& Co., and G. H. Wright, formerly financial manager of the Liberator Building society which recently failed, has been arraigned in the Bow street police court on a charge of fraud and forgery and embezzlement, preferred by the treasury. The counsel for the treasury stated that Hobbs & Co. owed to the Liberator Building society \$10,495,000 while Hobbs was managing director of the society. Important books belonging to the society were missing, and a number of bills had been falsified.

## POISONED THE SULTAN'S FAVORITES.

Four Beautiful Female Slaves Stade the Vic-

tims of a Jealous Wrath. CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 17 .- Four beautiful female slaves were recently presented by the khedive of Egypt to the sultan of Turkey and placed in the imperial barem. They appear to have had a captivating influence on the sultan, who paid them so much attention as to excite the jealousy of the other women. The four beautiful slaves were murdered in their beds a few days ago, having fallen victims to poison. The sultan is said to have been deeply enraged when he heard the fate of his favorites, and to have ordered a rigid investigation and severe punishment of the guilty. Three eunuchs who had access to the apartments of the victims have been arrested on suspicion of being the persons who actually administered the poison, and at latest accounts are being subjected to torture in order to compel them to make a full confession. Suspicion of having instigated the tlement of the controversy. crime rests chiefly on one of the Cubans, who until the arrival of the Egyptian women almost monopolized the sultan's affections. In the present temper of his majesty, it is doubtful whether even she would escape the bow string or the bosporus should evidence of her guilt be adduced,

## HAMBURG AGAIN VISITED.

New Cases of Cholera Appear in That City -Russin's Cholera Statistics. HAMBURG, Dec. 17 .- Two fresh cases of

cholera have been reported here. Three have been reported in the Hammerbrock district. In this city there was one fatality yesterday.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 17.-Final statistics of the cholera epidemic in Russia have been issued. According to these figures there have been 140,417 deaths from Europe and 135,343 deaths from Asiatic cholera since the outbreak of the disease in the Empire, making a total of 265,760 deaths.

Four leaders of the cholera riots have been sentenced by a court martial to death. Eight were sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor: thirty to detention in the house of correction; forty to prison without hard labor; twenty-seven prisoners who were found to have had nothing to do with the riots were discharged.

Their Interest Subsiding.

London, Dec. 17 .- The Berlin correspon dent of the Times says that the decision of the Steamship association as to the transatlantic passenger trade applies to the Belgium and Dutch companies. All arrangements for cheap tickets to the World's fair have, therefore, been canceled. The companies declare that interest in the fair is reduced to a minimum, probably in consequence of the decision.

#### ELECTED OFFICERS.

Last Day's Session of the Federation of

Labor. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 17.-At today's session of the Federation of Labor resolutions were adopted calling on local unions to join central labor bodies holding charters from the federation; condemning the Rock Island road for requiring its telegraphers to withdraw from their organizations; asking that sailors be included in the alien contract labor law: favoring changes in the contract labor law so that the inventor shall receive a direct reward; demanding that immigration be restricted; favoring the eight-hour system; asking elemency for the Chicago anarchists; demanding that the government control railroads, but rejecting a socialistic resolution favoring government control of all means of communication, transportation

Resolutions were passed advocating woman suffrage, asking for state legislation to pro tect trades unions trademarks; for legisla-tion against the Chinese. Resolution asking congress either to pass legislation for com-pulsory arbitration of labor disputes or the permitting such legislation, caused a lively submission of a constitutional amendment between the socialists and anti-socialists in the convention.

question was finally settled by the adopting of a substitute which practically approves the principle of arbitration.

The annual election of officers was called for in the afternoon as the regular order; but the federation first desired to vote on the amount of salaries paid.

The president's salary was increused from

\$1,500 to \$1,800 per annum and the secretary' from \$1,200 to \$1,500.

Before proceeding further resolutions were adopted favoring municipal, state and na-tional civil service reform and free and compulsory education.

There was no opposition to President Gompers' re-election, and the election was

unanimous. Christopher Evans was re-elected secretary; John B. Lennow was re-elected treasurer; J. P. McGuire was re-elected vice president. For second vice president, William A. Carney, who took an active part in the Homestead troubles, was

Chicago secured the convention for 1893, after a close fight against the claims of Denver.

A resolution favoring direct elections by

the people was passed unanimously.
A resolution was passed favoring the prohibition of Japanese immigration. The final adjournment was then announced.

#### MR. BLAINE A LITTLE BETTER. His Physician Makes a Statement to the

Press as to His Condition. Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—Dr. Johnson, Mr. Blaine's physician, with the concurrence

of the family, gives the following statement to the press: "Mr. Blaine has been suffering for some time with symptoms of impaired general health, but which did not clearly indicate the disease of any particular organ. The evidences of local organic disease were manifested recently and it is believed his present condition is due to this cause. While there is nothing in the nature of this disease such as to warrant fear of any rapid progress, he has shown within the past month more signs of serious illness than before. It is hoped this aggravation may pass off, but no positive statement can be made as to the changes which may take place from day to ay. At the present moment he is better an for a week past." Mr. Blaine is just a little better, but there

is no great change in his condition, was said at the house this afternoon on inquiry.

## SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

Prominent Wyoming Business Man in the

Hands of His Bondsmen. RAWLINS, Wyo., Dec. 17 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE ]-Fred P. Shannon, a prominent Carbon business man and town treasurer, is short \$700 in his town funds. His bondsmen have secured themselves upon his business property and under their management will allow him to serve out his term which expires next April.

Deed of a Demented Man. RAWLINS, Wyo., Dec. 17 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Henry Williams, a man 50 years old, who has been living at the ranch of David Harden on Pass creek, ranch of David Harden on Pass creek, about twenty-two miles cast of this city, became violently insane Wednesday and attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. He made a fearful gash, almost from ear to ear, nearly severing the windpipe. He was brought to town last night, his wounds being dressed by a local physician. He is now in jail and much improved.

# ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION

Editor Pallen Replies to Archbishop Ireland's Published Interview.

HE CONTRADICTS THAT EMINENT DIVINE

Mgr. Satolli's Mission and the Powers with Which Ite is Vested the Cause of Much Dispute Doings of the Baltimore Conference.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 17.-Mr. Conde B. Pailen, editor of the Church Progress, who has made no secret of his hostility to Archhishon Ireland's school schemes, was usked to make a reply to the interview which that prelate published this morning. Mr. Pailen said Archbishop Ireland does exactly what he accuses his opponents of doing-that is attempting to create a public opinion in their own favor. His whole interview is nothing more than an appeal to what he calls the "American mind," or in reality to secular public opinion in this country. We would like to know what seenlar opinion in this country has to do with the settlement of the school question by the church itself. Certainly it is not to be expected that secular opinion as to what should constitute Catholic education will dominate in the set-

The secular mind is not capable of forming a judgment upon the nature, character or exigencies of Catholic education. An appeal to it, therefore, is simply to appeal from the proper court, where alone jurisdiction is sonsessed, to the hasty and temporary opin ion of the populace. It is both un-Catholic and un-American to appeal to a prejudice which has no legitimate relation to the question in

dispute.

"Notwithstanding Archbishop Ireland's statement that Mgr. Satolli is vested with plenipotentiary powers to settle the school question, we have no evidence to that effect. On the contrary, both Archbishop Katzer and Archbishop Eider have publicly declared that Mgr Satolli had no such powers and, moreover, the fact that the archbishops in their recent conference refused to subscribe their recent conference refused to subscribe to Mgr. Satolli's views were not supported by the weight of the pope's authority. If they had been, the archbishops could scarcely have point blank rejected them. "Archbishop Ireland's statement that to the church belongs religious instruction only, and to the state the right of secular chuca-tion agart from religious training is in radi-

tion, apart from religious training is in radi-cal opposition to the councils of Baltimore and to the repeated public teaching of Leo XIII. on this subject. In the encyclical let-ter of the present pope to the French bishops in 1884 he says; 'And first, indeed, in re-gard to domestic society, it is of the greatest importance that the children sprung from Christian marriage should be instructed in the precepts of religion at an early age; and that the studies in which youth is accus-tomed to be educated be conformed with re-ligious training. To separate the one from tion, apart from religious training is in radi ligious training. To separate the one from the other is really to wish that youthful minds shall remain neutral in their duties to God. This teaching is false and especially dangerous in the early years of childhood, because it indeed paves the way to atheism and saps the foundation of religion.

"How Archbishop Ireland reconciles this with his view of the question is beyond con-ception; that it is repugnant to Mgr. Satolli's published address on the same question is

also apparent. "The assumption in Archbishop Ireland's interview, that his position on the school question is also the position of the American Catholic mind, seems to me fantastically overstrained; as if he was the only one in the entire universe who stood ready to subscribe to Mgr. Satolli's school proposals. And when it is remembered that each archbishop not only expressed his own conviction when he rejected them, but also the con-cordant judgment of each of his suffragans, a more imposing array of American Catholic opinion against that of Archbishop Ireland could not be conceived.

#### FATHER CORRIGAN APOLOGIZED. Settlement of the Dispute Between Him and

Bishop Wigger. Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 17.—The controversy etween Bishop Wigger of Newark City and Father Corrigan of Hoboken was rather abcuptly terminated tonight.

Bishop Wigger surrendered unconditionally. The trial is stopped and the charge withdrawn. Bishop Wigger appointed a committee of priests to visit Father Corrigan and endeavor to induce him to apologize. To this proposal Father Corrigan made reply, stating that because of the advice of mutual friends he yields whatever might justly be expected from him to put an end to the con-troversy. He expresses regret that he may have unintentionally gone beyond the proper bounds, and says he believes the bishop has tried to be just in the administration of his diocese. He adds that he has no intention in the future of attacking the bishop or his

government in the papers.

Bishop Wigger, in acknowledging the receipt of Father Corrigan's letter, says he accepts cheerfully the apology, discontinues the trial and wishes the priest every bless

Does Not Want to Go to St. Louis. Proble, Ill., Dec. 17.—Bishop Spaulding. who has just returned from the St. Louis conference, said today, when spoken to about his proposed appointment as coadjutor to Archbishop Kenrick, that he does not want to go to St. Louis and is satisfied to remain bishop of Peoria.

## CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO PITTSBURG.

His Letter Acknowledging the Acceptance of the Gift by the City.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 17.--Several weeks since the Pittsburg Art society adopted resdutions recommending the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's gift of a public library to the city of Pittsburg.

In transmitting the resolutions to Mr. Carnegie the society deplored the stand taken by the several labor organizations against accepting Mr. Carnegie's gift. To-day Mr. C. W. Scotel received Mr. Carnegie's

reply, which says in part:

'I am naturally much grieved at the action of seme of the industrial organizations to which the resolutions refer. Whatever was of a personal character I readily understand and passed over, perhaps the more easily because I could not quite see how I deserved it. But the opposition expressed to the library, music half and art gallery was wholly a different matter. It were indeed, wholly a different matter. It were indeed, pitiable if the wage carners for whom these were chiefly intended should be permanently prejudiced against them by any shortcoming of the donor, however grevious, for sadly as he may fail in his efforts to live worthily and do his duty—and no one, alas! knows as well as himself how far he falls short of his own ideals—yet his gifts to Pittshure must ever remain standers and Pittsburg must ever remain stainless, and working good continually, and never evil. I hope, therefore, that your action may bring my fellow workmen (for I have a right to use this title) to see that fair play requires them to separate the denor and his many faults from libraries and music halls and art gallaries, which have none. If they will only do this I will gladly risk their some day expunging the votes of censure passed upon

## me personally.

Ex-Senator Ingalis Talks.
Philiadelphia, Pa., Dec. 17.—Ex-Senator Ingalls was in the city tonight conversing on the recent election. "The republican party is now at that stage of its history where it is without leaders and without hopes and must start anew to build itself up. It gave no evidence in the past campaign that there was a single politician in its ranks who un-derstood the pure business of modern poli-tics. McKinley has ceased to be a Napoleon. He is without laurels or place in the rank of

Absorbed the Lorillard Factory. Winston, N. C., Dec. 17 .- The Southern Tobacco Journal here asserts that the American Tobacco company has absorbed Lorillard's tobacco factory.

his party.

Suicide of a Soldier. FORT RILEY, Kan., Dec. 17 .- First Sergeant

suicide today by shooting himself in the head with a revolver, Lloyd was with his troop in the battle of Wounded Knee and received a prinful wound. Since ther been in poor health and despondent. Since then he has

HOMESTEAD POISONERS ON TRIAL.

fendants Vesterday. Pritisurao, Pa., Dec. 17.—The hearing in the case of Robert Beatty, charged with furnishing poison with which to poison non union workmen at Homestead, was held this afternoon before 'Squire McMasters, and resulted in Beatty being held in \$5,000 bonds for trial at court. The office of the alderman was filled with interested spectators. Patrick Gallagher, the cook who made the

onfession, was not present. J. W. Davidson, formerly a cook at Homestond, testified that on August 25, he and Gallagher and Beatty held a conference with District Master Workman Dempsey, the result of which was that all of them went to Homestead to attend the work of poisoning nonunionists in the mill. As to the selection of the poison, witness said:
"Beatty suggested Croton oil, and I said,
no that it was dangerous and Dempsey said
he knew a powder which would be better.
Dempsey said he had used these powders in
Chicago and he had broken a strike in four
days. It was not dangerous. Dempsey said
he would guarantee us \$50 each and our exises. We got no powders that day. We en left the hall together and talked about Beatty said we were to get 850 and a old watch and chain if we went." Davidson said that of the 850 promised

im he got but \$14. Severe cross-examination did not mater ially weaken Davidson's evidence. David-son however, admitted, that he was ar-rested late in November and taken into the station and was sworn and told the story he had just told. Then he was released. Gal-lagher swas arrested before that. He said they had it down in black and white and he had to tell all he knew.

Detective Ford was then called. He said he knew Beatty and Davidson. "On De-cember I," he said, "I heard a conversation between Beatty, Gallagher and Davidson, in which Beatty told about the powders and what they contained. Gallagher said he believed if Dempsey was home the strike would be won, but Beatty said he thought not. I heard Gallagher say Tom Brady first suggested Croton oil. On December 4, I overheard a talk between Gallagher and Beatty, which was about the same as the former one. Beatty said Turkish rhubard and shuff were in the powders and it was not necessary to tell the rest. Gallagher said he could take the powders and go west, and told Beatty to go to Homestead next day and get the powders, there was money in it for both of them."

Louis Wolfers, steward of the restaurant

Loas Wolfers, steward of the Pestalian the Homestead mill, testified that he noticed sickness after he employed Gallagher as cook. He said that in spite of the best food, he and his wife became very ill and had never fully recovered. He had several times seen Beatty talking to Galla-Beatty was held in \$5,000 bail for trial at

#### SPORTING NOTES.

Changes in the Ownership of the Chicago Base Ball Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 17.—The National League franchise of the Chicago Base Ball club has been transferred by John R. Walsh, A. G. Spaulding, A. C. Trego and James A. Hart to Charles M. Sherman, Thomas E. Barrett and James A. Hart. The new management made application today to incorporate with a capital of \$100,000. There are number of small stockholders, but Sherman, Barrett and Hart own the controlling interest. The reason given today by Mr. Hart for the transfer is that by its purchase of new-bail grounds in the west and, at Hot Springs, Ark, the Chicago base ball club became in a financial way more of a land than an amusement organization. It was therefore, concluded to ganization. It was, therefore, concluded to operate the two branches seperately and allow the old corporation to look after the landed business while the new corporation will do nothing but hunt the penant. It is supposed that Captain Anson will retain the old position and hold not only what stock he now has, but a good sized block in addition. Mr. Hart expresses himself firmly in the opinion that the agreement means Sunday games and playing during the World's fair.

Fulford Won the First. Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 17.—The first shoot in the series of five matches between J. A. R. Elliott of Kansas City and E. D. Fulford of Harrisburg, Pa., to decide the wing shot championship of the United States, took place at Exposition park this afternoon and was won by Mr. Fulford. The score was: Fulford, 86; Elliott, 85. The score at the end of the first half of the match, which was at 100 birds, was: Ful-ford, 41; Elliott, 40, and the friends of the

Kansas C pass the The full	City man	ier, but	he co	nat he	
Fulford.		$\begin{array}{c} 11101 \\ 21111 \\ 10221 \\ 11202 \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} 21122 \\ 00102 \\ 20122 \\ 21211 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11211 \\ 12202 \\ 22211 \end{array}$
Elliott	02122 12112	20100 20022	$02121 \\ 21120$	$^{12122}_{22120}$	-86 $22201$ $22241$

21122 21222 21202 12210 22221 21122 21222 02222 22222 22111

New Orleans, Dec. 17 .- Rainy weather to day made the track sloppy and very slow. The attendance was large. India Rubber's performances for the past few days have been under investigation, and as a result the board ordered that he be given the hypo-dermic injection to which he is accustomed and which prevents him from sulking. Though he did not win, the morphine made a difference in his form that was plainly perceptible. None of the favorites won.

Sults:

First race, five furlongs: Barker Harrison won, Florist 5 to 2) second, Scottish Belle (11 to 5) third. Time: 1:09%, Second race, selling, five and one-half furlongs: Ansel, ir., (4 to 1) won, Sty Lisbon (4 to 5) second, Beloise (4 to 1) third. Time: 1:154. Third race, selling, six furlongs: Becswing (4 to 1) won, John J I (8 to 1) second, San Saba (2 to 1) third. Time: 1:244. Fourth race, seven furlongs: Blaze Duke (4 to 1) won, Hedge Rose (3 to 1) second, Roseola (3 to 1) third. Time: 1:39. Fifth race, selling, one mile: Sight Draft (2 to 1) won, India Rubber (even) second, Texas Star (4 to 1) third. Time: 1:554.

## Petty and Fuller to Shoot.

This afternoon on the grounds of the Bemis Park gun club across the river, John Petty. champion rifleman of Nebraska, and Fred A. meet in a special match for \$100 a side. conditions are fifty shots to the man, 200 yards off hand. It will be an interesting shoot and a crowd of course will be on hand to witness the sport.

Petty is not styled the champion rifle

shot of Nebraska simply by virtue of having won at last Sunday's competition the Schutzenverein's medal emblematic of this honor, but by reason of the fact that he has demonstrated time and time again, during the past seven years to the satisfaction of all fair-minded sportsmen that there is no professional or amateur shot in the state, the conditions ocing equal, who has any

Racing at 'Frisco. San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 17.—Results today:

First race, five furiongs: Annie Mac won Joe Cotton second, Mount Carlo third. Time: 1:0915.
Second race, five furlongs: Iris (filly) won,
Alliance second, Castro third. Time: 1:29.
Third race, match: Garcia first, Cyclone
second. Time: 1:20. No distance.
Fourth race, mile: Wildwood won, Happy
Day second. Democrat third. Time, 1.55. Day second, Democrat third. Time, 1.05.
Fifth race: Sympathetics last won, Misty
Morning second, Lottie Miles third. Time,

Will Open in April. St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 17.-The spring meeting of the St. Louis Jockey club will open on April 9 next and continue uninterruptedly until June 23—forty-eight days in all. The money to be added to the stakes and purses will amount to \$150,000. The entry to all stakes has been lowered to \$5. All stakes are to close on January 15.

Charged with Embezzlement PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 17.—Ernest F. Eck ert, confidential clerk for H. B. Rea & Co., pork packers, was arrested this evening charged with the embezzlement of from Lloyd, troop I, Seventh cavalry, committed \$10,000 to \$20,000.

# THEY RELY ON THE BOYCOTT

Rook Island Strikers Determined Not to Give Up the Fight. Damaging Testimony Given Against the De-

HOW THE COMPANY WILL FINALLY LOSE

All the Influence and Strength of the Order Will Be Brought to Bear on the Onestion and Business Diverted

It is apparent from expressions of opinion by the striking Rock Island telegraph operators at the Union Depot hotel last night, that they were no longer sanguine of success. There are now seventeen operators stopping at the hotel, some of them men who recently came to the city, and who are being taken care of pending their securing work on other railroads to prevent them accepting positions on the Rock Island system. Some of the telegraphers have already secured work, a few being employed by the Union Pacific. The strikers still have a committee at work along the line, but admit that the railroad company is filling up vacant positions. By Monday, they believe, the outcome of the strike will be practically Last night a secret mass meeting of rail-

ings are said to have been held at other points along the Rock Island. Besides the operators, the engineers, conductors, firemen and brakemen are said to have participated in the meetings. The telegraphers' strike was the matter discussed, but what significance there is in the meetings was not clearly explained. A report was received by the operators from Des Moines yesterday that Chief Ramsay, who is now stopping at the Palmer

house, Chicago, contemplates making his headquarters further west and may decide to come to Omaha. This report came from one of Chief Ramsay's right hand men, it is said. Nothing has been learned from Mr. Ramsay on the subject, however. Thinks the Case Hopeless.

Last night the operators, while declaring their firm determination not to yield to the railroad company, did not seem to think that the company would come to terms. They are inclined to believe that efforts to arrive at an amicable agreement will be abandoned and that the Rock Island will be boycotted. D. H. Wheaton, one of the operators, said: The Rock Island is sure to quit loser on ac-

count of this trouble. Already passengers have become timid of traveling over its line and are taking other routes. They fear that some accident may be caused by the employ ment of incompetent operators, who are not familiar with the work they are expected to do. Big shippers are sending their goods over other lines and an immensi amount of traffic has been diverted from the Rock Island, notably cattle shipments. The Rock Island has been forced to turn over a great deal of business to the Union Pacific, which will permanently remain with the latter company. Taking everything into consideration, the company is the big loser in this affair.

"None of the men who quit the Rock Island will return to the service of that company, no matter how the strike is settled. They are all experienced operators, capable of holding down jobs with any railroad and it will only be a short time before all are again at work on other systems. Of course, we would like to see the trouble settled, but we

are not worried about the matter."

All the operators—talked the same way.
They seem to think that the matter of contention will not be adjusted. The striking operators will get work with other railroad companies and do all in their power to induce union operators to give the Rock Island a wide berth

They claim to be his to divert a still greater amount of business from the Rock Island, declaring that many station agents on other lines are operators in sympathy with the strike, and will keep as much business from the Rock Island as they possibly

Everything points to the operators placing a boycott on the Rock Island and then quietly awaiting developments.

Will Meet the Cut.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 17.—General Traffi Manager Berry of the Boston & Maine railway has sent the following communication of J. F. Goddard, chairman of the Trunk Line committee in New York, to J. W. Midgley, chairman of the Western Traffic association in Chicago:

DEAR SIR: Notwithstanding the proposed from clad agreement the trunk lines now presents, I am in possession of information showing that one of the fast freight lines operated over the Vanderbilt system in connection with the Chicago & Great Western, has quoted rates to two different concerns that I know of from Boston and New York points to 8t. Paul and Minneapolis, and doubtless to many others. and Minneapolis, and doubtless to many others at 30 per cent less than the \$1.30 basis; that at 30 per cent less than the \$1.30 basis; that the arrangement was made and closed by a manager of the fast freight line and represen-tative of one of the Vanderbilt roads, and that it has been agreed that the rates shall be made good until the opening of navigation. I cannot consistently postpone the issuing of a tariff at reduced rates any longer, and shall do so at once. so at once.
Please bear in mind that I am not accus-

Please bear in mind that I am not accustomed to jump without first looking to see where I am going to land, and, while I cannot give you, without a betrayal of confidence, any information, I want to assure you that I have positive information that the facts are just as stated to you.

Without doubt traffic will all be waybilled at full tariff rates and the 30 per cent of the \$1.30 basis to be allowed shippers as a commission for securing the sending of traffic via the particular route referred to.

I do not propose to eat rates in this manner, but I do propose to issue a tariff at once that will protect the lines which I am supposed to represent out of New England. Yours truly,

General Traffic Manager.

The Boston & Maine railroad has conse-

The Boston & Maine railroad has conse-uently notified the Boston & Albany and others that it proposed at once to issue a tariff, quoting a proportionate rate to Mis-souri river crossings; the same as have been issued by the Kanawha Dispatch. This will reduce first class rates from Boston to St. Paul and Minneapolis from \$1.30 per 100 pounds to 81 cents per 100 pounds. The other class rates will be correspondingly re-

#### DENOUNCED THE PRINTERS. Strange Conduct of Chicago Typographical Union in the St. Clair Case.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 47.—The subcommittee of the National board of control at a late hour tonight completely exonerated Commissioner St. Clair, from any complicity in letting the Conkey contract or of direct or indirect connection with the letting of any concession. Incidentally the members of the Typographical upion were denounced as a set of cowards, who did not dare to attempt the substantiation of the charges they

had made. This last however, was not in-

corporated in the official report. The committee met at 2 o'clock and the members of the Typographical union did not show up. For four hours the committee waited and at 6 o'clock a letter was brought from the Typographical union, saying that the board of control had declined to entertain its charges, and as the investigation was in progress before another committee. the printers had doclars! that they would not appear before the poard of control and prosecute their charges against Mr. St. Clair. The other committee has in charge the Conkey concession alone and the St. Clair matter had been left entirely to the board of control committee, which some days ago, had informed the printers that it would listen to all the evidence the union had to

When the letter had been read Commis sioner St. Cair sprang to his feet and de-nounced the members of the Typographical mion as cowards, who dared not stand up to

union as cowards, who dared not stand up to he charge they had made.

He was followed by Commissioner McKenzie of Kentucky, who called the men bringing the charges a set of cowards who lied and who knew they lied. He declared the Typographical union knew that the board had appointed a committee to investigate the charges, and when it said that no attention had been paid to its requests it told a cowardly lie. cowardly lie. "They declare," he said, "that they dare

charge and is now in session. That com-mittee has adjourned until Tuesday and the union knows it, and they lie when they say anything to the contrary. They know their charges are false and the cowards dare not stand up to them?

Other speakers followed and a report was

drawn up declaring that every opportunity had been given the Typographical union to uphold its charges against Mr. St. Clair, but that it had not appeared to do so, and the conclusion therefore, was that the charges

#### SPOUTS SIXTY FEET.

A Curious Salt Water Phenomenon in California.

were utterly untrue

One of the strangest things to be seen at Santa Cruz, Cal., these days is a queer spout-ing rock, or rather a tunnel and rocky aper-ture through which the sea water boils and bubbles furiously. Hundreds of people have been out to see it, says the San Francisco Examiner. The queer spouting rock was de-veloped during the recent great storm. Every two or three minutes alternately, a volume of water sixty feet high shoots into the air. To view it wholly from the surface it appears to be a giganthe geyser compared with which those of the Yellowstone park are at times insignificant. The water, which is thrown up in such a

great volume, is sait brine from the Pacific ocean. For a thousand years possibly, and may be more, for nobody knows the waves of the ocean have been playing such an earnest game of hide-and-go-seek with themselves and the rocky shore that they have worn great chasma and tunnels into the land. It is a rock-bound shore but the rock for he most part is not very hard. It is mainly silicious or micaclous sandstone of a light yellow hue, and if you walk over it while it is wet you must be cautious for it is almost road men was held at Stuart. Similar meetas slippery as soapstone. In this curious stone the waves have cut long avenues and dug out caves far inland over which people walk and never mistrust that if the top should fall they would be precipitated into

the sea. In some places the tops have already fallen, or partly so, and one may peer over the edge and look through queer circular holes fifty feet down into the seething blue waters. The tunnels, open cuts and this strange spurting rock are two miles south of Santa Cruz, not far from the Esplanade and in full view of the crecent bay, the mouth of the Salinas and San Lorenzo rivers and the white shaft erected to the memory of the Franciscan friar, Junipero Serra. The azure of the ocean, and faint blue of two wings of the Cascades and the varied colors of the sky, with the other surroundings, make the

place one of singular beauty. It was odd to see such a column extending out of what appeared to be a level stretch of land, covered thickly with grass, which for much of the year was redolent of wild flowers. Very fantastic the water appeared. Day and night, at intervals of two and three minutes, the column would shoot up, and as suddenly fall, only to appear again as before Throngs went to see it and wonder at its fantastic colors. The wilder the storm the loftier the column. It varied from forty to sixty feet high, according to the force of the

An examination of the grounds thereabouts revealed novel things. It was found that a iong, narrow groove or cut led into the shore.
It was widest at the sea end, like a wedge, and grew narrower as it reached into the land. It extended about eighty feet.
Into this the waves thrashed and ham-

mered as they rolled in from towards the mountains across the bay which border the Salinas river. As the waves crashed against the end of the tunnel they kept wearing away the soft sandstone which composed it and a portion of the roof, and there was : rebound which was very powerful. Grad-ually it ate away the roof.

Suddenly during the storm it burst through, making an aperture about two feet square and looking much like a hopper to a grain mill. It appears to have been at a point where a peculiar strain was put on a portion of the caprock, which cracked and fell. When this occurred the water was par-tially freed from the queer underground prison, and as the waves played back and forth it sent the column skywards.

A loud sound accompanied it like the roar of artillery. The bending of the lithe euca-lyptus trees, the incoming of the many white waves, the falling of the sheets of rain and the fury of the tempest made up a seene in-expressibly grand. As the waves died down the lofty column of water ceased to appear, but as they increased in power with the storm it again shot up into the air. Altogether it is a new attraction for this part of

#### the beach. PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

A. J. Sawyer of Lincoln is at the Paxton. O. H. Jeffreys of Wisner is at the Murray. Hon. Frank White of Plattsmouth is in the

H. W. Van Siekel of Norfolk is at the Arprevent these excursions complained of. John Robbins of Thayer is a guest at the Millard.

D. C. Everett of Beatrice is at the Paxton. V. S. Shiekley of Geneva is a Paxton guest. G. C. Barnum of Columbus is at the Mer-

J. E. Dunlap of Orleans is a guest at the W. J. Korn of Plattsmoth is registered at the Arcade. Edward Laenhoper of Schuyler is a guest

at the Paxton. Dr. A. G. McGrew of Geneva is registered at the Merchants. W. J. Burke of Missouri Valley is registered at the Murray. Chas. R. Dean, an attorney of Kearney, is topping at the Merchants.

H. H. Bowens and Ira Thomas of Oakland are stopping at the Millard. J. A. Costello of Grand Island, sheriff of Hall county, is stopping at the Paxton. Mrs. W. R. Howard of Chicago is the guest of Mrs. R. Howard, 2422 Franklin street.

Hon George W. Baxter, ex-governor of Wyoming, is in the city, stopping at the Pax-Mr. and Mrs. Harry McCreary, who have visiting in Chicago, have returned

Hon. R. F. Kloke of West Point, representative-elect, is at the Milliard, accompanied by his wife Mrs. Annie Besant of London, England. will be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Jensen during her stay in Omaha.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Rood and Miss Mabel Gray of Hollyrood farm have taken rooms at the Murray for the winter. Miss Clara Riley, who has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. T. A. Dillon of Chicago,

for the past four months, returned home W. D. McHugh has gone to Portland, Ore. to take depositions in a case that is comin up for trial at the next term of court. He rill be home about the last of the month Mrs. J. L. Harris, who has been ill several

nonths and was thought almost convales cent, has had a relapse and has been quite ill the past two weeks at Hotel Brunswick Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Barrows entertained Mr. Will Carleton last evening at their residence on St. Mary's avenue after the reading at Young Men's Christian association hall. A few friends were invited to meet "the poet of the poor."

At the Mercer—J. McDonough, San Francisco: G. Goldsmith, St. Louis: James A. Jennings and wife, Salt Lake City: R. D. Brownlee, Nebraska City: Mrs. N. Adams and on, Galesburg, Ill.; R. Raymond, San Fran-CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 17.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The following Nebraskans are

registered here today: Palmer—Mrs. A. T. Linning and niece, Lincoln; E. H. Swasey, Omaha. Wellington—Frank A. Fitzpatrick, Omaha. Great Northern—Charles Kennedy, Chris Staum, Omaha. Grand Pacific—I. Arnett, Lincoln; Charles C. Goorge, Arthur

# Saint-Saens has been lately the musical lion of Paris owing to the production of his "Samson et Delila" at the Grand Opera. The critics and feuilletonists express sur-prise that this opera, one of the finest scores produced in France during the last quarter

of a century, should have to wait fifteen years for its first performance at the Grand Opera. It was begun in 1867 and completed in 1876, but after vain efforts to get it accepted in Paris, Saint-Saens took it to Germany, where Liszt brought it out at Weimar many, where Laszt brought it out at Weimar in 1877. It has also been given at Cologne, Dresden and Prague, but the Paris man-agers still waited until they heard that the German emperor had given product. German emperor had given orders to mount it at Berlin, when they concluded that it not come before this committee, by wis tu-cause another committee has the matter in Saens. s time for them, too, to do justice to Saint

## IN PURSUIT OF THE BANDITS

United States Troops Pushing the Invaders, of Mexico.

CAMPS OF THE INVADERS ON MEXICAN SOIL

Perfidious Conduct of a Trusted Servant-

He Betrays the Mexican Captain and His Comrades Into the Hands of the Rebels.

NEW OBLEARS, La., Dec. 17.-The Times

Democrat's Monterey, Mex., special says

the Mexican government has ordered the

federal government of the state of Tamauli

pas to make an exhaustive investigation

into the horrible outrage recently committed opposite San Ignacio by the band of so-called revolutionists. According to an official dispatch received from a town last night fifteer miles from here, where the fight occurred the revolutionists to the number of about 200 are still in Mexico. From reliable private sources it is also earned that the camp of the bandits had been situated on Mexican soil and within a few miles of the garrison which was at tacked. The revolutionists, after complet ing the massacre, drove the remnant of the garrison across the Rio Grande river. The surviving soldiers sought refuge in San

Ignacio, Tex., where they still remain, fear

ing to return to Mexico, as they will be tried

as deserters. The bandits are believed to be

making for the lower part of the state of Manuel Gillipa, commander of the head quarters at Micr. discredits the statements that the revolutionists had their rendezvous in Mexico. He says he warned the United States military authorities that the Mexicans were gathering on the lower Rio Grande cans were gathering on the lower kilo Grande border counties for the purpose, but no seri-ous attempt had been made by the United States troops to disperse the lawress bands. There is much excitement over the affair. which the citizens generally regard as a

#### Pursuing the Bandits.

New Onleans, La., Dec. 17.—The Times-Democrat's Laredo, Tex., special says: A courier arrived from Fort Melatosh this morning with the information that Lieutenint West is in pursuit of the Mexican ban-

A number of Mexican soldiers who crossed this side who were not injured joined the revolutionists and are now with them. The dispatch brought by the courier further states that Maximo Martinez, the traitor, was a trusted servant of the captain of the Mexican troops and betrayed them to the revolutionists, and then set fire to their quarters with his own hands, and is now be lieved to be with the revolutionists.

It is learned that two companies of Mexican cavalry, each eighty strong, left New Laredo this morning for the lower country, and the Mexican authorities now have 160 men at each of the fords of the river between San Ignacio and Micr. San ignacio and Mice.

Two companies of United States troops
left San Antonio for Laredo today to join
those who are in the field of the lower country. The United States troops are in close

#### pursuit of the bandits on this side and news of a decisive engagement having taken place is hourly expected. Bolder Than Last Year.

The bandits appear to be a great deal bolder than they were last year and it is ex-pected that they will show fight when the

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 17.—A special from San Antonio to the News says Dr. Ornelio tonight sent the following: "I send you by mail a list of soldiers staying at San Ignacio. It is not true that any of the bandits have been burned and there was not one of them left in our territory. Two of our soldiers have returned from San Ignacio. They have been well received. This was sent to the commander in charge

Officially Notified by Mexico.

washing by C. Dec, 14.—The Mexical government through Don Romero, charge d'affairs at the national capital, has officially called the attention of the United States government to the recent raid into Mexico of citizens of Mexico at San Ignacio, who formed on the American side of the line Secretary Foster of the Statedepartment has in turn communicated with the war department and has asked that additional troops be stationed on the Mexican border to

The Seventh cavalry now at Fort Riley has been ordered to the Rio Grande to assist the the United States cavalry force now there.
In army circles the matter is treated very lightly and no serious trouble is anticipated. A high official says that if the Mexican government had one-tenth of the force on the Mexican border that the United States had on its side, these outrages could not

take place. When these marguders return to the United States they scattered like partridges in the chapparal. Whether it was from motives of economy or otherwise that the Mexican government did not put troops along its side of the border no one could say.

### LIFE PICTURED BY INGERSOLL. One of the Prettiest Pieces of Word Paint

ing in the Language. Born of love and hope, of cestacy and pain, of agony and fear, of tears and joy—dowered with the wealth of two united hearts—held in happy arms, with lips upon life's drifted font, blue-veined and fair, where perfect peace finds perfect form—rocked by willing feet and wood to shadowy shores of sleep by size mother singing soft and low—look by siren mother singing soft and low-look ing with wonder's wide and startled eyes at common things of life and day—taught by want and wish and contact with the thing want and wish and contact with the things that touch the dimpled flesh of babes—lured by light and flame and charmed by color's wondrous robes, learning the use of hands and feet, and by the love of minicry beguilted to utter speech—releasing prisoned thoughts from crabbed and curious marks on solied and tattered leaves—puzzling the brain with crooked numbers and their changing, tangled

worth—and so through years of afternating day and night, until the captive grows familiar with the chains and walls and limita-tions of a life.

And time runs on in sun and shade, until the one of all this world is wooed and won and all the lore of love is taught and learned again. Again a home is built, with the fair chamber wherein faint dreams, like cool and shadowy vales, divide the billowed hours of love. Again the miracle of birth—the pain and joy, the kiss of welcome and the cradb song, drowning the drowsy prattle of a babe And then the sense of obligation and of And then the sense of congation and of wrong—pity for those who tell and weep— tears for the imprisoned and despised—love for the generous dead, and in the heart the rapture of a high resolve. And then ambition, with its lust of pelf

and place and power, longing to put upon its breast distinction's worthless badge. Then keener thoughts of men, and eyes that see behind the smiling mask of craft—flattered no more by the obstreperous cringe of gain and greed—knowing the uselessness of hoarded gold and honor bought from those who charge the usury of self-respect—of power that only bends a coward's knees and forces from the lips of fear the lies of praise. Knowing at last the unstudied gesture of esteem, the reverent eyes made rich with honest thoughts and holding high above all other things—high as hope's great throbbing star about the darkness of the dead-the love

of wife and child and friend. The locks of gray and growing love of

other days and half remembered things—then holding withered hands of those who first held his, while over dim and loving eyes death sortly presses down the lids of rest.

And so, locking in marriage vows his children's hands and crossing others on the breasts of peace with daughters' babes upon his knees, the white hair mingling with the gold, he journeys on from day to day to the horizon where the dusk is waiting for that night—attling by the holy hearth of home, as the last embers change from red to gray, he falls askeep within the arm of her he worshiped and adered, feeling upon his pallid lips love's last and holiest kiss. other days and half remembered things then

#### NATIONAL SLUMMING.

The Heathen Within Our Gates. A Lively Lay Sermon by Miss Kate Field

Mr. H. W. Spofford, appointed by congress to investigate the slums of all cities having a population of over 200,000, has begun his mission with a visit to the sweating shops and tenement houses of Chicago. This inspection is merely preliminary, to give Mr. Spofford an idea of the number of assistants required. The real investigation will begin in New York next mention. oquired. The real invest New York next month.

Does anyone stop to ask what this means? sks Kate Field's Washington It means, in he first place, that if Christ were alive he could denounce Christian churches more changers in the temple, and with far more reason. Those money-changers made no pro-fessions. In taking the name of Christians we brand ourselves as a generation of vipers, being nothing more nor less than hypogrites. Hypocrites are consigned by the new testament to the lowest depths of hell.

What is the beginning and end of practical Bhristianity? To do unto others as we would

have others do unto us—to love our neigh-bors as we love ourselves. Do we! It is innecessary to answer this question. Every thinking human being knows that if we did obey the Golden Rule there would be no physical suffering except from accident and disease, and no sorrow except that entailed disease, and no sorrow except that entailed by death. The fact that there are slums in towns proves that the rich take no thought of the poor. In fact, they often fatten on the misery of less fortunate follow creatures, as many tenements belong to them, and the rents collected therefrom are so much greater than those collected from higher class dwelling houses in proportion to the capital expended as to make them highly desirable investments. Take New York for example. I have tried in vain to find out who owned filtry tenements swarming with who owned flithy tenements swarming with humanity. The owners are represented by agents who will not divulge the names of their employers. It is the business of these agents to do the dirty work of well-to-do citizens who no more concern themselves with the welfare of their tenants than they concern themselves with customers buying from them dry goods and groceries. In the latter case customers get their money's worth; in the former they are at the mercy of landlords and must pay what is asked or be turned into the street.

"What is the rent of this room?" Tasked a poor blind woman, who, with a drunken husband, a good son and a dog, occupied a lark and small apartment in one of New York's blind alleys. Seven dollars and a half a month," sho

"How can you afford it?" "God only knows. The landlord isn't very hard on us and I pay when I can. There's a butcher, a Jew, who is good to us. My son works for him at \$1.50 a week, and he sends

us meat every day.

Seven dollars and a half a month! A miserable, broken down house, containing twenty rooms, yields a rent at the rate of \$1.800 a year! Is it not shameful? New York tenement apartments consist, as a rule, of one room with one or more windows opening into a windowless closet large enough for a bed and one or two pieces of furniture. The room is used for kitchen and parlor. The eloset is slept in. From three to five per-sons occupy such an apartment—man, wife and children. Sometimes lodgers are taken

to help eke out the rent! In one room of a regular lodging house, abounding in fith and humanity, I have seen a man and wife in bed in one corner, two drunken women in bed in another, a single man in the third corner on straw and a woman on a sofa in the fourth corner. The occupants of the different corners were atrangers to one another. The man and his wife—he a broken down soldier with hemorrhage of the lungs and no pension-paid fifrhage of the lungs and in plants then cents a day for their awful corner of an awful room. At this rate one room brings \$16.80 a month, or \$201.60 a year. A lodging house containing ten rooms will thus yield au annual income of \$2.016. I believe it is usual Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—The Mexican to let lodging houses to one pagain sublets to the miserably to one person, wl keeper of the house lives on what is made off these wretched lodgers. Of course drunken-ness and brawls are common. None but

angels can remain decent with such envi-Did the rich bestow their own alms, going among the poor to learn for themselves the status of the lowest strata of society, I believe there would be an awakening to the duty of the hour. So long as they leave to agents not only the collection of their rents, but the disbursement of their charities, the gap between classes and masses will grow

whiler and wider.

Like landlord, like town. The individual having neglected his duty, it is not to be expected that the corporation of which he is a unit will bestow any thought whatever on the unit's tenants. Hence municipalities about the ship of the crime wherein are bread the crime. abound in slums wherein are bred the crime, vice and disease of the human family. The marvel is not that the slums produce so much drunkenness and immorality, but that they beget so little. When a baby 18 months old will give evidence of knowledge of deprayity as is a fact don't you think it marvelous that so much good is left in even hoodlums Individual and municipality having failed to concern themselves with the masses, the national government at the instance of labor is about to take uplong neglected work. Should Mr. Spofford and his assistants pursue the usual course of congressional committees, it will be months if not years before light is thrown on dark places. The report of the immigration commission sent to Europe in the summer of 1891 has just been published. If New York, Chicago and other big towns want to escape the ravages of cholera, made probable by their own criminal neglect, their citizens will at this

eleventh hour remember that Christianity is not confined to church-going; they will face a problem easily solved if carnestly studied. The nation apparently has no interest in towns containing less than 200,000 souls. These are left to their own devices, yet These are left to their own devices, yee, slums can be found wherever a town exists. What's to become of these smaller slums, that often feed the larger? Are they to be utterly ignored? Take Providence, R. I., for instance, and Lowell and Fall River, Mass. Verily the heathen is not only within our own gates but abides within our own skins, and miless we reform ourselves we'll never and unless we reform ourselves we'll never see heaven on earth or anywhere else.

#### TIN WORKERS STRIKE. Weishmen at Ellwood Object to the Employ-

ment of Unskilled Labor. ELLWoon, Ind., Dec. 17.-For some time past there have been differences between the Welsh workers in the American Tin Plate factory and the company. Today a conference was held between the manager and the ence was held between the manager and the men, the result of this conference is that the men have refused to work unless the com-pany accodes to certain conditions. It seems that a certain patent machine has been in-troduced into the tinning department, which does away with the work of one man, and the company wants to operate this with un-sidled labor and pay him less than a skilled laborer commands.

Inborer commands.
The Welshmen demand that skilled labor only shall be employed, as they fear that otherwise unskilled labor will take away their jobs. Until this is conceded, they decline to go to work. It is thought some amicable adjustment of the difference will be made in a few days.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .-- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

