HOW THE TRICK WAS TURNED.

Explanation of the Manner in Which the Pool Room Scheme Was Worked.

ONE EXPERT OPERATOR IMPLICATED.

He Handled the Dispatches at the New York End and Juggled the Works—Progress of the Bicycle Race.

The scheme to break the pool rooms in the various cities of the country Tuesday afternoon proves to be the liveliest and most gigantic piece of work of this description ever attempted in the country. It has a special local significance from the fact that it was through the vigilance and sagacity of Charles Sabins, manager of the Diamond pool rooms, that the big, crooked deal was balked in its very incipiency. Assistant General Superintendent C. B. Horton, of the western division of the Western Union Telegraph company, said yesterday morning that if it had not have been for Mr. Sabins' telegram to Manager Dealey of New York, after the first race Tuesday afternoon, that every pool room in the country would be dead broke today, as their losses would have been tremendous, undoubtedly running up into the hundreds of thousands.

An Operator In the Deal.

The facts of the discovery of the chief tool in the fraud, one Frank Boyle, a trusted and proficient operator in the racing bureau at New York, are about as follows: On the receipt of Sabins' telegram, Manager Dealey was but a moment in ascertaining that a big job was in progress, and forthwith set about to frustrate it. He stationed himself in the operating room and at the termination of the third race caught Boyle in the very act of substituting the name of the horse the clever sharks had arranged to play for the winner. This was Mabel, the winner being Mabelle. Boyle was immediately relieved and the error corrected, and word flashed over the country to the pool rooms notifying them of the fraud. This, however, was too late to save any of them excepting Omaha, where Sabins had stopped the payment of all tickets immediately after the first race.

In Covington, Kansas City, Denver and San Francisco, the bogus tickets on both the first and second race were cashed before the pool rooms received an inkling of the job from this city via the racing bureau at New York. The consequences are that the aggregate loss in these four cities will foot up probably $75,000, but a drop in the bucket to what they would have dumped, had the whole six races been played according to the program, for it has since been ascertained that it was on the last race the sharks were to have made their "killing."

Missed Their Big Opportunity.

The two horses that were to be played in the last two races are not known, as the blocking of the game on the third race obliterated all chances for further knowledge of the details of this smooth job. The first four to be played, however, were Congress, Rosa G., Mabel and Woodcutter, all long odds shots. The sharks evidently only intended to pave the way for the final cataclasm on these four horses, intending to pull out a trifle like a couple of hundred thousand dollars, leaving the last two events on which to "bust" the rooms.

Had Mastered Every Detail.

To give an idea of the consummate skill exercised in putting up the job, is only necessary to state that all telegrams from the Guttenberg track to the racing bureau in New York city were all O. K. in the minutest detail, and were sent from the racing bureau to the operating room all in regular order. Right here the nice work came in. Boyle, who was sending on the western circuit to Chicago, substituting the names of the winners that were to be played by his confederates throughout the country in the messages sent in plain English, and in the cipher messages substituting the cipher words for the bogus horses in place of those given in the messages from the bureau to the pool rooms, so that the cipher apparently was all right, tallying as it did with the winners sent in the description and official messages as Boyle had adroitly doctored them. This shows conclusively that he is a man well up in the intricacies of the racing bureau, with acccess to the cipher schedule, which he had undoubtedly all arranged beforehand.

It is said that Boyle received $20,000 cash in hand for his participation in the job, and he had executed his work well, for all the sharks playing the western pool rooms had a manifold copy of the entries and the winners, which they were to play.

Mr. Horton explained that Boyle could not be other than an expert, as his work had all to be done with lightning quickness, as there is never the slightest delay in transmitting these messages. His knowledge of the cipher must be thorough, and his work at the key done without hesitancy or hitch.

Notwithstanding the absolute knowledge of Boyle's complicity in this gigantic fraud, he is amenable to no law, as it cannot be proven that he changed the message, for when caught in the act substituting Mabel for Mabelle, his claim that it was an error was plausible indeed, considering the similitude between the two names. He swears that he sent the messages as they lay before him, and if any change was made it was in transit at the Chicago office. It is not probable, however, that Mr. Boyle will cut much of a figure from this on with the Western Union Telegraph company, and with his "little rake off" it is not probable that he desires to.

Doesn't Care a Rap.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 6.—Frank Perry, one of the men implicated in defrauding the pool room of Austin & Co. yesterday by means of bogus returns on the results of the Guttenberg rrces, was arrested here today. He had not attempted to leave town and took his arrest very coolly, apparently believing that the law cannot touch him for this act. Only a few dollars were found on him at the time of his arrest. He would neither admit nor deny that he was guilty of the crime and would say nothing as to his partner, Rogers. The latter has not been found yet and is supposed to have left town.

Figuring on Fights.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 6.—The directors of the California Athletic club have adopted a resolution authorizing the offering of a series of purses to decide the heavyweight championship. The men selected as candidates are Sullivan, Slavin, Mitchell, Jackson, Maher, Chovnski, Goddard and McAuliffe. The purses are not to be less than $2,500 each and may be increased.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 6.—The Olympic club has completed arrangements for a fight between Cal McCarthy and young Callahan, to take place about the 26th inst. The purse will be $2,000.

MAKING A GREAT RACE.

Four Leaders in the Coliseum Chase Riding a Rapid Race.

There was an average good crowd at the Coliseum last night to watch the six-day bykers on their dizzy way. The feature of the assemblage was the very large number of ladies present, the reserved department being completely occupied by them. The first hour's racing was the best and fastest in the history of the building, the entire eight contestants toiling off no less than nineteen miles, something never before accomplished in a professional race. In this time no one lost a lap, Stage, the plucky Scotchman, setting all the pace. On the twenty-fifth mile Prince, much to the disappointment of his many friends, again left his wheel. He argued that he was out of the race, and that from this on his riding in this race would only be for training purposes.

The result of the present race so far, however, only demonstrates the folly of such men as Prince and Reading entering any sort of a race against a field of competitors in the pink of condition. They should have gotten fit or remained out of the struggle altogether.

It is evident that Wood, Ashinger, Stage and O'Flanagan are out for blood, if nothing more. They will not yield an inch, and the man that wins will have the glory of having won the greatest six-day race ever run in America. A good word is also coming to Dick Howell, the short distance English champion. This is his first six-day race, and and he has evidently resolved to stick it out, no matter what the result may be. He is riding better and better every night.

On the 138th mile Lamb dropped out, and on the 150th Reading and Howell. The race now has narrowed down to Wood, Ashinger, Stage and O'Flanagan—England, America, Scotland and Ireland. Score:

Riders	Miles	Laps	Riders	Miles	Laps
Wood	160	0	Howell	152	1
Ashinger	160	0	Reading	150	7
Stage	160	0	Lamb	137	9
O'Flanagan	160	0	Prince	98	8

Leahy Wants to Escape.

AVOCA, Neb., Jan. 6.—To the Sporting Editor of THE BEE: On the 19th of December last, Floyd Harshman of this place, the champion wrestler of Nebraska, met two of the backers of Frank Leahy of Wisner, Neb., at South Omaha to arrange a wrestling match to take place there January 23, and two days later Leahy's brother met George Harshman, jr., a younger brother of Floyd's, in Weeping Water and arranged a match for Frank with George to take place there January 22, 1892 one day prior to the one in South Omaha. Both matches were for $100 a side, with $25 forfeit from each side in each match.

As soon as Leahy found that he was booked for two matches he wrote Floyd that he wanted the date of one of them changed and Floyd accordingly met Leahy by appointment in South Omaha and agreed to change the date of either match, when Leahy tried to kick out of the one in South Omaha altogether, and this Floyd of course refused to do, as he is willing to give him thirty days between the two matches. Today Floyd received the following letter from Leahy himself:

WISNER, Neb., Jan. 2.—Floyd Harshman, esq., Sir: I write you these few lines to let you know that while I must say you worked the boys pretty slick it will not work with me. I have stopped the Omaha match and fixed it so you can't collect forfeit. You know the law on such a case. Either both men withdraw their money or it will go to the school fund. I never would have done the like if you had played a square game, but you did not, and you know it. I will go ahead with the other match according to agreement, but I don't intend to wrestle two men inside of twenty-four hours. That is not a square deal. Yours respectfully,

FRANK LEAHY.

The Harshman boys ask no advantage from any one and are perfectly willing to give Leahy any reasonable length of time between the two matches.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Madame Favart," is to be presented at Boyd's new theater on this and tomorrow evenings and Saturday matinee. Entirely new scenery has been painted and new costumes made for this revival, which will be an elaborate one in every way. Miss Pauline Hall assumes the titular role, which is remarkably rich in gems of vocalism perfectly suited to her voice. That the lady by her singing, will add to the luster of the music is reasonably certain. George Boniface, jr., enacts the part of Mons. Favart, a character affording him a wide field for his versatile powers. Miss Addie Cora Reed has a pleasing impersonation in Suzanne, who is shy and pretty. Miss Rosa Cook is sure to be in her element as a good natured hostess, whose duty and pleasure it is to befriend the heroine when that perplexed personage is most in need of a friend. William Blaisdell is entrusted with the important role of Marquis du Pont-Sable—a creation that the the finished French comedian, Duchesne, first made familiar in the palmy days of opera bouffe in the Parisian original. American vocalists, actresses and actors have vastly improved on the ancient French methods, and Mr. Blaisdell may be safely trusted to make new and telling points in his interpretation of the marquis. John Brand is offered an abundance of exercise for his magnificent voice as Lieutenant Hector de Boispreau, and Arthur E. Miller has a congenial role in Major Cotignac. A coherent dramatic story forms the desirable groundwork of the libretto of "Madame Favart." Offenbach, the famous composer of comic operas, has written many musical works, among which may be mentioned "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein," "Orpheus in the Lower Regions," "Blue Beard," "La Vie Parisienne," "La Bavarde de Saragosse," "La Perichole," "Les Brigands," "Le Corsaire Noir," "La Jolie Parfumeuse," "Voyage dans la Lune," "Le Docteur Ox," "La Belle Helene," and "Madame Favart." The last two are the most celebrated. The advance sale of seats for the Omaha engagement was very large.

"A Barrel of Money" will be produced at Farnam Street theater on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The stage effects during the great iron mill scene, a feature of the play, are said to excite the utmost admiration, so perfectly, so realisticly does the large engine work, the machinery move and the bands whir. The manner in which a young girl, tied to one of the revolving belts, is saved from almost certain death, is a new and striking departure in stage mechanism.

The two-headed nightingale, the lady who is the possessor of one body, two heads, four arms, four lower limbs, talking, as she does, to two different persons on two different subjects, in two different languages at the same time, is what you see at the Eden Musee this week. Millie Christine is smart and not at all displeasing; she sings with both mouths alto and soprano at the same time. She is deservedly called the Eighth Wonder of the World.

The entertaining and ever welcome Herrmann, aided by Mme. Herrmann, will be the attraction of Boyd's new theater on Sunday evening next for one night only.

TENNESSEE MINERS WILL FIGHT.

Trouble Brewing in the Coal Creek Valley—Guarding the Convicts.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 6.—The sentiment of anarchy is in the air throughout Coal Creek valley and another outbreak of looting and bloodshed is expected every moment. The following circular has been sent among the miners to rouse them.

The convicts shall never gain a foothold here again. Our prayers must be, blessings on our people and destruction on the convicts, lessees and the state militia. We must act with prudence and give the tit for tat. No matter what comes—death, destruction or anarchy—we must stand together. One hundred and sixty-seven men think they may intimidate us. Shall we endure? Never. The time to strike once more for our families and our homes is almost at hand.

Today when a United States flag was run up the troops cheered it, but a miner yelled in derision, "It won't stay there long; we will shoot it down and you with it."

The miners come about the camps and watch the soldiers, standing about in knots and examining their position. The trouble is bound to come inside of a week, and there will be bloodshed.

Eugene Merrill, the leader of the miners, has issued a proclamation calling for a meeting tomorrow night. After that the outbreak is expected and the state troops are preparing for it.

The Death Roll.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 6.—Jacob Bartho, for twenty-five years a prominent merchant of this city, secretary of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association of Michigan, treasurer of the Michigan Masonic Home board since its organization, and prominent member of the Scottish rite, died of pneumonia superinduced by the grip.

Ten Corpses in a Wrecked Schooner.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 6.—A schooner which disappeared in a gale last September has been picked up off St. Pierre. The dead bodies of ten men were found in her.

Heavy Snow in the Hills.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Jan. 6.—A heavy snow prevails here. A blockade of the railroads is anticipated. The storm prevails around Huron also.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

HOW IT OCCURRED.

Postmaster Workman Explains Why He is Charged with Embezzlement.

ATLANTIC, Ia., Jan. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Ex-Postmaster Workman of Exira, who was arrested yesterday on the charge of embezzlement of money order funds, has been held to the federal grand jury in $500 bonds. The facts are stated to be that a man left $25 with the deputy postmaster to be forwarded to an office which was afterwards found not to be a money order office. The man could not be located and the money was turned over to the postoffice inspector by Workman when he resigned, and a receipt was taken. When the man found the money had not been sent he swore out a warrant for Workman's arrest.

Cedar Valley Poultry Club.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Jan. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Cedar Valley Poultry club closes its sixth annual exhibition today, and the 1,000 fowls displayed are the finest ever brought together in the west. Mrs. James Beatty of Thorndale, Ia., carried off the sweepstakes on an S. C. B. Leghorn, scoring ninety-six points. Clinton Miller of this city scored ninety-eight points on a mammoth bronze turkey, a figure never obtained in any other class of birds. Judge Fitch says of the exhibition: "The class of birds brought together here should make this city as popular as a center for poultry fanciers as she is world wide known as a horse town."

Iowa Catholics Quarrel.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Rev. Father Slattery of Key West church has written a letter complaining of injustice in the publication of Bishop Hennessey's jubilee. He charges Rev. Father Burke, pastor of the cathedral, with ignoring the part he (Slattery) took in the exercises of which he was master of ceremonies, his name being omitted from the proceedings. He also claims to have written the address of the priests of the diocese to the bishop, which is credited in the proceedings to Father Burke. The Catholics are considerably stirred up over the matter.

Whisky Barrels Seized.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—By order of United States Collector Lathrop, a part of a car load of empty whisky barrels was seized this morning for not having the stamps thoroughly removed; also the marks and the brands as the law requires. They came from Chicago via the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City road, and were consigned to the Cushing Vinegar works of this city.

Church and Contents Burned.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Jan. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—St. Mark's Episcopal church was gutted by fire here this morning. The church and furniture are a total loss. The building was a frame structure, built thirty-four years ago, and cost $5,000 or $6,000. It will be replaced by a costly modern edifice. The fire was caused by a smouldering spark.

THE DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

The experience of THE BEE CLAIMS BUREAU has brought out the fact that many of its subscribers do not understand that the Indian depredations act passed by the last congress annulled all previous contracts for collecting claims under it. This is a fact that they should know for their own protection. When the act was signed all contracts with agents were made void by its terms. The holders of claims were then free to make such bargains with their agents as they pleased, or could refuse to make any bargain at all.

The framers of the act found it necessary to take this step for the protection of the claimants. At the time when there seemed little chance that such an act would be passed hundreds of claimants had contracted with agents to pay outrageous fees in case the money could be collected. Cases are known in which the claimants had contracted to give up to the agents over one-half the amount collected. Cases in which one-third was promised were not at all uncommon. To allow those contracts to stand would make the law not an act of justice, but an act of extortion for the benefit of the claim agents. The clause was inserted annulling all the contracts, good, bad and indifferent, and limiting the percentage to be charged by agents to 15 per cent, with an extra 5 per cent allowance for special cases. The claim agents naturally objected to this, asserting that it was beyond the powers of congress, but the best opinion of both houses was that contracts made to collect claims under a law that did not exist could be annulled in thse manner.

On the 4th of March, therefore, the claimants who had signed contracts were as free from obligations to agents as those who had not. If they were satisfied with their agents and wished to sign a new contract within the t of compensation fixed by the law, it as their right, but none of them were under any legal obligation to do so. The more unscrupulous of the agents naturally represented to their clients that they were bound to renew their contracts, with merely the substitution of the terms named by law for the outrageous commissions at first demanded. Cases have been brought t the attention of THE BEE in which this policy had been followed succes lly, by unscrupulous agents. They had in aword bullied the claimants into hiring them when if the claimants had understood that they were free of obligation, they would have chosen other representatives. As others are being worked upon in the same way, the facts of the case are set forth for their protection. If they are satisfied with the men they first chose they are right in re-engaging them. If they are not satified, they are free to engage anbody they choose.

THE BEE CLAIMS BUREAU was established solely for the protection of the public. It was established on account of the complaints of its subscribers who thought they were being unjustly treated, and those, still more numerous, who applied to it to find a reliable agent. It will collect the claims at only such charges as will pay the expenses of the bureau. It is expected that it will rarely happen that the limit set by the law will be needed to pay the expense of collection. Many of the claims can doubtless be collected for 5 per cent of their face. The bureau is at the service of the subscribers and public at large. Those who take advantage of its offer will save money by it. Those who do not place their claims in its charge will save money, too, for it has put a check on the rapacity of the agents who would otherwise feel free to take the last penny the law allows. It is the privilege of a great newspaper to benefit all.

A NEEDED BUREAU.

The organization of the new court of law claims at Denver last month and the announcement that the court will hold its fina session in that city on the 17th of November tive promise that he long-vexed titles in th western territories and state will soon be in a fair way to settlement. The disputed titles under the Mexican and Spanish grants have proved especially troublesome in Arizona and New Mexico. They have delayed settlement and investment in some of the fairest lands of the southwest, and have proved annoying in the districts farther to the north. After much agitation and complaint congress wa nduced at the last session to provide a court for the consideration of this business, and will soon begin to work.

The organization of this court gives THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS a chance to extend its usefulness. It will take claims under this law and prosecute them for persons who do not know whom to engage for the service.

The business entrusted to the bureau in Washington is being prosecuted with energy. The Indian depredations patent, land mining and other claims before the courts and departments are being pushed as rapidly as possible, with no delays on account of the large amount of business which has been sent to the bureau. The large amount of claims intrusted to its care is a standing proof of the esteem and confidence in which THE BEE is held by the public which it serves. It is likewise a demonstration, if one was required, o he need of such an organization

The revelations in regard to the Loomis agency which have been published recently go even further in the same direction. When a man sought for by the police for nearly a year on a warrant for embezzlement can set up as a claim agent, flood the western country with circulars and receive assignments for several million dollar's worth of claims, it appears that there is little protection for the claimant who sends to an unknown representative. The men who assigned their claim to Loomis would have had small chance o their seeing any of their money if tha schemer had been given time to collect their claims. When such risks are run and men who are not able to go to Washington and know no one there must hire their attorneys at haphazard, the need for a bureau to protect the people and do their work at reasonable rates is apparent.

The approval with which THE BEE enterprise is received by journalists and public men is as gratifying as the response of the public.

ROUMANIA JOINS THE TRIO.

Hands of the Dreibund Strengthened by the Allegiance of King Charles.

NEW CHECK TO RUSSIA IN THE BALKANS.

Sculptor Story Gives His Experience in Exhibiting at American Expositions—Outbreak in Tangiers is Becoming Alarming to Europeans.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Jan. 5.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—A change of ministry has just occurred in Roumania, where the Jominist party has assumed the reins of office. Events of this kind are frequent in European states and as a rule, attract small notice. But in this case the accredited diplomatists at Bucharest thought the change important enough to make it the subject of communications to their various governments. The advent to power of the Jominist minister means defeat for the partisans of Russia in Roumania.

On Saturday King Charles and the heir apparent left Bucharest, nominally to visit the queen, who was lying ill at Pallanza. They halted on their way at Pesth, where they had an interview with the emperor of Austria. Francis Joseph met King Charles at the station. The two sovereigns embraced each other. Later the king and princes attended an official banquet, which was followed by a private interchange of views on political affairs between the monarchs and the Hungarian ministers. When the interview had ended King Charles gave his hand to the emperor, as he returned to the salons, and, in the presence of the assembled courtiers, said, "We are friends." This remark confirmed what was already clear enough from the mere fact that the kaiser had received the Roumanian monarch.

Hard Blow for Russia.

It proves that the sovereigns have arrived at an entente on certain points. It would be useless to deny that this entente deals a hard blow at the policy of Russia in the Balkans, or that it means a success for the triple alliance in the east. In order to enter Bulgaria the Russians would be forced to pass through Roumanian territory, and if the Russian army found itself confronted by the troops of King Charles it would have a disagreeable experience.

This new move in the game of European politics should make a stir, and may have serious consequences.

The Panama canal again gave rise to some discussion in the Chamber today. It was provoked by a petition of united shareholders to the government, which has promised to look after their interests, but declines to accept responsibility in the matter. At the end of the debate by a unanimous vote of 509 deputies the Chamber requested the government to prosecute the people who caused the Panama disaster severely.

Part of the jehus employed by the Urban company have gone out on a strike, as a protest against what they regard as the excessive sums they have to pay for the use of the company's carriages. The Urban men are known to all strangers by their white hats.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

NOT ANXIOUS TO EXHIBIT.

American Artists Abroad Want Some Favor from the United States.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.]

ROME, Jan. 5.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—It may be reasonably doubted whether American and other artists here will be satisfied with anything less than the transportation of their works free, to and from the Columbian exposition. There are vague rumors afloat that the United States will send ships whereon marbles and paintings will be embarked at European ports and landed at Chicago, but no one in authority can venture to offer any guaranty that this is the case. Unless some promise of this sort can be given, the magnificent palace of art by the lake front may stand tenantless.

Will Story, the sculdtor, said very much to the point, that the putting of a duty on art productions was a matter of deep regret to all American artists living in Rome. "They call it tariff for protection," he remarked. "Whom do they wish to protect? We do not wish to be protected. If the government or management of the exhibition takes a large, generous view of the matter, I am sure their invitation to American artists abroad will meet with a response; but we must have a definite promise to rely on. We see Ezekiel of Richmond, Va., said no promise has been made to us, yet when I exhibited works of mine in Berlin and Budapehst, in both cases the German and Austrian governments bore the expense of packing and transportation both ways. The Italian committee wished to send my works to Philadelphia, but I preferred to go as an American. The Continental committee supposed that the United States would pay the cost of transportation to Philadelphia and back, but rather thought I should have to bear the cost of packing myself. I took the chance, the works got mislaid, and not only was I compelled to pay the transportation charges back, but the colossal head of Washington, the largest, I believe, ever made, which got stranded in the custom house, remained there during the whole time of the exhibition, and I was compelled to pay storage on it for a year. Some of my works that had taken prizes in Berlin were sent to the centennial and brought back at the expense of the German government."

TROUBLE IN TANGIERS.

Revolt of the Khabyles Has Assumed a Threatening Stage.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.]

TANGIERS, Jan. 5.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The revolt of the peasantry in the province of Tangier against the exactions of the basha has assumed great proportions, threatening the lives and property of Europeans. All tourists have left. Three of them, who rode from the interior last evening, can vouch for the fact that seventeen kabalat, or districts, containing 1,000 fighting men, haverevolted. Early this morning the leaders decided to punish the forces that the sultan is sending to support the basha.

Great anxiety is felt here lest Khabyles should attack Tangiers, hoping to embroil the sultan with the European powers. Her majesty's ships Grappler and Thunderer, arrived last night, and other vessels of the British fleet are now on the way from Cadiz. The consuls have agreed to ask that a large force of blue jackets should be landed for the defense of the city.

Five hundred soldiers of the sultan are approaching Tangiers, accompanied by a committee to inquire into the grievance of the Khabyls. Bashaw Sid Mahomed is an arrant coward. He locks himself and soldiers up at sunset in his citidel, leaving the town totally unguarded. Peasants have sent in reassuring messages.

Other war ships than those named are steaming up and down the offing prepared to land men at any moment.

De Maupassant Calmer.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Jan. 5.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Le Figaro this (Wednesday) morning says Guy de Maupassant is much calmer, but is completely prostrated. His mental condition is such that confinement to his room is necessary. The wound in his neck is healing rapidly. He probably will be brought to Paris Thursday and placed in the private mad house of Dr. Blanch.

From the Noordland's Side.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.]

ANTWERP, Jan. 5.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Officers of the Red Star liner Noordland who are charged by English and American papers with inhumanity for not making greater efforts to rescue the crew of the other vessel in the recent collision, say the fact is that immediately after the collision two boats, one in command of the chief officer, were lowered from the Noordland and searched for the crew of the other vessel. One of the boats returned and the other the next day reached the Dutch coast. The Noordland had about 500 souls aboard, and was leaking when she put in at Fluscing. She arrived at Antwerp Sunday night.

Accident at de Laveleye's Funeral.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.]

BRUSSELLS, Jan. 5.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The funeral of Emile de Laveleye took place today at Liege before an enormous attendance of university professors, students, deputies, senators and other officials, with military honors but no church rite.

During the ceremonies in the great hall of the university the staircase fell from the weight of the crowd. Several were injured. Rector Galopin of the university delivered a long eulogy on the deceased. Eight other speeches were made and then the corpse was conveyed to a hearse and was silently interred in the Robermonte cemetery.

Escaped the Troops.

RIO GRANDE CITY, Tex., Jan. 5.—Several revolutionary prisoners, guarded by a detachment of soldiers and three deputy marshals, left here for Brownville yesterday for trial by the federal court, now in session there. A few hours after their departure a dispatch was received from Sheriff Closner of Edinburg to the commander, stating that it was reported that a band of mounted Mexicans had been seen at Havana ranch, which is midway between Midway and Fort Ringgold and on the route over which the prisoners were being taken. In less than thirty minutes two troops of the Third cavalry and Captain McNeil's company of rangers were in the saddle with the understanding with Sheriff Closner that they were to attack Havana ranch tonight.

The sheriff also left Edinburg with a posse of fifteen men taking an operator to establish a temporary office. At 7 o'clock this morning a despatch was received from Havana to the commanding officer as follows:

A little after daybreak this morning Captain McKay with C troop went into the Jaya pasture at the lower end. Captain McNeil with his company went through the middle of it and the sheriff with ten men and two deputies went into the upper part. Three revolutionists were chased by the rangers, but they escaped.

Several of the revolutionists crossed the river during the night in such haste as to leave a horse stuck in the mud and the saddle on the further side.

LANGHORNE.

RECENT ARMY ORDERS.

Changes of Interest Occurring in the Regular Service Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Captain John Pitman is relieved from inspection duty at West Point foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y., and assigned to duty at Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa. Captain Henry Metcalfe, now awaiting orders, is assigned to inspection duty at the West Point foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y. Captain Ira MacNutt is relieved from duty at Watervliet arsenal, New York, and assigned to inspection duty at Bethlehem Iron works, South Bethlehem, Pa., to relieve First Lieutenant Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance department, who, on being so relieved, will proceed to Watervliet arsenal and report to the commanding officer thereof for assignment to duty.

By direction of the acting secretary of war the following named officers, having been found incapacitated for active service by the Army Retiring board, will proceed to their homes and on arrival there report by letter to the adjutant general of the army: Major Julius H. Patzski, surgeon; Captain Henry A. Aurton, assistant surgeon; First Lieutenant D. E. Rosey. C. Cabell, Eighth cavalry, is, at his own request, relieved from duty at the Arkansas Industrial university, Fayetteville, Ark., to take effect March 1, 1892, and will proceed on that date to rejoin his proper station. The following transfers in the Sixteenth infantry are ordered: First Lieutenant Walter J. Wright, from company G to company I; First Lieutenant William H. Johnston, from company I to company G.

Western Patents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following list of pensions granted is reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

William S. Cook and M. C. Cook, South Omaha, soldering iron; William F. Gould, Des Moines, Ia., railway rail splice; James A. Hinson, Des Moines, draft rigging for car couplings and draw bar and spring; Albert Lewis, Marshalltown, Ia., power transmitter; John A. McDonald, Britton, S. D., combined horseshoers' stool and clincher; John H. and H. Morris, Seward, Neb., combination lock; Honer Petrie, Omaha, apparatus for heating mortar; Charles B. Waterhouse, assignor of one-half to J. H. Philpott, Rising City, Neb., pad screw for harness.

SEEKING AMERICAN CARS.

German Postal Authorities Interested in Our Fast Mail Trains.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 5.—A year ago the German government took up the matter of better and more rapid mail service, and in order to secure the most modern ideas on the subject sent to this country a number of the German postal officials, who spent several months in a thorough inspection of the fast mail trains running in various parts of the United States. On the return of the officials to Berlin and on the strength of their report the government selected the postal cars of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road as the best and at once entered into correspondence with that company, which resulted in a contract for the building of two or more of these cars.

The models have just been completed at the company's shops in Milwaukee, and previous to being shipped to Berlin are on exhibition in this city. They are exact working models of the cars now in service on the fast mail between Chicago and Minneapolis. They are twelve feet in length, one-sixth the size of the standard cars, are complete in every detail, fitted for steam heat, electric light, automatic brakes and signal, with a complete outfit of mail pouches, racks, letter throwing devices, bunks, etc.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S PROSPERITY.

Good Crops Responsible for Splendid Financial Prospects in the State.

MITCHELL, S. D., Jan. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—T. E. Blanchard, state public examiner, who has just returned from an examining trip covering the north part of the state, finds the financial condition of nearly all the counties good. Business men and farmers especially, on account of the good crops of the last year, have been able to pay up their taxes promptly, and in a number of cases the counties have greatly reduced their indebtedness. He says that the public institutions were never as ably managed as at the present, that they are all in good condition, and that there is not the least sign of jobbery of any description. He says that the banks were never before in as good a condition as at present, that the deposits are very large, and that large numbers of the banks report farmers as beginning good sized bank accounts.

Rich Chinamen Arrested.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Jan. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At 10 o'clock last night United States Marshal Frye, assisted by Sheriff McDonald of this county and three or four deputies, raided a house in the Chinese quarters where a full fledged lottery was in operation. Eight Chinamen, including Wing Tsue and Hi Kee, merchants, worth each in the neighborhood of $50,000, were arrested and placed under bonds of $50 each to appear at the term of United States court beginning February 9. The Chinamen are charged with violating the postal laws relative to the transmission of matter pertaining to lotteries through the mails. The department was notified three months ago and in the early part of December detailed Inspector Clements to work up the case. The officers claim they have positive evidence of the guilt of all the parties arrested.

KEEPING AFLOAT.

Big Fighters Who Won't Fight Tell What They Are Willing to Do.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—A dispatch was received in this city today by a prominent sporting man from Charles Noel, president of the Olympic club of New Orleans, asking if Charley Mitchell would fight Bob Fitzsimmons for a purse of $12,000 on February 27. The gentleman answered that he did not think Mitchell would fight anybody, but that if Mr. Noel would address all his communications to Mitchell personally he would receive a more satisfactory reply. As he understood it, Mitchell was in Chicago, or "somewhere west."

Billy Madden appeared a few minutes later and on hearing of the offer made to Mitchell, said: "You can telegraph President Noel that Peter Maher, the champion of Ireland, will fight Fitzsimmons for a purse of $10,000."

He further stated that the California club had decided to offer an $8,000 purse for a fight between Peter Maher and Jim Corbett, but as the latter will not fight before that club on account of the unfair deal he claims the club gave him in his fight with Peter Jackson, he is perfectly willing that they should meet before the Pacific or Occidental clubs of San Francisco, or the Olympic club of New Orleans. He is of the opinion that any one of these clubs will offer fully as large a purse, if not larger, for a battle between these leading experts of the fistic arena. They both are exceptionally clever men for heavy weights.

THE BEE BUREAU.

THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS in Washington has done a good work for the residents of this section in attending to the claims arising under the Indian depredations act. It has saved those who have taken advantage of its offer from the unconscionable charges of the regular claim agents, and has benefited the others by forcing the agents to demand only moderate fees in order to get business. The long delay over the passage of the act had given the claim agents time to make contracts that would give them the lion's share of the appropriation. Many of the claimants had been induced to sign contracts guaranteeing the agent from one-third to over 50 per cent of the claims in case they were allowed. The depredations act annulled these extortionate contracts and set the limit of agents' fees at 15 per cent, to be increased in certain cases to 20 per cent on the order of the court of claims.

But so many complaints were made of the action of the agents, and so many inquiries for a reliable agent were sent to this office, that it was decided to establish a bureau under the direct charge of THE BEE to protect its subscribers and give them the benefits of the law at the lowest possible charges. The bureau has more than justified its establishment. It has attended to the claims of a large number of the sufferers by the Indian raids in the west. It is doing the work at 5 to 12 per cent, taking in many instances nly the actual cost of pushing the claim.

A most of those who lost their property rough the Indian raids are persons of small means who could not go to Washington themselves, the establishment of the bureau where they can be certain of exact and just treatment has reached those who needis most.

The persons who have suffered losses from the Indians since June 1, 1865, will do well to remember, however, that the time within which claims can be presented is limited. If they are not put in within the appointed time they are forever barred. Moreover the court of claims goes on the plan, "first come, first served," and it behooves sufferers to place their claims before the proper authorities at an early date.

The contracts made before the passage of the act have, as stated, been annulled by congress. It is therefore necessary for claimants to make new contracts or arrangements with their agents, and they are left free to engage new agents if they are not satisfied with those they had engaged before. This will enable them to make much more favorable terms for themselves than were had while the passage of the act was still in doubt.

The bureau has received the indorsement of all the congressmen and officials who have anything to do with the subject of claims. A letter from Representative Herman of Oregon, chairman of the committee on Indian depredations, has already been published in behalf of the bureau, and similar expressions have come from others. If any subscriber requires such services and is in doubt where to apply, he will find the address of THE BEE Bureau of Claims in the advertising column

THE INDIAN CLAIMS.

THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS, in dealing with the claims arising under the Indian depredations act, has been successful in protecting a large number of subscribers and others from extortion and loss. From complaints that have come to it, however, it appears that many of the claimants do not understand their position under the act. At a time when there appeared to be little chance that congress would take up the claims or make any appropriation to pay them, they signed contracts with the Washington agents, promising from one-quarter to one-half the amount to the agent in case the money should be collected. In view of this extortion congress inserted a provision in the act annulling all contracts and limiting the agent's commission to 15 or 20 per cent.

The claimants all probably understand that the agent's commission has been limited by the law, but many of them, according to their own statements, do not understand that they are free to do as they please about employing the agent they had first chosen. They consider that they are still bound to employ the agent with whom they signed the exorbitan contracts whether they are satisfied with him or not.

It was the intention of congress to protect them at all points and they were left on the passage of the act free to do as they pleased and employ whom they pleased. Section 9 of the act stated: "That all sales, transfers or assignments of any such claims heretofore or hereafter made, except such as have occurred in the due administration of decedents' estates, and all contracts heretofore made for fees and allowances to claimants' attorneys are hereby declared void.

There could be no mistake about the meaning of this. All claimants had to make new contracts with agents after the passage of the act, and they were at liberty to employ any one they pleased. If they were pleased with the zeal and acts of their first agent they might make their new contract with him. If they were dissatised they might choose any other agent that they pleased.

Those who have not signed new contracts since the passage of the act may profit by this to secure much better terms than they could otherwise get from the agents. The fact that THE BEE BUREAU is doing the work for the bare expense involved has had a good effect in moderating the charges of all agents to those who know how to protect themselves. For those who distrust their ability to cope with the claim agents on their own ground THE BEE BUREAU is always open.

Mysteriously Disappeared.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Jan. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. Walter Raffle of Sigourney, the wife of a prominent merchant, has disappeared most mysteriously. She started for New York to visit friends some weeks ago, and has not been heard of since. Relatives have been vainly trying to get a clew to her whereabouts and have finally come to the conclusion that she must have been one of the unidentified dead in a railroad wreck which occurred in Ohio on the line over which she was to travel about the time she was going east.

Blizzard in Iowa.

CRESTON, Ia., Jan. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A heavy snow storm commenced a little before noon today and four inches of snow fell and a blizzard is now blowing from the northwest.

COMING AROUND ALL RIGHT.

Chili's Government Decides That a Row is Not What is Wanted.

MATTA'S OFFENSIVE WORDS WITHDRAWN.

Sentence to Be Passed Upon the Convicted Rioters—Captain Schley Tells His Story to the Press at San Francisco.

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VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), Jan. 5.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The government's cable to Minister Montt at Washington, of which I notified you yesterday, contained as I am now informed, a withdrawal of the offensive paragraph in Senor Matta's letter in reply to President Harrison's message. The dispatch also includes an analysis of the Valparaiso fiscal's report on the evidence taken by Judge Foster in the Baltimore inquiry. This report shows glaring mistakes in the summoning up of the testimony, but its final argument that Gomez, Albumada and Rodriguez should be punished for stabbing and otherwise wounding seamen of the Baltimore, will, without doubt, be carried out. It is expected that sentences will be passed after the festivities tomorrow and Thursday in celebration of the inauguration of the congressionalist revolt against Balmaceda.

The celebration is to be a very extensive affair. All the Chilian ships in the harbor will be illuminated, as will also all the houses in Valparaiso. It will probably be the last demonstration of delight over the downfall of the gifted and unfortunate president of the country.

The police detectives who have for some time past been situated in the vicinity of the American legation at Satiago, were called off today.

The cruiser President Errazurig has returned from her trial trip. She averaged seventeen knots an hour during a two hours' run. It is said that her full power is twenty knots.

BALTIMORE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Captain Schley Says He Sees no Occasion to Modify His Telegraphed Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 5.—The United States cruiser Baltimore arrived here this morning from Valparaiso. Captain Schley was immediately interviewed by an Associated press reporter. He stated that his report had been forwarded to Washington and he was not at liberty to make any statements concerning contents. He stated, however, that he had no reason to modify his former telegraphic report, based on an investigation made by officers of the Baltimore.

The riot lasted about an hour and a half. Captain Schley's attention was called to the report of the procurator fiscal of Valparaiso, which stated that all but two witnesses declared the police had done their full duty.

"I don't know what the men testified," to said the captain, "but I am sure it was nothing like that. After much pressing the Chilian authorities allowed Lieutenant Henry McCrea to be present at the examination of the men, but they swore him to secrecy and he cannot make public what was said. They also made the sailors sign two papers written in Spanish, of the contents of one of which I am ignorant. It may be the procurator makes his statement on the strength of something contained in these. The Baltimore left Valparaiso September 10, rather suddenly. Our cruise has not been a pleasant one. We were in Chilian waters eight months, and likened to a sea with no chance or invitation to go ashore. The feeling toward us in Chili is not cordial, to say the least. I think the statement in this morning's papers that Chili intends to offer a full apology is very doubtful."

Following is the list of the men badly hurt in the riot: George Paules, M. Anderson, J. Hamilton, J. H. Davidson and J. W. Talbot. All these are now fully recovered. At one time their lives were in danger. Charles W. Riggin was killed on shore and William Turnbull died of his wounds shortly afterwards.

MINNESOTA FARMERS.

Annual Session of the State Alliance—Third Party Scheme Talked Of.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 5.—The state farmers' alliance met in annual session here today with about 700 delegates in attendance. The morning was spent in the work of preliminary organization and listening to an address by Ignatius Donnelly, president. This dealt for the most part with the financial and other affairs of the alliance.

Although there has been no little talk of fusion between the alliance and democrats, the leaders declare the subject has not come up at this meeting. It is the plan to set on foot an organization of the people's party, to which the alliance will give its adhesion, along with the labor organizations. Then if there is any fusion it will be between this party and the democracy.

NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

Domestic.

The Cherokee council has ratified the sale of the strip.

Four thousand employes of the Homestead steel works of Pittsburg threaten to go on a strike.

M. A. Phelps of Duluth, Minn., boots and shoes, has made an assignment. Assets, $12,-000; liabilities, $52,000.

A nephew of President Harrison died on a railroad train near Palestine, Tex. He was a consumptive and was on his way north.

A wreck on the Western North Carolina railroad caused the death of Engineer Francis, Fireman Arthur and a colored man named Rufus Bemphill.

Chicago type founders declare there is no truth in the report that an English syndicate has quietly completed arrangements to gain possession of all the type foundries in the United States.

The ladies' Hermitage association of Tennessee has requested the military organizations of that state to honor General Jackson's memory by firing a salute of thirty guns on the 8th of January, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

While giving testimony in a St. Louis police court against a negro who had attempted to criminally assault her, Mrs. Dr. Grabby was called a liar by the brute. Her husband, who was present, was restrained from killing the negro with the greatest difficulty.

Foreign.

Sir Glynn Petris, British minister to Portugal, has resigned.

The duke of Duveal, a grandee of Spain has died after a short illness.

The public schools at Milan and Genoa have been closed on account of an epidemic of influenza.

The exports of cutlery from Sheffield to the United States last year amounted to less than half the value of the preceding year.

The Norwegian bark Kinter has been wrecked off the Scottish coast and all her crew is supposed to have been drowned.

An anarchist at Grasse exploded a bomb in front of the perfecture as a protest against the action of some riotous comrades. No damage was done.

Dr. Pfeiffer of Berlin, son-in-law of Dr. Koch, has discovered influenza baccilus and has transplanted it with complete success. He has also discovered the original cause of infection.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

PLEASE READ THIS.

90 Cents a pound for VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA ("Best & Goes Farthest") seems to be high. Let us compare it with the price of Coffee:

1 lb. of good coffee costs at least 30c., makes 31 half-pint cups.
3 " " " " " therefore 90c., " 93 " " "
1 " " V. H. COCOA " also 90c., " 150 " " "

Which is the Cheaper Drink?

90c.—{ 93 cups of Coffee, 150 " "V.H.Cocoa!

RETAIL PRICE. 90 cents per pound. 50 " 25 " 15 "

Sold by every Grocer.