THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1892. NUMBER 148.

GAVE FALSE INFORMATION

Dishonest Work of an Agent of the State Department.

ITS BEARING ON THE BERING SEA CASE

Ivan Petroff by His Falsehoods Complicates the Government's Case with England—Untruthful Statements Regarding the Sealing Industry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—The Post today published an article to the effect that Ivan Petroff, a special agent of the State department, and formerly in a consulate department, has been detected in the act of furnishing false information to this government in relation to the seal industry of Alaska, which has been embodied in the preparation of the Bering sea case for arbitration.

Continuing, the article says: "When the State department began the task some months ago of preparing the Bering sea case for arbitration, it became necessary to secure the assistance of all experts on Alaskan and sealing questions. In investigating the literature on the resources of Alaska, the department encountered the name of Ivan Petroff more frequently than that of any other author, and, upon inquiry for him being instituted, he was found to be a special agent of the census bureau.

"It was also learned that he had taken the census of Alaska for the United States government in 1880 and 1890 and written the monograph issued by the bureau of statistics of the Treasury department on Alaska. In addition to this he had also assisted Hubert Howe Bancroft in the preparation of the latter's history of the territory. It was quite evident to the State department, therefore, that this hitherto trusted official would be of valuable assistance in the preparation of the Bering sea case.

Discovered in Fraud.

"Mr. Petroff was thereupon summoned from the census bureau to the State department, and he was entrusted with the examination into and the compilation of certain facts relating to the sealing industry. It was not necessary for him to visit Alaska, and his work was done in this city. Some time after it had been submitted to the department one of the government's special attorneys, while examining the data, discovered an error. Closer investigation showed that nearly the entire information furnished by Petroff had been falsified, and in a manner which left no doubt of falsification, with wilful intent to deceive.

"This discovery astounded the State department officials. The information had already been incorporated in the case of the government as sent to London and formed a part of the expert opinion, although it was not the keystone by any means. The British government was at once notified that the United States had been led into errors of statements and was informed that a correction would be made when the counter case, as the supplementary papers are termed, was submitted.

"The discovery has created considerable excitement in official circles. The superintendent of the census has been in conference with the president, the secretary of state and secretary of the interior regarding his faithless employe. The question has naturally arisen, if Petroff's work has been falsified in one instance, are not his census figures also unreliable?

"This is an inquiry that can only be answered after tedious and perhaps expensive investigation. Curiously enough, there is no law upon the statute books to meet such a case as this, and Mr. Petroff will simply lose his government position with the knowledge that he never again re-enter official life.

Possessed an Adventurous Spirit.

"Petroff is a Russian by birth, who moved to Alaska when that country was a Russian province, and he lived there forty years. He is now 60 years of age. He has been an adventurous spirit all his life. He took the census of Alaska in 1880, and it was upon the recommendation of General R. A. Walker that he was selected to furnish the Alaskan statistics for the census which has just been completed."

Officials of the State and Interior departments, when shown the article this evening, affirmed its correctness, but declined to say anything further.

ASSIGNMENT OF BISHOPS.

Conferences Which the Methodist Prelates Will Attend the Coming Year.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Bishop Fowler, secretary of the board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, has prepared the following list of assignments of bishops as adopted by the board of bishops of the conferences of 1893:

Bishop Walden—South Carolina conference, Bennettsville, S. C., January 11; Delaware conference, Dover, March 9; New Jersey conference, Mount Holly, March 12; New York conference, Tarrytown, April 15.

Bishop Bowman—Georgia conference, Demorest, January 12; Alabama, Birmingham, January 19; Central Alabama, Birmingham, January 26; Upper Mississippi, Corinth, February 2.

Bishop Foster—Savannah, Brunswick, January 12; Florida, Palatka, January 19; St. John's River, Deland, January 26; Lexington, Selbyville, Ky., March 2.

Bishop Andrews—Mississippi, Crystal Springs, January 12; June mission place not selected; Louisiana, Shreveport, January 26.

Bishop Newman—Arkansas, Fort Smith, February 2; Baltimore, Hagertown, March 27. Bishop Newman will afterwards visit the South American mission.

Bishop Hurst—Kansas, Baldwin, March 1; south Kansas, Coffeyville, March 8; southwest Kansas, Great Bend, March 5.

Bishop Warren—Virginia, Roanoke, March 6; Philadelphia, Norristown, March 3; central Pennsylvania, Belle Forte, March 5.

Bishop Fowler—Central Missouri, Mexico, March 8; St. Louis, Butler, March 15; Kirksville, March 29; North Dakota, April 9.

Bishop Merrill—Wilmington, March 15; northwest Indiana, La Porte, April 12.

Bishop Joyce—North Indiana, Mishapaka, March 29; East German, Buffalo, N. Y., April 6; Troy and Albany, April 12; Vermont, Barton, April 19.

Bishop Ninde—New York, East Danbury, Conn., April 5; Middle Westbrook, April 6.

Bishop Fitzgerald—Newark, place not selected, probably Jersey City, April 5; Wyoming, Scranton, April 12. Northern New York, Malone, April 19.

Bishop Goodsell—New England, place not fixed, April 5; New England southern, Plymouth, Mass., August 12.

The foreign conferences will be visited by Bishops Thoburn, Taylor, Foss, Newman and Vincent as follows:

Bishop Thoburn—South India, Bombay, December 14, 1892; Bombay, Bombay, December 16. North India, Barcilly, January 11. Northwest India, Agra, January 19; Bengal, Burmah, Calcutta, February 26; Malay, Asia, Singapore, March 2.

Bishop Taylor—Liberia, January 23. Congo mission, no fixed date.

Mexico's Promising Crops.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 13.—The Times-Democrat's City of Mexico special says: The government has received reports from nearly all the states of the republic during the past few days. The outlook for a bountiful corn and bean crop is reported as very promising. The yield has been immense. There has been an abundance of rain in the states of Chihuahua, Coahuila and Durango and the protracted drouth in that portion of the republic has been completely broken.

Huntington's Mexican Purchase.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 13.—The Times-Democrat's Durango, Mex., special says: C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific, who has been an active participant in the celebration of the completion of the Mexican International railroad, visited the famous Iron mountain, which he recently purchased. He still refuses to make any statement for publication concerning the purchase. Mr. Huntington has valuable silver mines in this state and it is said he will soon establish a large smelter in this city.

BESIEGED MR. CLEVELAND'S HOUSE.

Curious Crowds Collect on the Walks and Stare at the Walls.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Sunday came as a welcome relief to President-elect Cleveland. He was one of the hardest worked men in New York last week, and his friends considerately refrained from calling upon him today. One of them said he had enough visiting since election to last him over Sunday.

Many persons hung around Mr. Cleveland's house to get a look at him. The crowd planted themselves before the house in the afternoon and began to devour it with their eyes. Other people passing through the street on their way from church thought something was happening and they, too, stopped. This interest in the premises kept up all day. The streams of telegrams and letters to Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland still come in. No letters, of course, arrived, but there were many dispatches. A wagon load of letters is expected tomorrow. The express companies delivered many packages on Saturday, including several dolls for Miss Ruth Cleveland. Many democrats seem to think that the ex-president would be happier if he had their picture in his album and they are sending them in large numbers. Others "as a guarantee of good faith" send long letters, largely descriptive of themselves, and they don't seem to be apropos of anything in particular.

Things are quiet at democratic national headquarters. The most conspicuous objects there tonight were the headquarters' "mascot" and a big fire. The mascot is a cat, marked almost exactly like a tiger, and greatly resembling in miniature the Tammany hall quadruped. A peculiar thing about the animal is that it strayed into the headquarters on election night.

HEIR TO A MILLION.

Carl Wilhelm Ammendorf, a Kansas City Saloon Porter, Left a Fortune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 13.—Carl Wilhelm Ammendorf, heir to the estate of his father, worth $1,000,000 in Germany, has been located in this city. He is a porter in the saloon of Henry Woolstein, 1420 East Eighteenth street, and is known as "Pencil Charley." Before he became a saloon porter he peddled pencils about the streets and thus gained his nickname.

His family lives in Berlin and his father was very wealthy. The son was wild and ran away from home twelve years ago. Shortly afterwards his father died, and since then no trace of the son could be found, although diligent effort was made, until a description of the missing man was received here and was found to fit "Pencil Charley," the saloon porter.

His mother was notified and she promptly sent money with which to pay her son's passage home. Ammendorf seems to be suffering with a mild form of lunacy and hardly realizes his position. Henry Steubenrach has been appointed his guardian and will attend to his business until he can arrange to send him back to Germany.

LATEST FROM OHIO.

Republicans Have Safely Carried That State.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 13.—The republicans have received official returns from all the counties which show a plurality in the state for Taylor, republican, of 1,354, and Danford, the head of the electoral ticket, of 8,728. Danford runs several thousand ahead of the other republican electors and Seward, the head of the democratic electors runs 4,000 or 5,000 ahead of his colleagues. The general opinion is that Seward will be elected by defeating the elector who receives the smallest number of votes on the republican ticket.

The figures show that the republicans will save their state ticket and elect twenty-two of the twenty-three electors and ten of the twenty-one congressmen.

The democratic committee makes no statement, pending the official count.

Carpenter, the head of the electoral ticket of the people's party, received 4,002 votes in the thirty-six counties which have sent official returns to the secretary of state. Reed, prohibition elector at the head of his ticket, received 8,239.

KILLED BY ELECTRICITY.

Fate of a Stockton, California, Electrician.

STOCKTON, Cal., Nov. 13.—Charles Bartold, employed at the electric works, was instantly killed last night by a shock received while working at an arc light. On his way home with his wife and two children he noticed that the light needed attention. He went to the pole and without the usual precaution to stand on a nonconductor he attached the crank while standing on the earth, and instantly fell doubled up and almost dead. The passersby saw him fall and went to his assistance. Life was almost extinct and he died after taking a few breaths. When the body was examined no mark was found on it nor was there any sign of burning. Some of the electricians at the works thought Bartold was not killed by electricity because no burns were seen.

Still Talking About Our Election.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The French public is just beginning to grasp the significance of the result of the election in the United States. The financial columns of the daily press and financial organs declare that the democratic success will give a new impetus to trade and will bring additional capital into business throughout the world, and will add fresh fuel to the smouldering agitation against the "McKinley protection of France."

The leading Swiss Review warns Europe that if the democrats lower the tariff in America, America will become redoutable unless Europe also adopts free trade. High duties on American products, it says, will intensify the evil and complete the ruin of the countries of Europe.

Berlin Socialists Will Meet.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The socialist convention will meet at Concordia hall tomorrow. The convention will organize by electing proper officers and establishing rules of procedure.

At a meeting on the following day Richard Fischer will enter upon the report of the general work done by the committee during the preceding year. Other reports will be made by Ferdinand Ewald on the international labor congress in Zurich, on the commercial crisis and its consequence, general poverty. Bebel will discuss "Anti-Semitism Society Doctrine." Besides this subject a number of others will be discussed. A new committee will also be elected.

Mrs. Belmont Dying.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Mrs. Belmont, widow of the late August Belmont, and mother of August and Perry Belmont, is dying at her residence, 109 Fifth avenue. A year and a half ago Mrs. Belmont suffered from a severe attack of grip, which seriously affected her lungs and digestive organs. Her physicians say her death may be expected at any hour.

Made a Short Visit.

VIENNA, Nov. 13.—The czarowitch, who arrived in this city yesterday, departed tonight for St. Petersburg. He conferred for an hour this morning with Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister. Later he was the guest of honor at a banquet given at the palace.

Will Be Made a Cardinal.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Rome says: It is probable that Mgr. Satolli, who is now sojourning in America, will be made a cardinal on his return to Rome next year.

LONDON'S IDLE THOUSANDS

Bloody Sunday Remembered by the Working People.

DEMONSTRATION IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE

Thousands Fill it, Listen to Speeches and Adopt Resolutions—A Peaceful but Earnest Protest from Unemployed Labor—Anarchy Denounced.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Trafalgar square was today, the anniversary of Bloody Sunday, the scene of a great popular demonstration in the celebration of the restoration by the liberal government of the right to hold public meetings in the square and to give notice to the demands of the unemployed poor upon the government and local bodies to start all needed public improvements so as to assist in relieving existing destitution.

Bright sunshine ushered in the morning and brought crowds of people to the spot, which will doubtless ever be associated with the memorable conflict of that Sunday in 1887, when Charles Warren successfully upheld his order, prohibiting the use of the square against the masses, which made a concerted effort to break through the lines of police and soldiery. The weather in the afternoon was less favorable. The sky became clouded and threatened rain. Nothing daunted, the legions of unemployed, of socialists and other sympathizers, marched in bodies to the square, most of them coming from the east and southeast.

A band was stationed there, which greeted the arriving processions, the first three of which were social-democratic bodies. They carried red banners and were led by a number of girls waving red flags. They took up a position at the base of the Nelson column, about three sides of which platforms were constructed. The balustraded front of the gallery provided another means of accommodation for the crowd.

Inscriptions on the Banners.

The banners bore inscriptions such as "Workers of the world unite and sow the seed, but do not let the tyrants reap."

Another which was greeted everywhere with cheers was inscribed: "Taken by Warren's Bullies, Bloody Sunday. Retaken Same Day." The banners were placed outspread about Nelson's monument, forming a bright background to the dark masses surrounding the speakers. The windows and roofs of the buildings overlooking the square were crowded with spectators.

There was a noticeable absence of police within the square, but hundreds on foot and numbers of mounted men were stationed back of the National gallery and at other convenient spots out of sight. Detachments of three or four were placed every three or four yards at the approaches to the square, while an ambulance corps with stretchers and other paraphernalia was on hand ready for service. Scotland Yard, too, was ready for an emergency.

The square was filled with a vast concourse of people by 3:30. It was an eminently orderly crowd, however. Ordinary traffic was little impeded. A majority of the procession were well dressed working men.

There were forty speakers, including John Burns, James Keir, H. M. Hyndman, Ben Tillet, Bernard Shaw and William Saunders, M. P. The speeches were limited to six minutes each. Owing to the noise only those near the speakers could hear them. The majority could only look on and watch the gesticulations.

John Burns' Speech.

Burns, who spoke from the monument, was loudly cheered. He moved the resolution anent the unemployed. His speech was moderate. He contrasted this square as it appeared on Bloody Sunday with the peaceful assembly of today. He said that thirty per cent of the engineers and workmen in the steel, iron, tin plate and shipbuilding industries were out of work, but he attributed this unfortunate condition to previous overproduction. With an eight-hour day's work, he declared, this would be remedied, and he advocated the establishment of labor bureaus. He expressed regret that the overworked employes, instead of the railroad directors, had been killed in the collision at Thirsk.

Cony Beare, who spoke from the balustrade of the National gallery, urged his hearers to compel the respectful control of the police. He deprecated talk about the use of dynamite to secure to the people the restoration of their rights. Such absurd utterances as were heard at Tower Hill were a disgrace and came chiefly from the lips of foreign paupers.

Others spoke. The resolutions were put from all the platforms at 4:15 p. m. and were declared carried, though the hubbub prevented the words of the resolutions being heard beyond the platform.

The square was then quickly cleared and the processionists took up the march to their respective districts, with bands playing and banners waving. At the head of one procession was a gray-beard on horse back, representing the red shirt.

CAUSED HEAVY LOSS.

Very Strict Quarantine Regulations Applied by Cuban Authorities.

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—The scare about the cholera has caused no little trouble and anxiety to the authorities here, obliging them to enforce a strict quarantine on all vessels coming from Europe and the United States, some twenty large steamers being sent to Mariel, forty miles west of Havana, to lay out the time allotted to each. Many passengers by these vessels were put to much inconvenience and expense on account of the detention, some of them being without means to defray the increased cost of the voyage. The season being so well advanced toward winter and the excitement at the possible approach of cholera subsided, a change for the better is visible, and soon we may expect to see business resuming normal conditions.

Yellow fever has carried off quite a large number of people during the last three months, among them several Germans who had come to Havana intending to remain permanently as business men. In one of the largest hospitals of twenty cases of vomito eighteen have died. Too many strangers come to Cuba in spring time, so soon to be followed by the hot months of summer, when sickness may be expected. The fall season is much safer, as strangers have a chance of becoming acclimated through the winter months. Without being a pronounced epidemic, the last season has been fatal to a good many, especially young people between the ages of 20 and 30 years.

Crops are looking well, and the cane is maturing rapidly. Some of the large central plantations will soon commence grinding the cane left over from last year. Recent rains have been beneficial to growing crops of all kinds, and the promise is good for business generally. The excitement among planters and other capitalists resulting from the increased taxes imposed by the Madrid government to take effect on and after July last, has subsided in a measure. The government has extended the time for the collection of the increased taxes upon the sugar industry until the coming of the next crop, and many hope to see the schedule much modified for the future.

Already some large fires have taken place on some of the sugar estates, 250,000 arrobas of standing corn having been consumed. This must cause a heavy loss, as the cane cannot be ground, as is done when sugar making is general. There should be a way to avoid the destruction of so much cane by fire, which in the majority of cases is intentional in revenge for real or imaginary wrongs between employers and their help.

The cultivation of tobacco is increasing throughout the island and the present crop is said to be fairly good, and brings good prices with a good demand, with large sales at Santa Clara at from $30 to $31 the bale. The crop at Santa Clara this year will reach 200,000 bales. Notwithstanding that there are often days of impending cyclones and hurricanes, the season has passed without anything of note happening, and Cubans are now enjoying most delightful weather, with the mercury standing at 80° throughout the day, falling to 74° at night. The stock of sugars in the warehouses of Havana is only 68,000 bags. At the same time in 1891 there were 349,000 bags, showing that there has been a better demand for this great staple during the year previous.

The dirty paper money issued by the Spanish Bank of Havana so many years ago still holds a disturbing place in business transactions, though gradually lessening in value, being only worth 38 and 39 cents per $1 Spanish gold. Receipts at the custom house of Havana fall short some $130,000 for October as compared with 1891, proving that high duties reduce the amount of imports.

MELTZER MAY BE EXPELLED.

His German News Dispatches Displease Caprivi Wonderfully Well.

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BERLIN, Nov. 13.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—I am threatened with expulsion. The other day on asking for letters at the Hotel Bellevue the clerk handed me a card adorned with the name of Count von Kinderlanwacher, requesting me to call at the foreign office. Messages of this sort usually mean mischief. The count at present acts as a kind of press policeman. By profession he is a courtier. He was closely concerned in the late intrigues against Bismarck.

I proceeded at once to the Wilhelmstrasse, where I was shown into the count's sanctum. Shortly after the count joined me. He carried in his hands a batch of cuttings from the Herald. He looked surly, but his manner at the outset, though uncivil, was not positively rude.

"I will be plain," said he, unfolding the papers and pointing to a Berlin dispatch headed, "Must Arm to the Teeth," summing up the views of high German political authority on the prospects of the international significance of Caprivi's army bill. "This dispatch of yours is a tissue of falsehoods. It is also injurious. I suppose you will grant that."

I replied: "That's strong language. I will grant nothing, and beg to remark that you don't know who wrote that dispatch. As for its tendency, I need only say the communication embodies the remarks of an eminent German political personage."

"But you are responsible for the message?"

"Certainly. I accept the responsibility."

"Well, then, I warn you if this sort of thing goes on, you will have to take the consequences."

"I am ready."

"We are not disposed to extend hospitality to the writers of such regierungs feidlich articles."

"Indeed! Will you please put that into clear German for me?"

"Plainly, then, we may expel you."

"Well, I was anxious to hear you say so. You have the power. I shall do my duty to the Herald all the same. The Herald is an independent paper."

The count looked angry. "The news contained in this dispatch is false," said he, forgetting his politeness.

"You remember some time ago when the Herald announced that the German government was dickering with Rome about the army bill that two or three days later our news was confirmed in five different places and by at least one semi-official German paper?"

"Oh, we know all about these confirmations. We know lots of things here."

"Do you insinuate that I sent the Rome dispatch to the London News?"

"We know who did. As for this dispatch of yours, it is, of course, untrue that any leading German statesman ever told you what you say he did. And," he added, "retired statesmen are not leading statesmen," apparently pointing to Bismarck and ignoring or pretending to ignore the fact that the word statesman was not used in the dispatch.

"Das ist auch so eine meinung," said I parenthetically.

"And how could your German statesman have known whether General von Schliffen has, as you say, or has not lost touch with the Austrian general staff?"

"Every one has not such good sources of information as the Herald. I remember having read much more startling things than those you complain of, quite lately, too, utterances of eminent Germans printed in German papers."

"If you refer to the remarks made by Bismarck, every one knows they were lies, prompted by hate."

"Logan" and "Hass" were the words used by the count.

"Have you anything else to say, Herr Graff?"

"Only to repeat that we may have to treat you as we treated Wessiitsky. We may expel you."

It was my turn to be annoyed now.

"You may expel me, Herr Graff," said I, "but I forbid you to compare me with the man you regarded as a spy." MELTZER.

Bernhardt Wins Another Suit.

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PARIS, Nov. 13.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Sarah Bernhardt has won another lawsuit against a Paris dressmaker. It seems that in 1881 Sarah ordered a dress from Mme. Dannion, a well known couturiere. The dress was not for herself but for one of Sarah's nieces. When finished, Bernhardt, not finding it what she had ordered, refused to accept delivery, and cut off her business dealings with Mme. Dannion. Later on the latter called on Sarah with a red dressing gown trimmed with gold which she insisted on leaving with the actress in spite of the latter's assertions that she did not want it. She left it in Bernhardt's ante-room, and all efforts to induce her to take it back proved in vain, whereupon Sarah sent it to the public warehouse on storage. Time passed on, and then the couturiere sent in a bill for a dressing gown which Bernhardt refused to pay, and now the third chamber tribunal decides that she is perfectly right and has consulted the dressmaker.

Differences in the Portugal Cabinet.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Lisbon says that the Lisbon Harbor works controversy growing out of the action of the Portuguese government in seizing a plant belonging to M. Hersent, a French contractor, has led to differences in the Portuguese cabinet. M. Hersent suspended operations in July last on account of losses sustained on exchange in paying for machinery and coal received from abroad. The seizure has recently been the subject of correspondence between the French and Portuguese governments. It is thought that the differences in the cabinet will result in its reconstruction on a conservative basis before the opening of the Cortes, Ministers Betusaida, Amaral and Furtado resigning their portfolios.

Favoring French Colonies.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—With the view of checking the growing importation of goods into French colonies and protectorates, the colonial administration has requested French railway and steamship companies to establish a system of differential freight rates in favor of French merchandise.

GRAIN ROASTED AND SOAKED

Scott's Elevator at Beatrice Fired by an Unknown Incendiary.

BUILDING AND CONTENTS DAMAGED

Nine Thousand Dollars in Loss Occasioned by the Event, Fully Covered by the Insurance—Hustling Work of Fremont Firemen.

BEATRICE, Neb., Nov. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The large grain elevator belonging to George R. Scott at the foot of Market street in this city was badly damaged by an incendiary fire about 1 o'clock this morning. The fire started near the coal house, and in a moment or two the whole interior of the large structure was in flames. The fire department responded to the alarm with marvelous promptness, and soon had the flames under control and kept them confined to the interior of the structure, and in less than half an hour the flames were subdued, and the building thoroughly drenched with water. There were 16,000 bushels of grain in the elevator, most of which is badly damaged by fire, smoke and water. The loss on grain is about $8,000, and on the building $1,000. The insurance is ample to cover the loss and is in E. T. Root's and W. D. Hill's agencies. The companies carrying insurance on the grain are the Springfield of Springfield, Mass.; Pennsylvania Fire, of Philadelphia, and Niagara of New York; on the building, the Western of Toronto; Hartford, of Hartford, and American, of Philadelphia.

FREMONT, Neb., Nov. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Yesterday afternoon the sparks from an engine on the Union Pacific road set fire to the grass near the Dorsey ranch just west of Valley, and being fanned by a high wind soon spread to alarming proportions. Hon. G. W. E. Dorsey, who happened to be at the ranch at the time, took in the situation, and recognizing the danger, notified the neighbors, and by heroic efforts several buildings in the path of the flames were saved. Several miles of fences and several acres of flax belonging to Mr. Dorsey were consumed by the flames, and he was somewhat scorched about the hands and face before they succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

Juniata Jottings.

JUNIATA, Neb., Nov. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Mrs. J. McK. St. John and her son Seward returned home from Lincoln last Thursday evening.

Noble Humbert, who has been visiting in Wakefield, Kan., for six weeks past, returned home last week.

A. P. Slack went to Grant last week on a business trip.

Harry Clark and wife of Sutton were in attendance at Harry Neimeyer's funeral last Tuesday.

Mrs. William Spade went to Minden on Monday to visit for a short time.

Miss Jessie Culley returned home on Tuesday evening from Minden with her mother, Mrs. Spade.

Miss Neimeyer of Atlantic, Ia., attended the funeral of Harry Neimeyer last Tuesday.

W. A. Slack's new house south of town is nearly completed.

John Henertz met with a terrible accident on Monday night by which he suffered the loss of an eye. While coming to town in a cart and when near J. D. Lemon's residence his horse began kicking fiercely, finally throwing John out and kicking his eye out. He was taken to Dr. Ackley's and his wounds dressed.

Pharmacy Board Officers.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Nov. 12.—The board of examiners of the Nebraska State Board of Pharmacy, consisting of W. D. Haller of Blair, M. E. Shultz of Beatrice, James Reed of Nebraska City, C. M. Clark of Friend and Henry D. Boyden of Grand Island, met November 10 at Grand Island and reorganized by the election of officers as follows: Henry D. Boyden, president; W. D. Haller, vice president; C. M. Clark, vice president; James Reed, treasurer; M. E. Shultz, secretary.

The next meeting of the board for examination of applicants for registration will be held in the city of Lincoln at the Lincoln hotel on the second Wednesday in February, 1893. The president appointed the following committees for the ensuing year: On finance, Haller and Clark on violation of the pharmacy law, James Reed, chairman; W. D. Haller, C. M. Clark. The number of applicants at the ten examinations held this last year, 119; number passed, 89; number canceled for failure to renew, 91; total number applicants registered in Nebraska to date, 1,542. HENRY D. BOYDEN, President.

Grosvenor-Moore.

CENTRAL CITY, Neb., Nov. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—On Thursday evening, 10th inst., the residence of Mr. George Moore of Lone Tree township was crowded by friends and relatives invited to attend the marriage of Mr. C. M. Grosvenor, editor of the Independent Press of this city, and Miss Emma Moore. At 7:35 o'clock the organist pealed forth music and the party with the proper attendants marched into the parlor, where the marriage knot was tied by Rev. Dr. Roderick, pastor of the First Baptist church of this city.

The presents practically filled one spacious room. It would fill THE BEE to enumerate. Never did a couple start out on life with brighter prospects, more good wishes and kinder evidences of heaven's approval.

York's Chrysanthemum Show.

YORK, Neb., Nov. 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The grandest floral display ever made in this city was given on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings at Bell's hall by the York Amateur Horticultural society. It was styled a "Chrysanthemum Show," and was the first one ever held in the state. The hall was completely filled with flowers, and the artistic way in which they were arranged showed great care on the part of the persons in charge. Every school child who registered was given a chrysanthemum upon promising to bring it to the show next year. A good program was carried out each evening. On Saturday evening appropriate remarks were made by Judge Post and A. D. Wyckoff.

Dodge County District Court.

FREMONT, Neb., Nov. 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—In the district court yesterday Judge Marshal rendered a judgment of $1,128.18 in favor of Henry Fuhrman against W. C. Brady and J. W. Dowse on a note. Also one of $287.71 in favor of L. W. McCormick and against Henry Hoffman of Box Butte county. The case of Reid, Murdock & Co. vs Scott, Monroe and others occupied the time of the court until a late hour last evening.

Yesterday Fred Daubert brought to this city an insane man by the name of Miller from Logan township and turned him over to Sheriff Milligan, who took him to Norfolk today.

Foundered in a Gale.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The steam tug Secret, which left Lytham, a village in Lancaster county, on the Irish sea, October 5, on a short voyage, carrying three passengers and a crew of six, is believed to have foundered during one of the recent gales, as the body of one of the passengers has just been found off Lungy island, in the entrance of the Bristol channel.

Versatile Swindlers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 13.—Two Italians known as Ferrea and Frigeria are under arrest here, charged with attempting to swindle a wealthy countryman. They are well known confidence men and have plied their trade in all the large cities of the country. The police here have received word from San Francisco, Denver, New Orleans, Dallas, Richmond and St. Louis stating that they are wanted in all these places on various charges, ranging from petit to grand larceny.

ONE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

Kansas Practically Renounces Prohibition—Saloon Men Happy.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 13.—Two surprising results of the election in Kansas, which have up to this time escaped general notice, are beginning to attract universal attention throughout the nation. One is the carrying of the proposition to hold a constitutional convention, and the other is the cessation of the enforcement of prohibitory laws.

The proposition to hold a constitutional convention carried by a good majority. The object of the convention is the revision of the state constitution, so as to eliminate objectionable and obsolete features, and to add new and needed provisions. The convention will be taken advantage of by the anti-prohibitionists of all parties to attempt the elimination from the constitution of the prohibition amendment and the hottest kind of a fight on that question is anticipated.

Lorenzo D. Lewelling, the new third party governor-elect, has always been opposed to prohibition. He has given it out that hereafter the enforcement of prohibition must be left with the local officers, and that the state will not use the power in its hands to enforce the law in localities. In other words, he says such localities as desire to enforce prohibition can do so under the general law, and those which do not desire its enforcement will not be made to enforce it by the state. That, in effect, means local option, and already the liquor industry throughout the state has taken a boom. In Fort Scott, Kan., where the law has been rigorously enforced, numerous saloons have commenced business. In Wichita, the old "joints" have been moved from dark alleys and rear up-stairs rooms to the main streets and down stairs. Saloons have opened in many other towns, and Kansas today is practically a wet state.

STARTLED SOCIETY.

Milwaukee Surprised at the Marriage of Gustav Pabst.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 13.—Miss Margaret Mather, the well known actress, was married here to the son of the millionaire brewer, Pabst, last Wednesday. The facts just leaked out tonight.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 13.—Society circles were startled by the news that Colonel Gustav Pabst, oldest son of Captain Fred Pabst, president of the world-famous Pabst brewery, had been married at San Francisco to Miss Margaret Mather on Wednesday last. Captain Pabst admitted that he had been informed by his son of the wedding, but declined to say anything further.

The bridegroom is 28 years of age, and was president of the Pabst brewery until the concern was consolidated with the Falke-Jung company, when he was elected secretary. Two years ago Governor Peck appointed him colonel and aide-de-camp on his staff. Mr. Pabst had gone to San Francisco on business, as was stated at the time of his departure. The marriage was evidently a secret one.

Late tonight Captain Pabst said that he had been promptly informed about the marriage by his son and that the young couple were on their way east. The marriage, Mr. Pabst said, was a surprise to him, and not a particularly pleasing one.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 13.—Margaret Mather was seen at her hotel today by a reporter and asked about her reported marriage to the son of the wealthy Milwaukee brewer, Pabst. She said the report was absolutely without foundation, but that it was no surprise to her, as she had already been married several times according to the stories circulated.

MAY THEN OUTLINE HIS COURSE.

Mr. Cleveland Will Be the Guest of Honor at the Reform Club's Dinner.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Yesterday the important news leaked out that President-elect Cleveland promised to be the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Reform club early in December. The organization was the nucleus of the May convention movement, and the announcement that Cleveland would attend the banquet caused intense satisfaction among the men who went to Syracuse. They took it as a sure indication that Cleveland does not propose to snub the anti-snappers in the slightest degree. Since the election Cleveland has not indicated any intention of showing favor to any particular person or organization, aside from the fact that Tammany hall will not have the slightest reason to complain of its treatment in the matter of federal patronage.

The dinner of the club will be held at Madison Square gardens Saturday evening, December 30. Cleveland will be the principal speaker, followed by other prominent orators. Arrangements are now being made to have the occasion equal to the famous dinner after the election of 1890, at which Cleveland, Carlisle, Boies, Russell and Wilson were the principal speakers.

OUR DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Its Abolition Advocated by the New York Herald.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The Herald will tomorrow advocate the abolition of our foreign ministry. In the course of its article, the paper says: "Some day a great political party will take up this question seriously and make itself famous by wiping our useless and cumbersome diplomatic service from the face of the earth.

"It was the prophetic voice of James Gillespie Blaine which uttered this prediction six years ago to the then Congressman McAdoo of New Jersey.

"Nearly $400,000 is spent in the empty trappings of useless office. More than a third of a million dollars each year is expended by the United States that its black cloth men may dangle at the tail of a diplomatic kite.

"The question of abolishing the diplomatic service and substituting a perfected consular service in its place has long been favorably considered in democracy-loving minds. But it was not alone democratic minds which favored the step. Luminous minds in the republican ranks echoed the wish to see the great official Don Quixote unhorsed.

"Will the democratic party see its opportunity and win lasting fame?"

NEWS FROM CHINA.

Wrecked Sailors Rescued—Assaulting Christians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 13.—The steamship City of Pekin arrived this evening from Hong Kong and Yokohama. She reports that the whaling schooner Norwhal arrived at Yokohama on October 21 with the crew of the whaler Nautilus, lost on the Siberian coast September 30. It is reported the Nautilus was lost because of the carelessness of her officers and the mutinous condition of her crew in comparatively calm weather.

The Norwegian steamer Normand, from Yokohama for Singapore with a cargo of coal, was wrecked on the Pescadores in the same typhoon which wrecked the Peso steamer Backara. One of the crew was saved.

Chinese advices state that the news has reached Kinkis that during an uprising 250 miles inland from the port some native Christians have been killed and the mission property destroyed. The news probably refers to the troubles at Kienning, in Foo Chow province, news of which had just reached Kin Kiang overland.

At the Point of Death.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 13.—Hon. A. S. Merriam, chief justice of the state supreme court, is lying unconscious at his home in this city and is not expected to live another day. He is suffering from diabetes.

California Shaken.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 13.—A heavy shock of earthquake was felt here at 4:45 this morning, and also at numerous points throughout California. No damage, beyond broken glass, has been reported.

BLOODSHED AT HOMESTEAD

Strikers Assault a Number of Nonunion Negro Workmen.

GUNS DRAWN AND A BAD FIGHT ENSUES

Many People Are Wounded in the Fusillade That Follows—The Negroes Arrested and Then Assaulted by a Mob—An Exciting Riot.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Nov. 13.—Not since the famous 6th of July have flying bullets been so plentiful as this afternoon. Inside of twenty minutes over 500 shots were fired and Fourth avenue was in a wild state of panic and disorder. Rumors are plentiful of persons being wounded, but the only ones seriously hurt apparently are three strikers named McFadden, Jones and Pritchard. They all have flesh wounds. Three negroes are also badly beaten.

The fight started on Fourth avenue about 4:30 o'clock. Two colored men who work in the mill were walking toward the mill when they met a striker who said something to them. They replied and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterizes Homestead, so far as the gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. Both negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly and the men were besting them when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire.

By this time there were fully 500 persons on the street, and the bullets whistling over their heads started a panic. Three men knocked down the second negro, and when he arose he had two revolvers in his hands. He started to run, shooting wildly backward as he did so. It is said a boy received a flesh wound in the leg, but his name is unknown.

Fired on Their Assailants.

By the time the colored men had reached City Farm lane, six other colored men came along and were assaulted. They all drew guns and ran down Fourth avenue, in the direction of McClure street, near where their lodging house is situated. Some one hurled a brick, which hit Washington Paul on the head. He opened fire and so did the others. In a minute the air was full of bullets and in front of the colored men there was a terrified crowd rushing into houses for shelter or dodging up alleys. A woman, too frightened to run, stood on the step as they passed; one of the nonunionists shot at her three times, one ball passing through her shawl, which she had thrown over her head. Two bullets went through windows of residences, and one buried itself in the window sill of a second story frame, occupied by the Coulter family, who were looking out at the time.

While the negroes were running, men dodging into alleys would hurl stones at them.

When the colored men reached their house, they ran in and barred the door. In a minute the house was surrounded by an infuriated crowd, who soon tore down the fence and shattered every window with stones.

When the deputies and borough officers arrived, some persons were suggesting that they leave the house and someone began to yell: "Let's lynch the nigger black sheep." This was taken up and cries of "Hang them," were heard on all sides.

The officers went in to arrest the colored men and they found them huddled in one room, terrified and expecting to be killed. One man, however, was not afraid and said he would be the first to leave.

Assaulted by a Woman.

As he was taken out a woman hit him with a frying pan, cutting his head. The deputies tried in vain to keep the crowd away while they took the man to a lock-up, but he was hit several times. Stones were also hurled and Deputy Montgomery was struck. The officers then drew their revolvers and announced that if any more stones were thrown they would have to open fire.

A Slav threw a rock which crashed through a window already half shattered. He was arrested, but the authorities seemed almost powerless, for by this time over 2,000 persons had gathered. Several other colored men were beaten on the way to the lock-up.

About this time another alarming report was circulated through the crowd. It was in effect that the colored nonunionists living on Shanty Hill hearing of the assault upon their brethren in town were about to come down and rescue them. This was really the case. Over fifty of the colored men were ready to make an onslaught at a moment's notice, and the coal and iron police had much difficulty in restraining them.

Marion Conrad, another nonunionist, owns a house above Ann street above Fourth. During the shooting a large crowd gathered in front of his house, and when he appeared began to threaten him. Conrad is sworn in as a deputy sheriff, and he stood in his door with a revolver in either hand, and said he would shoot the first man who entered the gate. Several deputies arrived, thus keeping the crowd back for an hour, when it dispersed.

After all the colored men had been removed from the boarding house, the excitement subsided as rapidly as it had begun, and by nightfall no unusual crowds were noticeable on the street.

Strikers Arrested.

Peter McFadden, who first engaged the colored men in a fight, was shot through the left arm and cut on the head.

James Jones, his friend who came to his assistance in the attack, had an escape from death which was miraculous. He had clinched with one of the colored men and struck him. As he did so, the negro shoved his revolver in his assailant's face and fired. The bullet struck Jones on the forehead above the eyes and glanced off, cutting a bloody furrow over the left eye.

Jones and McFadden were arrested tonight by detectives. Mrs. Jones attempted to shield her husband and attacked the officers, but was withheld.

Of the eleven colored men locked up, seven have cuts on their heads where they were struck with missiles or clubs, J. Lewis and B. Ford being so badly beaten that a physician was summoned to dress their wounds.

Tonight guards are on duty at the lockup and nonunion boarding houses to prevent attack.

More Returns From Texas.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 13.—Complete estimated returns from 110 counties give Hogg for governor 120,218 against 80,263 for Clark and 68,048 for Nugent.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Nebraska Promised Fair Weather Until Tuesday Night.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Forecast for Monday: For Nebraska and Iowa—Fair until Tuesday night; slightly cooler in eastern Iowa; northwesterly winds.

For North and South Dakota—Fair; warmer by Tuesday morning; winds be-southwest.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Nov. 13.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall compared with corresponding day of past four years:

	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
Maximum temperature	52°	35°	58°	49°
Minimum temperature	45°	[illegible]	34°	29°
Average temperature	48°	28°	46°	39°
Precipitation	T	.00	.01	.00

Statement showing the condition of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for the day and since March 1, 1892, as compared with the general average:

Normal temperature	40°
Excess for the day	8°
Deficiency since March 1	156°
Normal precipitation	.04 inches
Deficiency for the day	T inches
Deficiency since March 1	3.34 inches

G. E. HUNT, Local Forecast Official.