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

TWENTY—FIRST YEAR. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1892—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 240.

RELIGION IN SCHOOLS

Angry, Vigorous Protests Go Up from Germany's Best People.

ALL LIBERAL CITIZENS OPPOSED TO IT

Objectors Threatened with the Laws Discipline for Expressing Their Views.

INCLINED TO KICK AGAINST ENGLAND

Egypt's New Khedive Would Like to Cut Loose from English Influence.

SAXONY WILL INSPECT AMERICAN PORK

Illness in Germany's Royal Family—American Girls Who Have Married Titled Foreigners Presented at Court—Mark Twain Convalescent.

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BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The committee to which was referred the sectarian (primary) education bill, submitted by the government to the Reichstag, has, during the past week, the first week of its sittings, dealt with thirteen of the clauses of that measure, but has reserved consideration of the sections relating to questions of religion. These clauses, with the postponed sections, which form the kernel of the measure, will be taken up next week, when it will be seen whether the government has the courage to defy the popular opposition, which is led by the most eminent men in Germany.

The liberal coalition appears to have gained an advantage in the committee by securing the passage of the proposal submitted by Herr Rickert, reaffirming the principle of state control of the schools. Minister Zedlitz considered that the declaration did not affect the concessions of the state in the direction of clerical supervision, and he offered no resistance to the amendment, which was only opposed by the centrist, or church, party. Herr Rickert next tried to get the committee to fix five hours weekly as the maximum time to be devoted to religious instruction. On this practical question the conservatives and centrists were allied, and they united to to bring about its rejection. This is regarded as a bad omen for the success of any of the other proposed modifications of the religious clauses. The clericals gave notice of several amendments giving the clergy even greater control than is now provided for in the bill.

Vigorous Protests Entered.

In the meanwhile the protests against the measure grow in number and importance. The municipal authorities of Berlin, by a vote of ninety-five to fourteen, adopted a petition to the landtag against the bill, and the burgomasters of the Rhenish towns have decided to protest against it. A great congress of the professors of Berlin, Halle, Bonn, Gottingen and other university towns has been convened here to pass an appeal to the government to withdraw the measure.

At Frankfort-on-the-Main the teachers have been disseminating fierce attacks on the bill, quoting Prof. Virchow's phrase, that it is "disgraceful aberration of the human intellect." These teachers have been warned that they will be put under the discipline of the law if they continue their agressive criticism.

Public meetings have been held in many populous centers of Prussia to protest against the bill, and even conservative districts are declaring in favor of modifications.

Egyptian Affairs.

The joint movements of the Driebund's squadrons in the Levant are due to the diplomatic warfare over the sultan's investiture of the khedive. France and Russia are urging the sultan to refuse investiture unless the khedive proceeds to Constantinople, when, if he does go, all the squadrons of the guaranteeing powers will accompany him from Alexandria to the Dardanelles, thus giving a manifestation that Egypt is a vassal of the porte and that England has no preponderance in Egypt. The khedive is inclined to go to Constantinople, although his predecessors were invested at Cairo.

The khedive shows other symptoms of being inclined to kick against the English regime. The foreign office here is of the opinion that English diplomacy will win and that the khedive will be invested at Cairo. He will then be permitted in a little time afterwards to go to Constantinople to pay homage to the sultan. The semi-official press predicts that Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone will tighten the British hold on Egypt if the khedive tries to rely on France and Russia.

Abusing America.

A number of German papers join a section of the English press in rancorous abuse of the United States for the latter's treatment of Chili. The cause is not hard to see. The cause is jealousy of the extension of American influence in South America which is leading to a loss of German trade. This trade is already diminishing wherever it has met with American competition.

Although the condition of the empress, who is suffering from a slight attack of influenza, continues to improve, her physicians have forbidden that she leave her apartment for several days longer.

Prince Frederick Leopold has been confined to his bedroom for a week with influenza, but he is recovering. These illnesses, together with those of several other members of the imperial household, have not hindered the court fetes. At the first ball of the season the empress was represented by Princess Henry of Prussia. This ball was a most brilliant affair. Fifteen hundred invitations were issued. One of the features was the restoration of the court minuet to the music of the minuet in "Don Giovanni." The emperor was delighted with this dance, and has ordered that it be repeated at the next ball.

General German News.

Consul General Edwards, after consultation with the consuls throughout his district, has rearranged the boundaries of the consulates within his jurisdiction; Consul General Mason at Frankfort has done likewise, and a map designating the new boundaries has been forwarded to the State department at Washington for ratification. This step is of great importance to the consular services, as fixed boundary lines assist in the work of the consulates and will remedy many grievances of shippers.

The government of Saxony has issued an order for the compulsory inspection of American pork on the ground that trichinæ have been found in pork stamped by American inspectors.

Among the persons presented at the recent imperial drawing room were Countess Paffenheim, nee Wheeler of Philadelphia; Countess Baroaldingen, nee Kaupe, the American wife of an officer of Uhlans, and Mme. Hauserow, a native of San Francisco, who is the wife of a former Prussian minister to Hamburg.

"Mark Twain" is recovering from the relapse which he recently suffered. He left his bed for the first time yesterday, but he must keep his room for weeks yet.

LONDON GOSSIP.

Result of Giving Command of a Vessel to a Man with a Pull.

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LONDON, Feb. 13.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The circumstances connected with the stranding of the battle ship Victoria may prove a beneficial warning to all governments disposed to favor officers with a pull, and is especially recommended to the attention of Secretary Tracy. The captain of the Victoria is Maurice Bourke, son of the late earl of Mayo, who was assassinated in India, and cousin of Lord George Hamilton, first lord of the admiralty. Bourke is the youngest post captain in the navy, and has had soft berths during his entire career. He has been equerry to the duke of Edinburgh, chief of the intelligence department and captain of the cruiser Amphion. When he was posted for the command of the Victoria, there was a universal howl from the long line of senior captains that a young man should get the finest ship in the world, in spite of the fact that Bourke had made a failure in the Amphion. But his pull was too strong and Bourke got the ship, which he ran promptly aground the first time his admiral left him to his own resources by going ashore. Bourke will be court-martialed, but it is ten to one he will have another command soon.

Still Talking of Georgie.

Prince George of Wales has issued his first contribution to the Court Circular today from St. James palace by appointing Sir Francis de Winton comptroller of his household and nominating a chaplain.

Names of George and Princess May are more frequently coupled than ever now. It is believed to be definitely settled that he will not return to sea, but will remain ashore to lay corner stones and open foundling asylums, consumptive hospitals and young girls' homes. His retirement from the service is not much regretted in the navy for the prince was unpopular with naval officers.

Sims-Edison will give a torpedo demonstration to the foreign naval attaches of London and Portsmouth on Monday.

Excluding Foreign Cattle.

Canny folks and English officials. They put an exchange on American cattle because pleuro-pneumonia was once prevalent in the United States, though like the poor it is always with us in this tight little island. Out of over 314,000 American cattle landed in Great Britain last year there were only two alleged cases of pleuro pneumonia. Now an embargo has been laid on Danish and Dutch cattle on the ground of foot and mouth disease, and the metropolitan markets are closed to foreign cattle. Edmund Moffat, agents of the Agricultural department here, told me today his information was that the disease was first discovered in a drove of Norfolk cattle brought to London, and that the Danish cattle had been libelled. There seems no chance that the present government will lift the embargo on American beeves, but the liberals are expected to do so when they come into power. Maybe they will, but there is not a striking difference between conservative and liberal administrations so far as foreign interests are concerned, at least when they clash seriously with home interests.

Personal Gossip.

Henry Welcome of New York and London was installed Tuesday as most worshipful master of Fidelity lodge No. 3, the third oldest Masonic lodge in Great Britain.

Typhus Fever Spreading.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—1,600 more persons from the famine stricken districts of Russia have taken refuge in this city and have been quartered on various householders. Typhus fever is raging at Kasan and a cordon has been established there for the purpose of preventing any of the inhabitants leaving the place and thus spreading the disease in other places.

Extensive Steal of a Jeweler.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—A sensation has been caused by the disappearance of a prominent jeweler, who, it is alleged, stole 875,000 francs from the safe of a firm of which his deceased father was a member and decamped. It is said he fled to England in company with his mistress.

Coal Porters' Strike Ended.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The strike of coal porters in this city, which has been in progress several days, is now ended. The trouble was caused by a dispute with one firm in regard to the wages paid their employes and 8,000 men altogether went out.

Police Discover a Dynamiter.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—It has been discovered by the police that the Frenchman named Bernard, whose house they raided yesterday, is responsible for the recent explosion in Barcelona.

Six Men Drowned in a Mine.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Six men employed in an amber mine near Balmnecken, East Prussia, on the shore of the Baltic sea, were drowned by water which flowed into the mine from the sea.

WILL NOT REPEAL THE LAW.

Iowa's People Must Endure Prohibition for an Indefinite Time Yet.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The great debate on the Schmidt high license bill involving the repeal of the present prohibitory law and substituting a minimum license of $500, opened in the senate on Thursday and will probably continue till Tuesday or Wednesday before a final vote is reached.

Both political parties have held a caucus, with the result that every one of the twenty-five democratic votes in the senate will be cast solidly for the pending bill, and nearly or quite all of the republicans against it. The democrats lack one vote only of a sufficient number to pass the measure, and this vote must either come from Engle, union labor or from the republicans. Engle is a radical prohibitionist, and represents the strong prohibition county of Jasper, and besides is ...ng dangerously ill and will hardly be able to record his vote.

Two Doubtful Republicans.

Of the twenty-four republicans only two of them can be classed as anyway doubtful. These are Gatch of Polk and Brower of Hancock. Senator Gatch has always been at heart a high license man and voted against several of the more stringent provisions of the present law. He is finishing his second term and has no further political aspirations, and is in a position to act independently if he so desires. He has all along maintained a suspicious silence on the question and declines to be interviewed.

Senator Brower was formerly editor of the Dubuque Times, has always been a license man in sentiment and has at times evinced a sturdy independence which caused him to be regarded with distrust by his party associates.

If the bill fails in the senate it will be because its democratic supporters carry out their caucus program to vote down all amendments calculated to strengthen the measure and make it less objectionable to the true friends of temperance.

What the Democrats Want.

The bill is not an ideal democratic measure. Several provisions in it are especially obnoxious to the large cities. Davenport and Dubuque want the fee reduced to $500, while counties in the interior, like Davis, that voted overwhelmingly for prohibition in 1882 insist that the license shall not be less than $1,000, with county option—a feature that was demanded by the party platform, but which has been eliminated from this bill.

Some interior localities also ask that the petition for a license in each ward shall require the signature of a majority of all the resident freeholders. The word has gone forth that all amendments of this character must be voted down and the bill passed just as it comes from the democratic caucus.

A bill providing for $1,000 license with county options, it is believed by many, would command a sufficient number of republican votes to secure its passage, but the large cities would prefer the present law and the representatives from these localities would not dare support a bill containing these provisions.

How the Senate Stands.

Ahus could the bill, if safely through the senate, secure the necessary fifty-one votes in the lower house. To do so it must secure at least five republican votes, and already fifty-two republican members have openly and boldly stated that they would stand by the present law, at least till the people had another opportunity to express their desire.

The republican program is to resubmit the question to a popular vote at a popular election, pledging themselves to abide by the result. The democrats are not willing to accept this solution of the matter and will defeat resubmission in the senate.

They prefer to keep the issue before the people, hoping to be able to carry the state in the coming presidential election by means of the general dissatisfaction over the workings of the present law, and believing that they will be able two years hence to repeal prohibition and pass the bill now pending in the senate. Thus it may be seen that the prospects for the repeal of the prohibitory statute, owing to the insincerity of the democrats, are not very brilliant.

WITHIN TEN DAYS.

Promise of an Extra Session of the Legislature Being Called.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Unless unexpected and unforeseen contingencies arise Governor Boyd will within a week or ten days issue a proclamation calling a special session of the legislature. In that call will be a suggestion that the legislature should pass a maximum freight bill and reapportion the state into legislative districts. A few amendments to the Omaha charter may be included. The question of "Michiganizing" the state will not be included.

This prediction is made upon a close observance of the drift of events at the state capitol. It is believed that Governor Boyd had practically determined upon calling an extra session before he came to Lincoln. His determination has been strengthened since he has reassumed the executive functions by the advice of many democratic members of the last legislature. The governor himself will not discuss the matter for publication, but, in a general conversation with THE BEE representative today, said that the public might expect to hear something drop next week. While the remark will admit of a double construction, it may at least be conjectured that he referred to an extra session.

A leading counsellor in the democratic party said today that an extra session had been determined upon. He further said that THE BEE's conjectures in regard to a combination between the democratic and independent parties was practically correct. Such a combination, he said, would avoid the necessity of an attempt to "Michiganize" the state and he intimated that Governor Boyd was not himself in favor of such a policy unless it could be accomplished by congressional enactment.

FOR HER SON'S SAKE.

Mary Bradley Convicted of Murder to Hide Her Boy's Shame.

HIAWATHA, Kan., Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Marry Bradley of Everest, Kan., was convicted of murder in the first degree here today after a trial lasting ten days. Her crime was committed to assist her son to a happy marriage. A simple niece named Curly, came to live with the Bradley's and the son took advantage of her. When the girl's condition was known she was driven from the place and the son married a girl by the name of Garvey. After the young man's marriage the girl Curly returned with her child and Mrs. Bradley, as shown by the evidence, gave the child poison, from which it died within an hour. She then buried the little victim to silence the wrong done her niece.

The case was given to the jury at 5 p. m. yesterday and this morning a verdict of guilty in the first was given.

The accused received the verdict with the same stoild indifference that has characterized her throughout the trial. The only change noticeable in her countenance was the firm setting of her teeth when the verdict was read. Her application for the privilege of freedom under bond until sentence had been passed was promptly refused by Judge Thompson, and she was given into the custody of the sheriff. When further liberty was denied her she broke down and wept bitterly, seeming for the first time to realize the enormity of her crime and the importance of the verdict.

Saved from Prison by a Child.

ATCHISON, Kan., Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Bernard J. Schmitz, a wealthy farmer of Atchison county, went to Germany last November to visit his old home. Immediately upon his arrival in that country he was arrested for deserting the German army thirty years ago. The matter was placed in the hands of the United States minister in Germany, but all efforts to secure Schmitz's release appeared fruitless. Schmitz's 11-year-old daughter, however, wrote a letter to the emperor of Germany from her home in this country, setting forth in a childish manner the facts in the case, and asking his release on his birthday, which came on the 28th of last month. The letter reached the monarch on the 27th and he was so touched by it that he issued a pardon for Schmitz and he is now on his way home.

Senator Ingalls and the G. A. P.

ATCHISON, Kan., Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The application of ex-Senator John J. Ingalls for membership in John A. Martin post, Grand Army of the Republic, after hanging fire for several weeks, was reported favorably last night and he was duly elected. His initiation will take place during the state encampment, which will be held here the last of this month, and be made as imposing as possible.

Mrs. Dr. Graves.

CANON CITY, Colo., Feb. 13.—Mrs. Dr. Graves left here tonight for Providence, R. I., accompanied by her brother and nurse. She intends to return to Canon City in six or eight weeks.

MYSTERIOUS DEATHS

Finding of a Tennessee Farmer and His Wife With Their Throats Cut.

WOULD BE TRAIN ROBBERS ARRESTED

One of Them Shot Down Before the Officers Could Secure Him.

SEVEN PEOPLE POISONED IN ILLINOIS

One of Them Dies and the Other Six in Great Danger.

PAID THE PENALTY OF DISOBEDIENCE

John Kay, of Milan, Penn., Kills His Son For Going to a Dance—Desperate Deed of a Discharged Workman—Accidents and Deeds of Violence.

GALLATIN, Tenn., Feb. 13.—A most deplorable tragedy is reported from Portland, a small town in the northern portion of this county, near the Kentucky line. Mr. Elvis Pardue, a well known young farmer of that neighborhood, and his wife were found at their home this morning lying dead on the floor of their bedchamber with their throats cut from ear to ear.

The circumstances are such as to create the belief that the deaths were both the result of a planned suicide, though the reports that have reached this place are rather meager and unsatisfactory as to particulars. Both bodies were lying on pillows on the floor, and near Mrs. Pardue was a razor with which the ghastly deed had been committed. The fact that the razor lay nearest Mrs. Pardue has led to the conjecture that she was the last to use the instrument of death. In fact, this theory is supported by a note which is said to have been found in the room written in Mrs. Perdue's hand and signed by her, in which it was stated that she and her husband had no friends, and as he had concluded to commit suicide she would take her own life rather than live without him. Mrs. Pardue's maiden name was Stephens and the couple had been married only a year ago. They appeared to live happily and no cause can be divined for the melancholia that led them to such determination.

Shot Down a Train Robber.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 13.—At 11 o'clock this morning Officers Jordan, Steele, Miller, Mape and Rollins surrounded Warden's gun store in Elm street and captured Bill Burns of Honey Grove, Ed Miller of Kansas City, Charles Smith, unknown, and Bill Barrow of Austin. They shot down Bill Burns before he would surrender. One of the quartette confessed that they had entered the store for the purpose of getting at least one Winchester and a pistol apiece, and that their plan was to rob a train tonight. He intimated they would hold up the Texas Pacific eastbound express at Eagle Ford, just west of the city, and, after doing it up, throw their arms in the Trinity river and then one by one walk into town. They seem to have had a pointer that the train would have a heavy amount of gold on board from California.

Wholesale Poisoning.

SALEM, Ill., Feb. 13.—One death from poisoning and six more possible is the record of a mysterious affair south of here. Immediately after eating supper at their home last night James Morton and his two daughters became very ill, with all the indications of poisoning. Dr. T. J. Green was sent for, but, despite his efforts, Morton died early this morning. The two girls, though still alive, are very ill. Breakfast was prepared for the doctor and friends who were aiding the sick. In a few minutes Dr. Green, ex-Supervisor John English and two ladies, neighbors, were writhing in agony. One of the ladies who had eaten less heartily than the others of some biscuit gave the alarm, and physicians were summoned from town.

Coroner Lakin and States Attorney Jenning also went to the place to investigate the matter. Late this afternoon it was learned that suspicion had fallen upon Frank Parkinson, a young man of the vicinity. He is charged with having placed poison of some at present unknown character in the flour barrel for the purpose of killing the entire family because one of the girls had refused to receive calls from him after he had served a term in the Chester penitentiary for theft. So far as learned no more deaths have yet occurred, though the victims are not yet out of danger. The scene of the crime is somewhat isolated, and news is slow in reaching here.

Found Them All Dead.

HOPE, Kan., Feb. 13.—The bodies of Henry Miller, a farmer, his wife and mother, were found in his house not far from here this morning. Though the cause of their death seems to be somewhat problematical certain circumstances would appear that it was murder. When the discovery was made the house was closely shut up, the lids off the stove and the house full of gas. The motive of the apparent triple killing remains in doubt.

Killed His Son.

MILAN, Tenn., Feb. 13.—News has just reached here from Becton county of an ugly affair. Last Thursday John Key ordered his son to not attend a party. The boy disobeyed. When he returned home the old man took a cudgel, and, striking the boy on the head with it, caused fatal injuries. Key is still at large.

Killed for Revenge.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., Feb. 13.—Recently Joseph Schille, superintendent of the Murphysboro brewery, discharged Louis Miller, an employe, for cause. Last evening Miller went to Schille's house, called him out and shot and killed him. Miller is under arrest.

HIS LITTLE BLUFF FAILED.

Comical Attempt of a Crank to Extort a Sum of Money.

Since Russell Sage narrowly escaped being blown to kingdom come by the insane act of a crazy Bostonian a short time ago, cashomania cranks have bobbed up all over the country, to the infinite annoyance of supposedly wealthy men, for some of whom life has on that account lost much of its charm. It was not to be supposed that Omaha's rich men would be discriminated against by these cheerful idiots, and some of them have been receiving invitations, couched in more or less lurid language, to contribute of their hoarded wealth to the necessities, luxuries or extravagances, as the case might be, of these surprisingly impudent mendicants.

The latest to be thus favored by one of these seemingly irresponsible individuals is Mr. George E. Basker, vice president of the National Bank of Commerce.

Although Mr. Basker's unknown correspondent told him plainly that unless the amount demanded ($500) was promptly forthcoming the papers would be called upon to devote a certain amount of space to the sad details of a banker's funeral, that gentleman has not as yet given up any of his good cash and is still eating regularly and apparently enjoying his earthly existence as much as before.

This is because the banker is able to detect the funny side of all situations, and he treats the affair as a full-grown joke. True, it didn't appear quite so humorous at first sight, and Mr. Barker's family was considerably alarmed, but logic tended to allay their fears, and now no sleep is being lost over the matter.

He Got a Letter.

The first intimation that Mr. Barker had that anyone was fracturing the commandment enjoining covetousness so far as he was concerned was when he received the following letter:

OMAHA, 1-15-'92. Geo. E. Barker: Dear Sir.—In writing this to you I do it after deliberating a long time you may say it is some crank like the one that attacked Russell Sage but I am no crank I need money and am not fool enough to ask for anything out of reason. I am honest never wronged a man out of a dollar in my life my family are suffering for the neseccities of life and this is the only way that I see that I can raise any money there is no work to be had in this city and yet the banks are full of money and I see you are a director in several of them. I know you have no right to help me for I am an entire stranger to you but I mst have $500.00 and that amount is no more to you than five cents is to me. I ask this from you as a loan I do not make any threats but I would advise you to do this as I mean business my life is insured for $2,000.00 so you see I am worth more to my family dead than I am alive now I would advise you to pay attention to this not to show it to any of these so called detectives as I have carefully study this thing out for the last two weeks. I will pay this loan back as soon as I can if you agree to do this you can let me know through the personal of the evening Bee by saying T. V. P. All right.

P. S. I am in earnest about this so don't think this some one that does not mean just what he says.

Answered His Personal.

The letter was referred to Mr. E. Rosewater, editor of THE BEE, and the same evening the special page of THE BEE was adorned under the head "Personal" with the line ordered by the impecunious anarchist—"T. V. P. All right."

Mr. P. was evidently watching for it, as another letter was received by Mr. Barker the next day from the same ubiquitous person. He was pleased to know that his terms had been so promptly agreed to, and he wanted some arrangement made at once for conveying the money to him. He suggested that it would be well for Mr. Barker to put the money in his pocket and pass along the street, when he would be accosted by the man for whom he was looking in a manner that would satisfy him that there was no mistake, and the money could be quietly turned over. He kindly stated that if Mr. Barker had a better plan he would agree to it, and directed him to express himself in THE BEE as before. He also apologized for the act that he had been compelled to perform. He declared that it was through no fault of his own, as no work could be obtained in the city and his wife and five children were sick and starving. He thought that the banker would adopt similar tactics under the same circumstances, and candidly asked him if he did not think so himself. He intimated that he knew what he was about and would not be taken alive. He said he would rather kill himself than be captured and bring disgrace on his innocent wife and children, and in conclusion promised to pay back the money in five years with interest payable annually.

His Nerve Never Failed.

Mr. Barker was charmed with the ingenuousness of the gentlemanly highwayman, but still he did not start out for a promenade with the $500. He turned over the second letter to Mr. Rosewater, and the result was the appearance of the following card among the personals in THE EVENING BEE:

To T. V. P.: Your letters to B. placed in my hands. Cannot procure loan. If your family in distress, will endeavor to procure prompt relief. Communications directed to me will be confidential, either from yourself or any member of your family. E. ROSEWATER.

No more was heard from the anonymous correspondent for about two weeks, and Mr. Barker thought that he had made up his mind that the prospects were not sufficiently flattering and had transferred the scene of his operations to another quarter, but he was undeceived a few days ago, when he found another letter addressed in the familiar back hand of Mr. T. V. P. at his front door. The others had been sent through the mail, and the banker marveled somewhat at the apparent change in the program, but he opened the letter and read as follows:

OMAHA, 22-92.—Dear Sir—I suppose you thik by this time that I had given up the idea of getting any money from you, the reason of my silence is I have been sick. I read Rosewater's Personel but of course did not pay any attention to it. Now sir I ask you for the last for that money I must have it tonight I will not wait any longer you told me once you would give it to me and I intend to have it this boy that brings this note knows nothing about the contents of it don't even know who I am dont try to follow him when he leaves your house as it will be *dangerous* for you and yours if you do as your house will be watched and any treachery on your part will be promptly avenged don't keep the boy waiting if you have not got the full amount give what you have to the boy put it in a package and then he will not know what it is. the ballance you must give me a letter under your own signature how I will get it with no questions asked and no danger to me but I must have money tonight now sir I am done asking for it if it dont come I shall act and I tell you plane that if you dont do as I ask there will be two Funerals in this city one will be a *Banker* and the other a *pauper* Resp T V P

I must have some tonight

He Has Given it Up.

Mr. Barker made up his mind that a man who would really do him violence would not threaten so much in advance and paid no attention to the letter. He has heard no more from the bloodthirsty pauper.

Who the man is has not yet been ascertained, though some clews have been discovered that may lead to the revelation of his identity. The letters were indited in a half printed backhand that was seemingly familiar to the writer, as he made no departures from it, and the letters were even and very legible.

But one man has called at the bank and asked for money, and he begged for $5.

He said he was the son of a man whom Mr. Barker knew when alive and named him. He also told a story about his suffering wife and five children, which corresponded to some of the written confidencies of T. V. P. It was surmised that he might be that personage, and he went away without getting any money. He made no demonstration, and has not been back since, although he called two or three times to see Mr. Barker before he found him.

It is supposed that the letters were written solely as a bluff, hoping that it would win, and that as it failed, the writer has given up the game.

STILL TALKING ON PROHIBITION.

Fine Says He Withdrew His Name from the Munchrath Petition.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 13.—In the senate this morning a large number of petitions were presented asking for cottages at the Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown.

Senator Finn rose to a question of privilege, stating that when he found out what was the purport of the petition to Governor Boies to pardon Munchrath, the slayer of Haddock, he took his name therefrom, and so it appeared on the document now on file.

Senator Hager (rep.) then took the floor and spoke on the Schmidt bill. He denied that the people ever decided against prohibition. He thought the question could be decided only by resubmission of the constitutional amendment. He regarded the few states which adopted this method of dealing with the liquor traffic far in advance of other states. The democratic party, he said, was wavering during all its career, because in 1864 it was warmly in favor of prohibition, but had gone back on that long ago. He said the people would not follow the dictates of such an unreliable set of men. The city of Dubuque he thought a standing example of the rebelliousness of the people supporting the liquor legislation. "They are heartless and defiant and will not obey the laws with which they are not in entire accord," he said.

Contrasting the condition of the states around Iowa, he showed Missouri to be over $7,000,000 in debt, while this state is free. This reform, too, is with the former under democratic rule with license and the latter under prohibition. This he regarded as an effective answer as to which was the best thing for the state.

Senator Hager spoke till noon and his effort is regarded as the strongest yet made for the prohibition side.

Senator Perry claimed the floor just before adjournment and took the floor immediately on convening in the afternoon. He spoke from the democratic standpoint. He maintained that the democrats have been consistent all the time and that the republicans are wavering.

"In the last two gubernatorial campaigns the issue was prohibition so plainly that it is nonsense to say that it was anything else," he said. "The republicans say the question must be resubmitted by the submission of the constitutional amendment, but at the same time they fail to give the people a chance to vote on the question as they want it. In the senate the resolution for such action was delayed until the night of the last day before adjournment and the next day the house could not take it up. Clarkson, the republican politician, now advises his party to drop the prohibition question, but they don't know how to let go. I tell you, gentlemen, if you vote in favor of the license law it will be signed by the governor and cause rejoicing in the heart of Chairman Clarkson."

Perry then quoted from an interview alleged to have been had with Clarkson in St. Louis, whereupon Mack arose and stated that Clarkson had written him a personal letter denying everything contained in the alleged interview and saying that he never tried in any way to interfere with republican politics in the state.

Perry, continuing, said that if the license law carried flags would float over the offices of every influential newspaper in that state.

"Prohibitionists say the license law will bring back saloons," he said. "How on earth will it bring back an institution which is already here? There are over 5,000 of them in Iowa running without any check whatever. Prohibition does not do away with saloons and we had better regulate them than let them go unrestrained. You ask why democrats do not help enforce the law. Here in Des Moines you republicans have all the machinery and I'd like to know how we can help. In other parts of the state they are asking for more judges to help with the business that is the fruit of prohibition. The main reason that the republicans cannot enforce the law is that the rank and file are not in sympathy with the cranks at the head. Republicans cannot deny that Iowa's progress has been retarded by the blight of prohibition, and the democrats want to place the state where it ought to be—among the best in the union."

The question then went over until Tuesday morning, when Mack will have the floor.

A number of bills were introduced, among them one by Mack to amend the law relating to the publication and sale of school books and to provide for special exercises in schools on Arbor day; to require national flags to be placed on all school buildings. By Perkins, appropriating $397,000 for the insane hospital at Clarinda. By Gardner, amend the law relating to the satisfaction of mortgages; to prevent meddling with railroad property; amending the law relative to carrying concealed weapons; to prevent the selling of exempted property without the concurrence of the husband and wife; to regulate the listing of property for taxation.

ALGER DEFENDED.

Surgeon Wooster Adds His Testimony to Aid in His Vindication.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 12.—Dr. Samuel B. Wooster, late surgeon of the First Michigan cavalry and acting brigadier surgeon under General Custer, in whose corps General Alger served, makes a sworn statement. The affidavit is addressed to General J. C. Kelton, adjutant general of the United States army. The affidavit is as follows:

DETROIT, Feb. 12, 1892.—General: I enlisted as assistant surgeon in the Eighth Michigan infantry August 19, 1861, was promoted to surgeon of the First Michigan cavalry February 26, 1862, and was mustered out October 18, 1864. The First cavalry was one of Custer's Michigan cavalry brigade. During the campaign of 1863 and 1864, and up to the time of my discharge from the service, I was acting brigade surgeon on General Custer's staff.

At the battle of Shepherdstown, Va., at which I was present, and where we were forced to retire across the Potomac on account of the great strength of the enemy, I know that General Alger, then commander of the Fifth Michigan cavalry, and then commanding his own and the Sixth Michigan cavalry, was detailed to protect the crossing of the balance of the command with the artillery and train, which he accomplished. During this campaign General Alger's health was very much impaired, and the night after our crossing into Maryland from Shepherdstown he was very ill. The following morning as we were gathering the sick and wounded together to send to the hospital I informed Colonel Alger that he was not able to march and must go to the hospital. This was customary for surgeons in the field to do when the command was on the move, and I accordingly directed Colonel Alger to be sent to Annapolis with others, and I distinctly remember that I told him that I would forward the proper papers to him there, as we wished to get the sick and wounded away at once. I made application for his leave to General Custer, reporting the fact, and supposed it was granted and never heard to the contrary until yesterday. In my opinion there never was a more unjust act committed against a soldier than that which is reported to have been committed by General Custer in his reporting General Alger as absent without leave and recommending his dismissal.

All who knew General Alger in the war know he was very prompt in his duties and he would have been one of the last men in the world to disobey an order.

If there is any person responsible for his being sent to the hospital without proper order accompanying him I am that person. Will you do General Alger and me the justice to file this sworn statement with his war record in your office?

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully your obedient servant.

SAMUEL B. WOOSTER,
Late Surgeon First Michigan Cavalry, Acting Brigade Surgeon.

FATHER M'GLYNN.

He Is Confident That He Will Be Restored to the Ministry.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13.—Dr. Edward McGlynn, in an interview this afternoon, said: "When I was ordered to go to Rome some years ago the order was coupled with an order to write a retraction of the political and economic doctrines which I had preached. In a word, my case had been prejudiced. The United States is a missionary country, and is therefore controlled by the propaganda. Cardinal Simeoni, the perfect of the propaganda, was prejudiced against me. He died a few weeks ago, and Cardinal Ledochovski was appointed in his place. Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul reached Rome two days ago, and I expect soon to be invited to a conference in Rome. I have every reason to hope that I will be restored to the ministry without retracting the political and economic truths which I have preached and still preach."

Resigned His Professorship.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 13.—Mr. Richard T. Ely, associate professor of political economy in the Johns Hopkins university, has resigned. Prof. Ely has accepted a professorship in an American university, the name of which he will not for the present make known.

Barrios Probably Elected President.

GUATEMALA, Feb. 13.—The result of the election for president is still clouded with uncertainty. The probability is that General Barrios will be declared elected.

Increase in the Bank Reserve.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The weekly bank statement shows the reserve has increased $212,000. The banks now hold $33,051,000 in excess of the legal requirements.

Suicide of a Youth.

HOUSTON, Minn., Feb. 13.—Albert Berge, an 18-year-old Norwegian boy, committed suicide by hanging. No cause is given.

NO PIG IN A POKE

Parnellites Are Inclined to Know for What They Are to Trade.

THEY W... ORCE GLADSTONE'S HAND

He Must ... hem What His Home Rule ... Has Provided.

WHICH O... THE HORNS WILL HE TAKE

If He Pl... Ireland He Loses England and Vice Versa.

POOR SHOWING MADE BY HIS PARTY

First Week of Parliament Fails to Develop the Strong Attack on the Government Promised—Randolph Churchill Explaining to His Constituency.

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LONDON, Feb. 13.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—In the first week the parliamentary battle is joined and the general plan of campaign begins to shape itself. It is evident the attack upon the government is very much weaker than was anticipated. The Gladstonians have been boasting for months of the awful things they meant to do when Parliament met, and now when the time has come for action they seem disposed to run off the field altogether.

This is very disappointing to many of the party who were led to believe that a big fight was impending. The only fighting thus far done has been by their arch enemy, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, whose raking fire is all the more annoying because it is kept up from their own ranks. Mr. Chamberlain will persist in sitting among them while accusing them of every political crime known to man. It is a state of affairs never seen in Parliament since Benjamin Disraeli from the tory benches poured in hot shot upon his leader, Sir Robert Peel.

Will Lead Through His Hand.

Another thing made clear is that the two Irish parties have made and intend to take no approach to reconciliation. Moreover, one of them, the Parnellites, led by Mr. John Redmond, is fully determined to force Mr. Gladstone's hand on the home rule question. They will insist on knowing the details of his new scheme, and thus far Mr. Gladstone has absolutely declined to give any information on the subject. It will be very awkward if a considerable section of the Irish party in Parliament persists in backing up the conservatives for the particulars of the projected bill, for, should they be refused, you will see that Mr. Gladstone cannot possibly settle the home rule question, and they will not support him at the next election. Thus, the late Mr. Parnell's followers will be able to exact vengeance for the death of their chief, and they seem fully resolved to do it.

The Parnellites are all in favor of letting Mr. Gladstone get back to power, and then making such terms with him as may be deemed necessary. The Parnellites insist on having the terms signed, sealed and delivered before hand. As the critical hour approaches Mr. Gladstone finds himself unable to satisfy his Irish allies whose united support is indispensible to him.

What Will Gladstone Do?

This accounts for Mr. Chamberlain's shriek of triumph over his former colleagues on Thursday night. At the eleventh hour, therefore, dismay begins secretly to make itself visible in the Gladstonian ranks. Will their leader insist on preserving the supremacy of the British Parliament? If so his Irish allies will not accept his bill; if not the English people will throw him and his bill overboard.

Mr. Gladstone's calculation was that he could get elected before divulging his great secret, but Mr. John Redmond requires full and complete explanation. If Gladstone cannot parry this, he may as well renounce all hopes of getting into power again.

The radical forces have been in good attendance all the week, but they are rather cast down at the tactics of their leaders, and the old man himself will be obliged to come back in a hurry.

Lord Randolph Churchill has not turned up at all thus far, but he has got into a rather ugly controversy with his constituents, who are not satisfied with the way he has represented them. They asked, if they nominated him again would he support the conservative party? He replied that he would give the same support as he has done ever since he entered parliament. Looking back on the events of the last five years this answer does not satisfy his constituency, and they call for a better guarantee of good behavior. The Randolphian has sunk very low, but it it is not conceivable that he should long seek in vain for a seat in parliament.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

WELCOMED WITH CHEERS.

Salvation Army People Celebrate General Booth's Return to London.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The salvationists of London, and in fact of all parts of the kingdom, took occasion today to show their love and loyalty to General Booth, who had just arrived back to England after a long visit to Australia and India. For several days past the salvationists have been pouring into London for the purpose of taking part in the procession to be given in his honor.

The crowd was a very forcible reminder of the funeral of Mrs. General Booth some time ago, when certain parts of London were practically given over to the Salvationists. There was an immense gathering in Hyde park. General Booth arrived at the marble arch at 3 o'clock and he was the recipient of an ovation that became almost riotous in its demonstrativeness. General Booth, accompanied by Mrs. Tucker, his daughter, and her husband, was in an open carriage. The carriage was surrounded by a squad of mounted police and was followed by a great crowd of hooting and yelling hoodlums. Wagons filled with children followed the general's carriage. The procession of salvationists, which the general reviewed, was a mile long, and in it were cars emblematical of General Booth's travels in foreign lands.

As the