head of the wealthy firm of ber with headquarters in this city way surprised at the information which and branches at Omaha and Atchison, Kan., was secretly arrested by the federal authorities yesterday and brought before a United States commissioner and held in \$5,000 ball for his future appearance. It is stated that evidence is in possesof the interstate commerce commission which will prove that the Howells systematically bribed certain weighmasters of the Western Railway Weighing association at Missouri river points to record false shipping weights. The weighmasters in question will also be arrested and proceeded against by the commission,

How the Arrest Came About. ATCHISON, Kan., April 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bre.]—George W. Howell, the lumber merchant of this city and head of the firm of Howell, Jewett & Co. of Atchison and Chicago, was arrested here this afternoon by City Marshal George Tofte, acting as a United States deputy. It is understood that Mr. Howeli's arrest was ordered by United States Commissioner Hoyne of Chicago upon a charge of violating the interstate commerce act. As Edward Tibbetts, Howell, Jewett & Co.'s foreman, who was judicted on a similar charge by the federal grand jury at St. Paul last week, has been suppoensed by Tofte to appear in the Howell case, it is probable that this case grows out of the same acts charged in the Tibbetts case. Tibbetts is charged with having bribed W. D. Mott, who was employed by the Western Weighing association as weighmaster in East Atchison, to discriminate in favor of Howell, Jewett & Co. by certifying to short weights of freight on cars loaded with lumber to western route. era points. It is common gossip here and Guerrier admits it, that Samuel Guerrier, a former business associate of Howell, worked up the evidence in all these cases, in order to get even" with Howeil on account of some business transaction about which they had a falling out. Guerrier has been in the active service of George L. Carman, superintendent of the Weighing association, for some time, and has covered a great deal of the country in his work. Howell has made a great deal of money in the lumber business here and is estimated to be worth from \$500,000 to \$1,000,

well known and universally respected.

The details of the crockedness in the matter of freights, if there was any, are in the possession of the railroads and the firm, and they will not talk. There are rumors of many thousand dollars, and as the two firms of Howell Brothers, and Howell, Jewett & Co., are the heaviest shippers of lumber in the west, there is no doubt that if there was the west, there is no doubt that if there was any advantage gained at all it was large. The yard of Howell, Jewett & Co. is on this side of the river, but much of the billing is done on the Missouri side, where it is charged the crookedness took place. The brothers have large pine forests and saw mills in Louisiana and Texas and the largest part of their lumber is never unloaded in their yard here, but is rebilled and sent west. The two firms are practically one, as H. N. Jewett. whose name appears as a member of one of the firms, sold out his interest some time ago and now draws a salary of \$18,000 a year as manager of the Omaha office.

000. Howell's arrest naturally causes con-siderable excitement here, where he is so

### HOWELLS IN OMAHA.

No Excitement Caused by the Arrest -H. N. Jewett's Statement. The arrest in Chicago of Spooner R. Howell, head of the extensive number firm of Howell & Co., caused but little interest in

local lumber circles. Howell & Co.'s scheme is supposed to be worked this way: A car will be loaded with, say 40,000 pounds of lumber. The associa-

tion weighmaster is brobed to insert upon the bill of lading an entry of 30,000 pounds, thus making a clear gain of the cost of 10,000 pounds of freight, which would be divided between the shipper and the weighmaster.

It is claimed that it is easy to make such arrangements with certain weighmasters,

but the deal cannot be carried on for any great length of time without detection. A car of freight is liable to be weighed at a terminal station any time, and it is this oc-casional weigning of cars which brings to light any crookedness. It seems that some years ago the rate on sait from the east to Missouri river points

was much lower than the rate on lumber. At that time the Chicago house of the Howells shipped great quantities of "salt" to points on and west of the Missouri river. Most of these shipments were over the Burlington road and the scheme was finally discovered. The Howells were called to account and made a statement implicating a Burlington However, the matter was dropped, but since then Mr. S. R. Howell has been known as "Salt" Howell. The Missouri Pacific road was also bled

cut of a large amount of money by bribing weighmasters to make false entries o the weight of cars.
Some time ago the scheme was tried on the Chleago, Burlington & Quincy road, but was

A prominent ex-railroad official, in speaking to a BEE reporter in regard to the mat-ter, said: "The weight of a car is seldom questioned when the way bill bears the stamp of an association weighmaster. For that bason such a scheme to defraud could sometimes be carried on for quite a time without detection, as a station agent at a ter-minal point seldom stops to weigh a car un-less something has led him to believe that there is an attempt at fraud. Occasionally agents have instructions from headquarters to watch all shipments and weigh all cars of certain concerns. This is done off and on to make sure that no deception is being practised.
"I have heard of weighmasters being bribed, but their term of service with a rail-

road company is usually short. Detection is sure to come sooner or later."

Mr. H. N. Jewett, Omaha manager of the Howell lumber company, twas seen by a reporter at the Murray hotal last evening, and in reference to the matter said.

in reference to the matter said:
"I know absolutely nothing about the matter but what has appeared in the Omaha and Atchison papers. It is claimed that there has been some irregularities at the Atchison branch, but I know nothing of it, and rather question the truth of the reports. here is entirely independent of either the Atchison or Chicago houses, and have no knowledge of their method of corducting their business. I have all I can at-

We are not implicated in any way the alleged deal. As far as I concerned my skirts are perfectly clear, and I am perfectly willing to undergo an in-vestigation by the interstate commerce com-mission at any time."

When asked by THE BLE if he expected to be arrested or summoned as a witness in the case, Mr. Jewett said:

"I have no reason to suppose or expect arrest in the matter. I may possibly be summened as a witness because ... my connection with the firm, but even in that event I could not the could not throw any light upon the subject for I know nothing about it."

Chilian Rebels Again Victorious. Paris, April 15.—Dispatches received from Chili state that a desperate battle between the vacated places.

the insurgents and a force of President Balmaceda's troops has taken place at Copiape, the capital of the prov-ince of Atacama, resulting in the defeat of the Chillan force and great loss to them. The dispatches, which are supposed to have originated from the in-surgent force, say the rebel army is about to march upon the capital of Santiago de Chili as well as upon Valparaiso, the principal

HAILROADS ARE IN FOR IT.

Their Flagrant Violations of the Interstate Law to Be Presecuted. WASHINGTON BUREAU THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET. Washington, D. C., April 15.

At the headquarters of the interstate com-

merce commission it is expected that there will be very soon found indictments against a number of the most prominent railroads in & Co., dealers in lum- | the United States. The commission is in no comes from Chicago that Agent Kretzohmer is collecting damaging testimony as to breaches of the interstate commerce law. The work of this agent is similar to that being done in various parts of the country, and it is expected that a wholesale batch of indictments will result. The commission received today from Indianapolis copies of the indictments against Abbott and Charles Stimson, officials of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & St. Louis, who are under arrest on charges of discriminating in freight rates on grain shipped from Lafayette to Cincinnati. These are said to be unimportant, however, for the movement which the commission has inaugurated is of the dragnet order and expected to take in the big fish of the railroad world, who have heretofore got through the meshes of the interstate law. This step is practically the inauguration of a new policy by the interstate commission. Heretofore they have been somewhat lenient in enforcing the interstate commerce law. They have felt that it was a somewhat lenier they have felt that it was a somewhat new law and in a degree experimental in character, which the people and the railroads ought to be allowed to get acquainted with. They have heretofore regarded most of the offenses against the law as offenses of ignorance rather than of design, but they feel that the last four years during which the law has been in operation has given ample time for railroad men and the people at large to be-come thoroughly informed as to the terms of the law. They take the view that a railroad can no longer plead ignorance of the law, and that four years of trial has been fully suffcient to warn the railroad world to obey or be punished for disobeying it. With this general idea in view the commission has inaugurated idea in view the commission has inaugurated an active warfare against the offenders. They are no longer waiting for the complaint of offenses to be made, but are pushing forward and making the complaints themselves. An amendment to the interstate law has been enacted by which the commission is imporatively required to execute the provisions of the law. They have power to call to their assistance any district attorney of the United States and to prosecute under the direction of the attorney general of the United States. of the attorney general of the United States, Under this amendment they have secured he services of a large number of agents or detectives, who are ferreting out of-fenses against the interstate commerce law. These agents are in communication with the United States district attorney at Omaha, Lincoln, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis and Lincoln, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis and other points, and the reports of progress is such as to lead to the belief that there will be a surprising number of indictments against very prominent railroad officials at no distant day. Bitter complaints have come of late from Nebraska and lowa of alleged differential rates in favor of heavy capitalists. The members of the commission and their officers are very careful to say nothing

their officers are very careful to say nothing about the individual cases, but they do not hesitate to speak of the new policy of ferreting offenses which has been adopted and of the expectation that wholesale prosecutions will follow soon.

A LAND DECISION. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Chandler today reversed the decision of the nission of the general land office which held or cancellation the homestead of Thomas Oswalem of the northwest one-quarter of section 1, township 112, range 72, Huron, S. D., land district. Proof of entry was made before a notary public and thrown out by the officers below for that reason. But the entry man has held undisputed possession since June 20, 1883, more than the necessary five years, and the assistant secretary holds that upon that proof alone he is entitled to a good title. The land was first entered Octo good title. The land was first entered Octo-bor 10, 1883, more than eight years ago, and six years from the time the first proof was made before a notary, and the decision orders his land to patent.

MILITARY MATTERS.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Barnsteel of the Twenty-first infantry arrived here today from Fort Sidney, and will remain a week or ten days before going to New York, whence he accompanies recruits to the department of

Captain C, N. Catley, company C, Second infantry, who was recently acquitted by a court-martial at Omaha of a charge of cow ardice as a result of the Pine Ridge campaign. has asked to be retired. He is eligible for retirement, having seen thirty years' service in the army, but there is some ques-tion at the department about the tion at the department about the propriety of giving place on the limited retired list to a sound, serviceable officer while physically incapacitated men are kept waiting. However, as the relations existing between Captain Catley and some of his brother officers of the Second infantry are somewhat strained, it is

The ordinary leave of absence granted Major Tullins C. Tupper, Sixth cavalry, in special order No. 35, March 23, 1891, department of the Platte, has been changed to leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disa-

try, has been granted a month's additional

Secretary Proctor has detailed Captain Thomas M. Woodruff, Fifth infantry, well known in Omaha, who recently accompanied him on his southern trip, to be side-de-camp to General Ruger in the command of the division of the Pacific. This was at the request of General Ruger. The detail is to last

town today and paid an informal visit to the war department, where he shook hands with Secretary Proctor. He is now on leave from his regiment and is on his way to Richmond with some friends. His visit here today had no connection with the vacant brigadier generalship, for which he has been very promin-

Farm Mortgages. Washington, April 15.—Some days ago Superintendent of the Census Porter received from S. McLallin, editor of the Advocate, a farmers' alliance newspaper published at Topeka, Kan., a letter criticising the work of the bureau in its farm mortgage investigations, alleging among other things that it was being conducted for party purposes. In

Naval Civil Service Reform.

issued an order today in furtherance of his new scheme of civil service reform in the navy yards. He declares all positions of foremen and master mechanics in the New York yard vacant after June 1, and convenes

BLAINE'S ANSWER TO ITALY.

An Able State Document for That Government to Ponder Over.

HIS ORIGINAL STAND MAINTAINED.

The Law Must Be Allowed to Take Its Course and Cannot Be Hurried-Quotations from Webster in a Similar Case.

Washington, April 15 .- The following is the correspondence between Secretary Blaine and the Italian government since the secretary's note to the Marquis Imperiali acknowledging the notice of Baron Fava's de-

ROYAL LEGATION OF ITALY, WASHINGTON, April 2, 1891. Mr. Secretary of State: hasten to acknowledge the receipt of the note which your excellency did me the honor to address to me on the 1st inst. in reply to that whereby Baron Fava informed his departure on leave. I have laid the con-tents of your excellency's aforesaid note before the government of the king, and his excellency, the president of the council, his majesty's minister of foreign affairs, has just directed me to address the following communication to you: "The government of the king of Italy has asked nothing beyond the prompt institution of judicial pro-ceedings through the regular channels. It would have been absurd to claim the punish-ment of the guilty parties without warrant of regular judgment. The Italian government now repeats the same demand. Not until the federal government shall neve ex-plicitly declared that the aforesaid proceed-ings shall be promptly begun can the dipro-matic incident be considered as closed. Menanwhile his majesty's government take note of the declaration whereby the federa government recognizes that an indemnity is due to the families of the victims in virtue of the treaty in force between the two cour tries." I have, therefore, the honor to bring the foregoing to the knowledge of your ex-

the foregoing to the knowledge of your excellency, and I avail myself of this occasion to offer you, Mr. Secretary of State, assurances of my highest and most respectful consideration. Infermall, To His Excellency, James G. Blaine, Secretary of State.

Deparament of State, Washington, April 14, 1891.—Marquis Imperiali, charge d'affaires, etc., etc., etc., etc., Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, dated, Thursday, April 2, 1891. It contains the second telegram from Marquis Rudini, part of which I here quote: "The government of the king of Italy has asked nothing beyond the prompt institution of judicial ment of the king of Italy has asked nothing beyond the prompt institution of judicial proceedings through the regular channels. It would have been absurd to claim this punishment of the guilty parties without warrant of regular judgment. The Italian government now repeats the same demand. Not until the federal government shall have explicitly declared that the aforesaid proceedings shall be promptly begun can the diplomatic incident be considered as closed." This government certainly had no desire whatever to change the meaning of Marquis Rudini's telegram of certainly had he desire whatever to change the meaning of Marquis Rudin's telegram of March 24. It was delivered to the state de-partment by Baron Fava in person, written in his own hand, and expressed in the En-glish. Following is the full text of the tele-gram: "Rome, March 24, 1891.—Italian Mingram: "Rome, March 24, 1891.—Italian Minister, Washington: Our requests to the federal government are very simple. Some Italian subjects, acquitted by American magistrates, have been murdered in prison while under the immediate protection of the authorities. Our right, therefore, to demand and obtain the punishment of the murderers and an indemnity for the victims is unquestionable. I wish to add that public opinion in Italy is justly impatient, and if immediate steps were not at once taken I should find steps were not at once taken I should find myself under the painful necessity of show-

ing openly our dissatisfaction by recalling the minister of his majesty from the country where he is unable to obtain justice. Rudini." The words underscored are precisely those which I quoted in my former note, and I am directed by the president to express the satisfaction of this government with the very material qualification of the demand made by Marquis Rudini on behalf of the Italian government. You quote in your note another part of Marquis Rudini's telegram of April 2 in these word's: "Meanwhile his majesty's government takes note of the declaration whereby the federal government recognized that indem-nity is due the families of the victims by vir-tue of the treaty between the two countries." if Marquis Rudini will carefully examine my note of April 1 he will discover that I did not "recognize that indemnity is due to the families of the victims in virtue of the treaty in force between the two countries." What I did say was in answer to Baron Fava's assertion that the United States government refused to take this demand for indemnit into consideration. I quo e my reply: "The United States, so far from refusing, has rec-United States, so far from refusing, has recognized the principle of indemnity to those Italian subjects who may have been wronged by a violation of the rights secured to them under the treaty with the United States concluded February 26, 1871." Marquis Rudini may be assured that the United States would recompense every Italian subject who might be "wronged by a violation of the treaty" to which the faith of the United States is

pledged. But this assertion leaves unsettled

the important question of whether the treaty has been violated. Upon this point the presi-dent, with sufficient facts placed before him, has taken full time for decision. He now directs that certain considerations in the

general subject be submitted to the judgment

of great value in the case under discussion

the president recalls the conclusion maintained by Webster when sec-retary of state in 1851. In August of that year a mob in New Orleans demolished the building in which the office

of the Spanish consul was located, and a

the same time attacks were made upon coffee

the Italian government. As a precedent

Second infantry are somewhat strained, it is probable his request will be granted in the interest of the service. Senator Manderson has urged the secretary of war to grant Cap-tain Catley's request for retirement.

Captain Follet A. Whitney, Eighth infan-

until July 1.
Colonel Forsythe, Seventh cavalry, was in ently mentioned. PERRY S. HEATH

was being conducted for party purposes. In reply to this letter Superintendent Porter has written McLailin that "there is no evidence nor is it a fact that the census office conducted the mortgage investigation for partisan purposes. The desire simply has been to ascertain the truth and as far as possible the whole truth in regard to the recorded indentedness of the people of the United States. At the present time the census office is completing a collection of facts in regard to farm and home ownership in Kansas and neighboring states, and needs the consideration of the farmers, at whose request the investigation has been underrequest the investigation has been under-

Washington, April 15. - Secretary Tracy

houses and cigar shops kept by Spanish subjects. American citizens were involved in the losses, which in the aggregate were large. The supposed cause of the mob was intelligence of the execution of fifty young assurance of my high consideration Americans in Havana and the banish Spanish mines of nearly two hundred citi-zens of the United States. The victims were all members of the abortive Lopez expedition. In consequence of these depreda-tions of the meb upon the property of the Spanish consul as well as against Spanish subjects, Don Calderon de Laparza, minister, demanded indemnification for all losses, both official and personal. Webster admitted that the Spanish consul was entitled to indemnity and assured the Spanish minis-ter that "if the injured consul, Mr. Laborde, shall return to his post, or any other consul for New Orleans be appointed by her Catholic majesty's government, the officers of this government resident in that city will be instructed to receive and treat him with courtesy and with the national salute to the flag of his ship it he shall arrive in a Spanish vessel as a demonstration of respect such as may signify to him and to his government the sense entertained by the government of the United States of the gross injustice done to his predecessor by a lawless mob, as well as indemnity for the insult offered by it to a foreign state with which the United States are and wish ever to re-main on terms of the most respect-ful and pacific intercourse." But when pressed by the Spanish minister to afford in-demnity to the Spanish subjects injured by the mob in common with American citizens Webster declined to accede to the demands and gave his reasons as follows: "This gov ernment supposes that the rights of the Span-ish consul, a public officer residing here under the protection of the United States government, are quite different from those of spanish subjects, who have come into our country to mingle with our own citizens and are here to pursue their private business and objects. The former may claim special indemnity; the latter are entitled to such protection as is afforded to our own citizens. While, therefore, losses to individuals, private Spanish subjects, are greatly to be regretted, yet it is understood that many American citizens suffered equal losses American citizens suffered equal losses didate for mayor in of from the same cause, and those private republican candidate

individuals, subjects of her Catholic majesty, coming voluntarily to reside in the United States, have certainly so cause to complain, if they are protected by the same laws and the administration of the law as the native born citizens of this country. They have, in fact, some advantages over a citizen of the state in which they happen to be, inasmuch as they are enabled under it to become citizens of themselves, to prosecute for any injuries. zens themselves, to prosecute for any injuries done to their persons or property in the courts of the United States or state courts at their election." Two years after Webster wrote the foregoing note congress, in recognition of certain magnanimous conduct on the part of the queen of Spain in pardons bester the contract of the part of the queen of Spain in pardons bestowed upon Americans who had unjustifiably invaded the island of Cuba, enacted a
joint resolution indemnifying the Spanish
consul and other Spanish subjects for the
losses sustained in the New Orleans mob of 1851. The considerations upon which this resolution was
passed were such as to contravent the original position of Webster, shaded also by
President Fillmore. The right to judicial
remedy which Webster assured to Spanish
subjects is likewise assured to Italian subjects. The right is specially guaranteed in
the second section of the third article of the
constitution. And, as Webster points out, constitution. And, as Webster points out, a resident allen nas a privilege which is denied to a citizen. The widows and children of citizens who lose their lives by mob vio ace may sue the leaders and members of the mob only in the courts of the state of Louisi-ana, while the widows and children of the Italian subjects who surered death have a right to sue each mamber of the mob, not only in the state courts, but also before the only in the state courts, but also before the federal tribunals for the district of Louisiana. Provision is made in the revised civil code of Louisiana for the redress of such grievances as the widov. and children of the victims of ajmob may plend. [Blaine here quotes from the statutes of Louisiana, and continues.] The government of the United States would feel justified in resting on the argument and conclusion of Webster if the mob of March 14, 1891, did not in some of its characteristics differ from the mob of 1851. characteristics differ from the mob of 1851. But it is due to candor, due to this government and due to the government of Italy to point out certain differences of which the government of the United States is honorably government of the United States is honorably bound to take notice. In the case of the mob of 1851 Webster asserts that no personal injury was offered to any one; "that the police and other legal authorities did all that was possible to preserve the peace and arrest the rioters; that the mob acted in the heat of blood, and not in pursuance of any premeditated plan or purpose of injury or insuit; that the mob was composed of irresponsible personal plan. the mob was composed of irresponsible per-sons, the names of none of whom are known to the government of the United States nor, so far as the government is informed, to its officers in New Orieans," As promptly as possible after the lamentable occurrence at New Orleans the persident directed the atternational control of the con torney general to cause, through his department, a full inquiry to be made into all the facts in connection therewith, and solicited his opinion whether any criminal proceedings would lie under the federal laws in federal courts against persons charged with the kill-ing of Italian subjects. He has not yet re-ceived the official report. If it be found that ceived the official report. If it be found that a prosecution can be maintained under the statutes of the United States the case will be presented to the next grand jury according to the usual methods of criminal administration. But if it be found, as seems probable, that criminal proceedings can only be taken in the courts of Louisiana, the president can in this direction do no more than urge upon the state officers the duty of promptly bringing the offenders to trial. This was done in his telegram to the governor of Louisiana of March 15. If it shall result that the case can March 15. If it shall result that the case can be prosecuted only in the state courts of Louisiana and the usual judicial investiga-Louisiana and the usual judicial investiga-tion and procedure under the criminal law is not resorted to, it will then be the duty of the United States to consider whether some other form of redress may be asked. It is understood that the state grand jury is now layes; stang the affair, and while it is possible that the jury may fail to present indictments, the United States cannot assume that such many lates. cannot assume that such will be the case. The United States did not by the treaty with Italy become the insucer of the lives or prop-No government is able, however high its civilization, however vigilant its po-lice supervision, however severe its criminal code, and however prompt and inflexible its crimical administration to secure its own citizens against violence promoted by indi citizens against violence promoted by individual malice or by sudden popular turnult.
A foreign resident must be content in such
cases to share the same redress that is offered by law to a citizen, and has no just
cause of complaint or right to ask the interposition of his country if the courts are
equally open to him for redress of his
injuries. The treaty in the first,
second, third, and, notably, in the
twenty-third articles, clearly limits the
rights guaranteed to citizens of the contracting powers in the territory of each to count

ing powers in the territory of each to equal treatment and to free access to courts of justice. Foreign residents are not made a favored class. It is not believed that Italy would desire a more stringent construction to her duty under the treaty. Where injury in-flicted upon a foreign resident is not the act of the government or of its officers but of an individual or of a mob, it is not believed that a claim for indemnity can justly be made unless it shall be made to appear that the public authorities charged with the peace of the community have connived at this unlawfu act, or, having a timely notice of the threat-ened danger, have been guilty of such gross negligence in taking necessary precautions as to amount to connivance. If therefore, it should appear that among those killed by the mob at New Orleans there were some Italian subjects who were resident or domiciled in the city agreeably to our treaty with Italy and not in violation of our immigration laws, and who were abiding in the peace of the United States and obey-ing the laws thereof and of the state of Louisiana, and that the public officers charged with the duty of protecting life and property in that city consisted at the work of the mob, or upon proper notice or informa-tion of the threatened danger, failed to take any steps for proper protection and after-wards to bring the guilty to trial, the presi-dent would, under such circumstances, feel that a case was established that should be submitted to the consideration of congress with a view to the relief of families of the Italian subjects who have lost their lives by lawless violence. Accept, sir, the renewed

#### JAMES G. BLAINE. AN ICE BLOCKADE.

Traffic on River and Lake Saspended at Port Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 15 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-The St. Clair river s completely blocked with ice from the flats to Lake Huron. Lake Huron is also one vast field of ice as far as one can see. The Grand Trunk transfer boats at this point are stuck in the ice and traffic has been completely suspended since 10 o'clock last night. The steamer Conger of the Port Huron ferry line is fast in the ice two miles below the city. Such a complete ice blockade at this season never occurred before.

SIXTY MEN FATALLY INJURED. Breaking of a Rope Lets Them Fall Three Hundred Feet.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 15.-While nine men were ascending the shaft in the Philadelphia and Reading mine the colliery rope to the car broke, letting six of them to the bottom of the pit, a distance of 300 feet, the other three jumping off uninjured at the first hand-The six men who fell to the bottom re-

ceived broken arms and legs and will dib. Tried to Sing Editor Anthony. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 15 .- W. H Fortesque, late republican candidate mayor, made an attack upon Colonel Anthony this evening with a slung shot. Upon meeting Colonel Anthony Fortesque asked if he was armed, and when informed by the colonel that he was not Fortesque attempted to slug him. Colonel Authory retreated to his newspaper office and secured a revolver and returned to meet his assailant, who had disappeared. The trouble is the result of Authony's paper supporting the people's candidate for mayor in opposition to the regular

# VISIT TO LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

The Presidential Party Reaches Chattanooga on Its Southern Trip.

CORDIALLY WELCOMED BY THE PEOPLE.

Many Points of Great Historical Interest Along the Route to Atlanta -Arrival at the Georgia Capital.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 15 .- When the presidential train reached here this morning, fully three thousand people were assembled at the station. A salute of thirteen guns was fired. The station was draped with the national colors and evergreens. The party took the electric cars which were covered with flags and bunting, and were soon landed at the meline at the foot of Lookout moun-

The party remained on Lookout mountain a short time, when the cars were again boarded and they returned to the city. Carriages took the party through the principal streets. The public schools had been given a holiday, and drawn up in line upon McCallie avenue, the main residence street, were thousands of school children waving flags, The stand from which the president spoke and where he held a general reception was profusely and beautifully decorated. President Harrison was introduced by Hon. H. Clay Evans and was greeted with deafening cheers. The president spoke for a quarter of an hour and was followed by Secretaries Wanamaker and Proctor. During his speech the president said: "I have greatly enjoyed the opportunities of seeing Chattanooga again. I saw it last as the camp of a great army. Its only industries were the military. again. I saw it just as the camp of a great army. Its only industries were the initiary; its stores were munifices of war; its pleasant hilltops were torn with ride pits; its civic population were attendants of the army campaign. I see it today a great city, a prosperous city. Today I see these hill-tops, then bristling with guns, erowned with happy homes. I see the streets through which the wore veterans of many through which the worn veterans of many campaigns then marched made glad with the presence of happy children. All things are changed except that the flag that floated over Chattaneoga, floats there still. [Cheers]. It has passed from the hands of veterans who bore it to victory in battle into the hands of the children who lift it as an emblem of peace. [Cheers.] Then Chattanogra was war's gate-way to the south, now it is the gate-way to peace, commerce and prosperity. There have been two conquests—one with arms, the other with the gentle influence of peace—and the last is greater than the first.

I thank you for your cordial greeting today, and hope for the development of the industries of our country and for the settling of our institutions upon the firm base of respect for the laws. for the laws."

A reception upon the stand followed.

After the reception the crowd shook hands with the president while he stood on the car platform. As the train pulled out for Atanta a shower of flowers thrown from the crowd fell over the head and shoulders of the president.

From Chattanooga to Atlanta. ATLANTA, Ga., April 15 .- Shortly after eaving Chattanooga the president was informed of the death of Mrs. Halford, wife of his private secretary. He was shocked at the news and immediately sent a telegram of condolence to Halford. There were many

historical points along the route to Atlanta. These included the battle fields of Chicamauga, Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Dug Gap, Kenasaw and Peach Tree Creek. Short stops were made at each of these places and the president shook hands with a large number of people. It was at Resaca that General Har-rison led the charge against a confederate battery in which he lost nearly half his reg ment. Among other places visited were Ringgold, Dalton and Cartersville. At the

latter place the president spoke briefly.

At Marietta the party was joined by the reception committee, who came from Atlanta on a special train. Amid a tumult caused by the concerted blowing of thousands of steam whistles, mills and locomotives the presidential train entered Atlanta. A car on which was mounted one of the heavy guns of the Atlanta artillery ran in advance presidential train, the cannon firing as the car rolled on, adding to the tremendous did by which the entire city was notified that the presidential party had passed into the city limits. President Harrison stood on the platform of the rear coach as the train rolled into the depot, bowing acknowledgments to the welcome with which he was greeted. When the train stopped Governor Northen when the train stopped Governor Northen with a large delegation of citizens received the party. The governor, on being presented, said: "I am glad to welcome your excellency to the state of Georgia. You will find among us loyal and hospitable people and in their name I welcome you to the state." Replying, the president said it gave him much pleasure to visit the empire state of the seath pleasure to visit the empire state of the south.

The presidential party was then driven around the city. At 7 o'clock the president was given a public reception at the state cap-He stood in the rotunda of the capito and for an hour a stream of people shock hands with the president. At the executive mansion at 9 o'clock the presidential party saw the social side of Atlanta life. Here Mrs. Northen invited about one hundred of At lanta's leading society ladies to assist her in a reception to the ladies of the party. The

reception was a delightful affair An accident occurred at the time of the president's arrival in this city that might have resulted in the injury of president and Mrs. Harrison had it happened a few minutes sooner. In firing the salute the cannon used was mounted on a flat car near the track over which the presidential car ran. In order to give emphasis to their work the soldiers discharged the cannon just as the president's train was passing on the adjuning track The concussion was tremendous and shattered three thick plate glass window panes in the dining car Coronada, immediately next to the seats assigned for the special u of President and Mrs. Harrison. these seats were unoccupied at the time waiter, who was standing in the aisle of the car, was thrown down by the explosion.

On his way from the capitol to the mansic the president stopped at the night school, where he made a short speech to the boys.

## MRS. HALFORD DEAD.

The Wife of the President's Private Secretary Passes Away.

Washington, April 15.-Mrs. Halford, wife of Private Secretary E. W. Halford, who returned from Fiorida yesterday, died this morning. Death resulted from chronic bronchitis. with which she had suffered for several years. While her death came with startling suddenness, there had been but little hope of her recovery for some time past. A short funeral service will be held tomorrow after oon, after which her remains will be taken to Indianapolis for interment.

Death of Mrs. Candler. St. Augustine, Fia., April 15.—The wife of ex-Congressman Candler of Massachusetts died this morning after a protracted

General Spinola's Remains. Washington, April 15.—The remains of General Spinola, who died Monday, have been taken to New York.

Breaks in the Strikers' Banks SCOTTDALE, Pa., April 15 .- Many breaks in the ranks of the workers is having a most disheartening effect on the men. Eviction notices have been served at nearly all the works in the Fayette county end of the region, and as these notices expired today a number of peaceful evictions took place. A suag was struck at Morgana, however, tonight and the deputies telegraphed that they of their lives. The sheriff wir of them to hold off until tomorrow, when it will appear with reinforcements and the tions will begin by the wholesale.

Newcastle, Pa., April 15.

Newcastle, Pa., April 15.

bout one hundred Italian strikers raided a of Americans today who had taken to places. The Amereaus field and their for seized and thrown into the Maha barely escaping with his life.

Proofs G ven the Government of Interstate Law Violations.

MANIPULATED RATE

CHICAGO OFFICE OF THE BEE CHICAGO, April 15, Consternation reigns supreme among the railroad officials east and west, who have been handling the freight of the great packing firm of G. F. Swift & Co. It is well known that Swift & Co. are close figurers for inside freight rates and are among the class who usually get them. Most of the fine work in securing special rates and rebates has been reported to be handled personally by a prominent member of the firm. The concern has, however, a staff of men who look after its railroad affairs.

A few days ago one of these men requested an increase of salary, and failing to get it left the employ of the great p ackers.
When he left he took with him copies of a large number of secret contracts with the railroads and other evidence of special discriminations in favor of Swift & Co., in violation of the interstate commerce law. All of this mass of evidence has been turned over to the government and is understood to be in possession of the United States district attor-

ey for the northern district of Illinois To what extent the incriminating evidence implicates the roads is not known, but good authority says that the government is in full possession of the complete record of all of Swift's railroad transactions since the interstate commerce law was passed. It was positively stated yesterday that the Canadian Pacific, Wabash, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Burlington, and Chicago & Alton are among the lines most heavily implicated. Each of these roads, however, is putting up a stiff "front" and denying everything. Every effort is being made to hush the matter up, but this seems to be impossible.

Among the stories affoat in regard to the matter is one to the effect that the evidence shows that Swift is receiving a lower rate on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul than is Armour, who is a director in the company and a heavy holder of its securities.

PHOESE COZZENS' TROUBLES. The relations between Miss Phoebe Cozzens and the board of lady managers of the world's fair are growing daily more strained and the indications now are that she will be asked by the executive committee of the board to resign her position. She is charged with having made incorrect minutes of the November session and had them printed by Rand, McNully & Co. despite the protest of Mrs. Palmer, president of the board of had managers. Now Miss &Cozzens threatens to bring suit against Rand, McNully & Co. for divulging confidential correspondence. OUR PRODUCTS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The Spanish-American commercial com-sary held a meeting yesterday in the Rook-ry building and elected officers and directors. Flattering reports were presented by the officers as to the prospects for opening up Spanish-American countries to the products of the American manufacturer. Since the organization of the company one year ago a great deal has been done toward introducing the wares of the American manufacturers to South American merchants. The greatest companying merchants. The greatest competition comes from English merchants, who have been long established in that section. The superiority of goods of American manufacture is so ap-parent that English dealers are being driven from the field.

EMMA ABBOTT'S WARDROBE. According to the provisions of Emma Abbott Wetherell's will the entire operation wardrobe of the great singer will be sold The collection contains nearly one hundre costumes which are said to have cost \$124. 000 and were made by Worth and Felix of Paris. The sale will commence today and will be conducted under the supervision of Mrs. Lizzie Abbott Clark, sister of the dead prima donna.

FISHED OUT OF THE LAKE. Sam Haskell, a young man from Western avenue and Nineteenth street whose nmbi tion is to open a saloon, yesterday afternoon met Birdie Brown of No. 443 South Clark street and accused her of coquetry. She declared that she loved him devotedly and hasked her to prove it by jumping into the lake with him. Locked it each others' arms they leaped into the chilly waters, but an officer secured a long pole with an iron hook and stabbur Sam in the pantaloons, dragged him ashore and then fished Birdie out. Sam was hung over the steam pipes at the Armory statio to dry and Birdie was sent home. WESTERN PEOPLE IN CHICAGO.

Among the western people in Chicago to day were the following: At the Grand Pacific—Albert S. Maxwell Kearney, Neb.; J. G. Lombard, Omaha; M A. Clark, Montana; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Ford, Great Falls, Mont.; W. Chase, U. S. A., Fort Assinaboine; M. H. Charles, Sioux City, Ia.; A. M. Burt, Helena, Mont At the Richelleu - R. C. Outcalt, Lincoln Neb.; E. Rosewater, Omaha. At the Auditorium—G. S. Holmes, Salt Lake, Utah; John S. Kind, Des Moines, Ia.; Miss Mary McCahn, A. J. McCahn, North Dakota; J. H. Evans, Omaha; E. L. Johnson Omaha.

Omaha,
At the Wellington—W. E. Booth, Des
Moines, Ia.; H. L. Brown, Fairchild, Ia.
At the Palmer—J. V. McDowell, Omaha;
John C. Kelly, Stoux City, Ia.
At the Sherman—A. Huelbut, Lincoln,
Neb.; C. F. Ressiquie, Salt Lake, Utah; Mr.
and Mrs. Milton Doolittle, Atkinson, Neb.
At the Gore, P. Jassen, F. M. New Ne. At the Gore -P. Jansen, F. M. Nye, Ne

At the Brevoort-G. Williams, Omaha, At the Clifton—Mrs. Tracey, Omaha. At the McCoy—G. M. Schwartz, Lincoln: J. M. Shumson, Nebraska. At the Commercial—G. Benson, J. A. Foy, Omaha; P. H. Tucker, Grand Island. At the Gault—W. Griffith, Nebraska.

At the Grace-C. D. Bennett, E. L. Sar At the Windsor-Miss Evans, Lancoln.

GRACE HAWTHORNE'S CASE. Forced in the Bankruptcy Court by English Creditors.

LONDON, Neb., April 15 .- [Special Cable gram to THE BEE. |-The official report in the case of Grace Hawthorne, the American actress who was forced into the bankrupte; court on a claim pressed by Yorke Stevens and Harvey Morrell, two English actors, was presented today. The report places Miss Hawthorne's liabilities at £15,783, with no assets. The defendant did not make a propesal to be adjudged a bankrapt.

Passed second Reading. LONDON, April 15 .- In the house of con ons today the bill for the closing of public ouses in Ireland on Sundays and including in its scope the cities of Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Waterford and Limerick, passed its sec-

ond reading -248 to 98,

One Effect of the Tariff. LONDON, April 15 .- Welch tin platers will close their works for one month from July 1, being forced to restrict their output in con sequence of the new tariff law in the United

Resignation of the Cabinet. Lisnon, April 15. - The entire cabinet has resigned. The king will announce his action

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

For Omaha and Vicinity-Light showers Citrmer.

vinds; stationary temperature.

For Nebraska-Light rain Thursday; wind chifting to westerly; lower temperature.

For lown—Fair; stationary temperature; southeasterly winds.

For South Dakota-Local rains; southerly was permitted to continue his office.

## HAUENSTINE'S ONLY CHANCE.

The Murderer May Escape the Gallows by a Verdict of Insanity.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Plucky Preacher Fights a Negro with His Own Weapon-A Boy with a Revolver and the Usual Result.

BROKEN Bow, Neb., April 15 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The taking of testimony in regard to the sanity of Hauenstine, the murderer, has continued all day and will probably be continued tonight. Warden Dan Hopkins, Dr. Knapp of the insane asylum, and Dr. Carter of Lincoln were n the witness stand today. The court house has been crowded throughout the examination and the prisoner sits through it with dogged indifference.

A Preacher with a Razor.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., April 15.- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Rev. William Wilson, paster of the Congregational church at Lusk, Wyo., who has been canvassing Fort Robinson the last few days with books and stereoscopic views, left here last evening about 7:30 o'clock to walk to Crawford, a distance of three miles, on the railroad track. When about half way he was overtaken by a colored soldier, who chatted quite pleasantly and carried his grip, which quite pleasantly and carried his grip, which was full of books and pictures. Just before reaching a high trestie work one mile from Crawford the soldier, who gave his name as Johnson, surrendered the grip and fell behind. When Wilson reached the middle of the trestle he feit himself tripped up and he was knocked off and fell a distance of about sixteen feet to the bed of the cresk. His companion came down and demanded his money. Wilson, although stunned by the fall, drew a razor from his vest pocket and defended himself. The soldier struck him twice with a club, then dropped it and was searching around for a ropped it and was searching around for a stone when Wilson left for Crawford, leaving his valise behind, and is now in bed, very sore about the chest and ribs. He thinks he could identify the man, and as soon as he can get out will lay the case before Colonel

An Alliance Scheme.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., April 15 .- | Special o THE BEE. [-The alliance people of this ection are about to form a stock company for the purpose of buying and running a newspaper. The capital stock is to be \$5,000, payable in five yearly installments, and the shares \$5 each, any one person being limited to five shares. They expect to buy a to five shares. They expect to buy a plant for \$1,000, with one-fifth paid on the capital, and then send an agent through this senatorial district with the expectation of cetting about four thousand alliance men to embark in the enterprise or subscribe for the paper and pay cash. The scheme is purely a political one. The alliance is holding frequent sessions behind closed doors, with guard and pass word, to which only a few are admitted. The rank and file of the party are not admitted or advised of these secret conclaves.

vised of these secret conclaves Residence Destroyed by Fire.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., April 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—A fire broke out last night, soon after midnight, in the residence of Benjamin Scholting on the outskirts of the city, and the house was burned to the ground. Mr. Scholting and family had been spending the day in the country, and return-ing discovered the house in a mass of flames. A brother of Mr. Scholting's was sleeping in an upstairs room. He was aroused and made his escape through a window by means of a rope. With the exception of four trunks and contents nothing was saved. A fire had been left in the kitchen stove and it is supposed some live coals had fallen out, setting fire to the floor. The loss is about \$2,000, partly covered by insurance.

Taylor's Indian Scouts.

FORT ROUNSON, Neb., April 15 .- [Special l'elegram to Tue Bee. |-Lieutenaut M. W. Day went to Pine Ridge tonight to take harge of Licuterant Taylor's company of Indian scouts. Taylor left last night to turn them over to Day. Day feels agrieved over this detail as he is on the eve of promotion to a captaincy, and if he is away on detailed service at that time it will lose him a troop and send him to one of the skeleton companies, which would be a poor recomi-

one who has seen the service that Day has, Burial of Michael Dernm.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 15. - Special o Tur Bre. ] - The funeral of the late Michael Derum took place from St. Mary's Catholic church at 10 o'clock this morning and was one of the largest ever held in this city. Father Cusson, assisted by Father Emanuel of this city and Father Corbett of Palmyra officiated. Mr. Derum was one of the oldest railroad men in the state. For years he has been station agent at Nebraska City for the B. & M.

Graham-Mckinney.

ASHLAND, Neb., April 15 .- [Special Telegram to Tue Bee. |-This evening at a p'clock Mr. Leonard Graham and Miss Kate McKinacy were united in marriage by Rev. J. E. Brereton, who an hour later performed the same ceremony for Mr. W. J. Brownell and Miss Hattie Moon. The contracting parties are young people and favorably known in

Niobrara's Industries. NIOBEREA, Neb., April 15 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-The Niebrara packing house shipped fifteen car loads of its product to the

St. Louis market yesterday.

The capacity of the canning factory will be largely increased this season, and a stock company is being formed for the erection of a flouring mill.

A Dangerous Plaything. ORIEANS, Neb., April 15 .- (Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-A ten-year-old son of Mrs. Mason while playing with a revolver inst night was accidentally shot. The ball was a 22-calibre and entered the abdomen and went downward. The doctors have been unable to locate it. The boy is in a critical con-

BEE, | -It is no longer a secret that the Niobrara division of the Elkhorn Valley road

Railroad Extension.

NIOBRAHA, Neb., April 15, - | Special to Tun

will extend here the present season. Arrangements are being made to push on Verdigre early in the season. This will Omaha its desired connection with South De kota. The N: w Conneil Installed,

BEATERCE, Neb., April 15. - Special Telegram to THE BEE. - The old council ad-

journed sine die last night and the newly lected members took hold. E. R. Fogg was formally inaugurated mayor and George I Marvin of the Beatrice Democrat was elected president of the council. Death of a Pioneer.

Asimano, Neb., April 15.—[Special Telegram to The Ben | Jonas Stockdale, who homesteaded a few miles north of town in ploneer days, died at his home in this city today. He was well to do and much respected and leaves a wife and several children.

The Sheriff Not Impeached. NELSON, Neb., April 15. - Special Telegram to The Ber. | - The trial of Sheriff E.S. Warden was concluded this afternoon, and after advisement by the commissioners he