THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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NAVIES ON THE GREAT LAKES

England's Force Far Exceeds That of the United States.

IN VIOLATION OF TREATY STIPULATIONS

New Canadian Cruisers of Sufficient Force to Destroy Twice the Number of Vessels Owned by the United States on Those Waters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—The full text of the reports on the Canadian lake question which were briefly summarized in these dispatches two days ago is now accessible. The question of maintaining war ships on the great lakes in contravention of treaty stipulations, has engaged the attention of the administration since the fall of 1891. In that year Lieutenant G. L. Carden of the United States revenue marine service was directed to investigate the subject. He made a quiet visit to Canada and under date of January, 1892, submitted a report to Secretary Foster of the Treasury department, giving the dimension of the so-called new Canadian cruiser Constance, which was a revenue cutter in name, but in reality a war ship. This report was transmitted to Secretary Tracy who, commenting on it in a letter to the secretary of the treasury under date of January, 1892, says:

What the Treaty Permits.

"Revenue cutters would not appear to come within the limitations of the treaty of 1870, for the United States retains four revenue steamers on the great lakes, varying in tonnage from 419 to 490 tons each and carrying two or three guns. The treaty provides that neither party shall maintain a greater number of vessels than as follows:

"'On Lake Ontario one vessel, not exceeding 100 tons, armed with one 18-pound cannon; on the upper lakes two vessels of the same description; on Lake Champlain one vessel of the same description, and that no other vessel shall be built or armed on these lakes.'

"The Treasury department during the past summer and fall has been kept fully advised of the continued activity of the Canadian authorities in building armed cutters on the lakes.

"Under the date of December 9, 1892, Lieutenant Carden, who spent much of his time in Canada collecting information on the subject, made a second report to the secretary of the treasury. He finds that the hull designs of the three vessels recently constructed or now on the docks—the Constance, Curlew and Petrel—show 'sufficient strength to permit of the mounting of fourteen rapid-fire Maxim or Nordenfeldt guns.' The Nordenfeldt gun is the type of gun, he says, which will enter into the armaments of these revenue cutters.

"'The gun positions permit of the placing of two guns, one on each bow for an almost direct ahead fire. A third gun position in the after portion of each ship gives an arc of fire from sharp on one bow, round the stern to sharp on the opposite bow.' The rails amidship will permit of the placing in broadside of small caliber rapid-fire and machine guns. The Nordenfeldt battery mentioned for the Petrel and her sisters, is more than a match for the combined batteries of the three United States revenue cutters on the lakes—the Perry, Johnson and Fessenden.

Dangerous Crafts.

"Discussing the fighting qualities of these vessels, Lieutenant Carden says: 'The full dimensions of the Pelix, Constance and Curlew will enable them to maneuver in the Welland canal and in a possible contingency to maintain an effective patrol of that canal for at least three or four days, until additional gunboats can break from the St. Lawrence river across Lake Ontario to the mouth of the Welland. Ordinary field batteries are not sufficient to stop these ships, whereas the rapid-fire guns of the new craft will be expected to keep hostile forces clear of the Welland locks until a sufficient number of British gunboats have entered Lake Erie to permit of menacing the northwest.'

"In concluding his report, Lieutenant Carden, in speaking of the United States revenue cutters now on the lakes, says: 'They must needs be able to stop every craft having their vitals protected and be given rapid-firing guns, embracing one 4-inch rifle for each ship, supplemented by a six-pounder R. F. batteries. The present exposed condition of the machinery of the Johnson and Fessenden courts immediate destruction.'"

This report has occasioned much comment in the Treasury department as emphasizing the need for new revenue cutters of a modern type upon the lakes, capable of coping, if need be, with those now being constructed by Canada.

DANGERS FROM CHOLERA.

Surgeon General Wyman Fears an Invasion of the Pest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine hospital service today, in answer to questions as to the danger of a reappearance of the cholera in the coming spring and summer, said: "There are at the present time two factors which render the situation with regard to cholera serious. One is the appearance of fresh cases of that disease in Hamburg, and the other is the continued prevalence of the disease in Russia. The cholera is by no means wiped out, and the greatest care will have to be exercised to prevent its gaining a foothold on this side of the Atlantic. The speedy passage of a bill which shall give clearly defined powers to make precautionary regulations, with sufficient appropriations to make them effective, is extremely desirable. Information has been received that in spite of all that has been done to discourage immigration from infected countries, particularly Russia, there are large numbers of immigrants from that country who are persistent in their efforts to reach the United States.

"The order for the expulsion of the Jews from Russia, heretofore enforced in certain limited districts, is now being enforced all over the empire. This means that a large number of immigrants from badly infected districts will try to reach the United States and no one can view these matters without serious concern. It is inadvisable to create unnecessary alarm in regard to the danger from cholera. I have great faith in the sanitary intelligence and ability to meet emergencies possessed by the people of the United States, but the facts have simply got to be faced and it is only the simple part of ordinary wisdom to take precautions."

"There is danger," Dr. Wyman continued in response to further questions, "of cholera reaching the United States from the island of Cuba, because of the close commercial intercourse between Cuba and Spain and other European ports."

There have been sundry intimations from time to time that it was the purpose of the Treasury department to modify the stringent provisions of the circular of August 19 regarding the importation of rags. By the terms of this circular consular certificates of disinfection are required with all importations of rags from foreign ports and an absolute prohibition of the importation of rags from districts known to be infected with cholera is enjoined. Dr. Wyman says there has been no intention at any time of modifying this circular. A number of paper manufacturers who were here the other day for this purpose had the position of the government in the matter made plain to them, and they went away apparently satisfied that the regulations which had been made were necessary for the protection of the public health, and being American citizens themselves they seemed to acquiesce in the views of the department.

The secretary of state received a cable message this morning from Mr. Estee, our consul at Hamburg, saying: "Bills of health have not been clean.

"Two cases today."

The first paragraph of the above message is in response to an inquiry as to the truth of a report that the consul had decided to issue clean bills of health to vessels sailing for United States ports from Hamburg, notwithstanding the continued existence of cholera in that city. The authorities at Washington doubted the report from the first and are now convinced of its falsity.

TORREY'S BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Its Friends Circulating a Petition Asking to Have it Called Up in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—The friends of the Torrey bankruptcy bill, fearful that the house, through inactivity, might not give even consideration at this session of congress to the measure, have circulated a petition asking the rules committee to bring in a special order to fix a day to call the matter up. They have succeeded in securing 125 signatures of democratic members of the house, or more than a majority of the members of the dominant party. It is said that this makes it practically certain that the Torrey bill will get a special order from the committee, as Speaker Crisp has heretofore stated that he would bring in a special rule whenever requested to do so by a majority of his party colleagues.

Guarding the Seal Rookeries.

Captain Healy of the United States revenue cutter Bear reports his arrival in San Francisco from Alaska. He says that the present system of guarding the seal rookeries is ineffectual. The rough weather that prevails about the islands prevents revenue cutters from approaching the shore close enough to be of any service. If they went close enough for service they run imminent risk of being dashed upon the shore and wrecked. The darkness that prevails, from sixteen to eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, increases the risks run and prevents those afloat from seeking marauders. Even with all these obstacles, one vessel can only guard a small coast.

He thinks that a police patrol of sufficient strength should be stationed on shore and patrol the coast. A vessel, too, should be kept there to act in conjunction with the land guard.

Washington Notes

The president has under consideration the appointment of a citizen of the United States as chief justice to Samoa to succeed Judge Cedarkrantz, who has been asked to retire because of the dissatisfaction on the part of natives with his administration. Great Britain and Germany have left the selection of his successor to the United States government.

That American exhibitors at the Madrid Columbian exhibition have been most successful is shown by a cable message received by the secretary of state today from the United States charge d'affairs at Madrid, saying that they had been awarded eight gold medals, fourteen and fifteen bronze medals, besides receiving honorable mention in numerous cases.

The news which reached Washington from Atlanta, Ga., of the prostration of Justice Lamar at that city while on his way to his old home in Mississippi, creates no surprise among the friends of the justice in this city who were acquainted with his real condition. It is learned on the best authority that Justice Lamar is suffering from Bright's disease.

MR. BLAINE'S CONDITION.

News from His Bedside of a Very Encouraging Nature.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—The news from Mr. Blaine this morning was more cheerful than at any time this week. He shows favorable symptoms heretofore absent. He is more cheerful and a little stronger, his pulse is better, his temperature is lower and he takes nourishment better.

All callers at the house were told that Mr. Blaine was very much better, having had a very satisfactory night.

The callers today included Mr. Blaine's brother and a number of senators and representatives, who left their cards. The members of the Maine delegation and their families are most solicitous and attentive. The president continues to manifest the warmest sympathy for the ex-secretary. The members of the cabinet show an equal interest and call at the house each day.

It is said that Cardinal Gibbons has been telegraphed to visit Mr. Blaine. It will be remembered that the cardinal called on Mr. Blaine when in this city a week ago last Monday, but the ex-secretary was not sufficiently strong to talk. The improvement in Mr. Blaine's condition is such that he could now probably be permitted to converse.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—"Mr. Blaine shows an improvement," said Dr. Johnson to a reporter this evening. "When I saw him this evening he was looking very cheerful and everything seemed favorable for a quiet night."

Dr. Johnson's statement was confirmed by a personal visit to the Blaine residence, where inquiry at the door as to Mr. Blaine's condition brought forth the response that he seemed greatly improved.

At 11:30 o'clock tonight Dr. Johnson had just returned to his residence from a visit to Mr. Blaine. He found him quite as well as at any time during the day.

"You know this morning that he was quite a good deal better than on yesterday," said the doctor.

"How is his sleep, doctor?" was asked

"He slept just as well as a well man does and just as natural. He receives the usual benefit that comes from restful slumber. A rumor prevailed quite extensively today that members of Mr. Blaine's family had telegraphed for Cardinal Gibbons to visit the sick man, but investigation proved it to be unfounded."

Home for the Holidays.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—On the house side of the capitol this morning there was a scene of desolation. The heigira of members began some days ago, and today but half a dozen representatives were in the chamber answering their correspondence. In the committee on appropriations Mr. Sayers of Texas was busily engaged making up the sundry civil appropriation bill for report to the full committee. Besides him was Mr. Dockery of Missouri. He was engaged in studying questions relative to the internal revenue tax.

On the senate side there was an aspect of complete desertion. The chamber was as quiet as a cemetery, not a page flitting about, not a single senator was to be seen. The doorkeepers were all absent from their posts and every committee room was locked and business suspended in the clerk's office.

Can Send Troops Across the Border.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—The secretary of war has issued a general order announcing a renewal of the agreement heretofore entered into by the government of the United States of America and the United Mexican states whereby the federal troops of the two countries may cross over the territory of the other in pursuit of savage, hostile Indians. The agreement is renewed because of the recent raids of Apaches under "Kid" along the dividing line between Arizona and New Mexico and the fear that these tribes will seek to evade the pursuit of the United States troops by crossing the frontier into Mexico. The agreement runs for one year from November, 25, 1892.

Secretary of State Foster Will Resign.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—Secretary of State Foster will resign his portfolio before leaving for Paris, where he will go to act as agent for the United States before the Bering sea arbitrators, who are to meet February 23. As only three weeks will elapse between the date of the secretary's departure and the end of the president's present administration the vacancy will not be filled. Assistant Secretary Wharton will act during that time.

Raised to Presidential Offices.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec 23.—The following named fourth-class postoffices will be raised to the presidential class January 1, 1893. Bancroft, Bonaparte, Nora Springs, Parkersburg, Prinzhar, Ruthven, Iowa; Stafford, Kansas; Culbertson and Shelton; Nebraska; Llano, Pilot Point, Velasco and Welmar, Texas.

LOYAL TO THE REPUBLIC

Members of the French Chamber Have Confidence in the Government.

ANOTHER EXCITING DAY FOR THE DEPUTIES

Flat Failure of the Royalists and Imperialists to Work Up Sentiment Against the Republic—Progress of the Canal Investigation.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The Chamber of Deputies this afternoon voted confidence in the government by a large majority.

At a cabinet council it had been resolved that the government should acquiesce in the full debate on the Millevoye's interpellation regarding the alleged use of money advanced by the Panama company in the service of the government. The cabinet was fully aware that the motion was aimed at the administration, if not at the republic, as Millevoye is an ardent Boulangist; but President Carnot had given the flat that no one would be spared against whom there was evidence of guilt and that the government must welcome the most searching investigation. At the same time the government hoped to make the interpellation a boomerang by showing up the plot of the Boulangists against the republic and the straits to which it drove the government.

It is reported that the ministry has evidence to present that the attack on the government is part of an organized plan for the overthrow of the republic. The ministry are also convinced that the only way to meet the crisis is to throw the whole Panama scandal, as rapidly as the facts develop, open to the public, with merely proper reserve for judicial prosecutions. The rigorous treatment of Charles de Lesseps and Fontane has made the republic popular with the lower classes, including the socialists, and as between the republic and a monarchy, they favor the former. The revelations from America in regard to Herz do not cause surprise here. The only surprise is that a shrewd man like Reinach should have admitted him to his confidence. It is believed Herz got wind of some canal frauds and used them to his best personal advantage.

A conference this morning resulted in orders for more arrests in connection with the scandal. It is believed Floquet will be advised to resign the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies in view of his revelations of yesterday as to Panama canal corruption.

There was a panicky feeling on the bourse. Rentes fell from 98 francs, 7½ centimes, to 96 francs 70 centimes. Later the tone became better and rentes rallied to 97 francs, 27 centimes. Credit Foncier, which had fallen 40 points, rallied 10 points.

ANOTHER STORMY SESSION.

Excitement in the French Chamber—M. Ribot's Defense of the Republic.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The scene in the Chamber of Deputies today when M. Millevoye interpellated the ministry regarding advances of money by the Panama Canal company was of the most stormy character. M. Millevoye said that he desired to question the government as to the facts in its possession relating to the use of contributions by the former premier from the Panama company, whose corrupt and criminal operations are now being investigated.

M. Ribot, in behalf of the government, said he accepted immediate discussion of the subject.

President Floquet thereupon vacated the chair, M. Peytral taking his place and ascending the tribune.

There was a hush in the Chamber as the former minister began his address of exculpation and every face was turned toward the speaker with the most eager interest. M. Floquet repeated what he had already stated before the committee of investigation. He reiterated with emphasis that while a member of the ministry he had never received money from the Panama company for any purpose whatever, and he denied any improper purpose in the insertion of political advertisements in the press.

Count Jules D. Bernes, an ardent socialist, indulged in a violent attack on M. Floquet and denounced his conduct in the alleged bribing of newspapers under cover of political advertising. The count exclaimed: "You not only allowed the people to be robbed of their savings, but you were an accomplice in the nefarious crime!"

Wild Confusion Ensued.

At this there was the wildest excitement, deputies stood and waved their arms and spouted, some in denunciation, others in approval of the language used. When order had been restored in some degree, M. Millevoye arose and indulged in a violent attack on M. Rouvier. Millevoye was repeatedly applauded by the Boulangists, socialists and imperialists, but it was evident that few republicans were included in the demonstration of approval.

M. Rouvier then rose to make an explanation and defense of his conduct. He said that at the time of the Boulangist agitation certain people had lent to the government 50,000 to 100,000 francs to supply a pressing want of the secret service fund to keep up the fight against Boulanger, and prevent him and his followers from carrying out their schemes against the republic.

"I never," added M. Rouvier, "had anything to do with the Panama Canal company and never attempted to control the press, and when Baron de Reinach offered to help the government I refused to accept his assistance."

M. Rouvier was still in the aisle when Millevoye stepped into the speaker's tribune. The first words of the Boulangist showed his purpose to precipitate a crisis immediately. He spoke briefly, but violently. The present cabinet, he said, was trusted neither by the people nor their representatives. Both its members and adherents were in the shadow of a fatal suspicion. Men chosen to serve the high interests of France were falling daily under charges of misrepresenting these interests. The time had come for an appeal to the preferences of the electors, (applause on the right and disorder on the left.) On behalf of those who had the honor of France at heart he demanded a dissolution.

At this point uproar on the floor interrupted M. Millevoye, and he stood silent until the cheers and shouts of protests subsided. Then he moved a vote of "no confidence."

As he left the tribune there was little demonstration, and M. Ribot, the premier, rose to defend the government amid profound silence. The purpose of M. Millevoye, he said, was apparent to all. He intended to unload scandal after scandal upon the government until he wrecked it. Cries of "No, no!" from the Boulangists greeted this statement, and M. Millevoye shouted: "The facts will suffice to wreck it when all is known."

M. Ribot Cheered.

"M. Millevoye," continued M. Ribot, "is attempting to bring to trial, not individuals, but the republican institutions of France. His attack is directed, not against the cabinet nor against those persons charged with corruption, but against national institutions which have been built up by the labor and self-sacrifice of devoted patriots. The plotters against the republic should not delude themselves with the idea that a dissolution will accomplish this, for the people know their enemies and the masks of their enemies. Honesty in politics above all I say", M. Ribot called out as he turned to face the right, "but no toleration of men who conspire to ruin our republic. The whole machinery of the law has been set in motion to punish the guilty. Can you not wait for the verdict?" [Prolonged cheers.]

"Others may be deceived by tardy protestations of unsullied purity, but surely the gentlemen before me are in a position to perceive the motive of this sudden show of virtue on the part of certain persons. [applause from the left.]

"This agitation is intended, not to purify the government and not to serve the people, but merely to serve the ends of certain designing politicians. To these gentlemen I say: The present government will not allow itself to be disturbed or intimidated by these demonstrations."

The applause with which this statement was received was stilled suddenly by M. de Rouiede who sprang to his feet and waving his right arm over his head shouted: "Down with the parliamentary system."

After the president had restored order by repeated appeals to the deputies M. Ribot continued his defense with the words: "Those who flatter themselves that there is no government in France are deluded, and if the occasion comes the present cabinet will not hesitate to prove it. This government is prepared to defend the republic."

De Rouiede Was Very Mild.

The firmness and calmness of M. Ribot's address evidently had won for him the sympathy of the Chamber, for as he left the tribune he was cheered with exceptional enthusiasm. M. de Rouiede seemed to realize this and his subsequent speech was mild to the point of tameness. He explained his plan for revising the constitution at some length and in his peroration astounded his hearers by declaring that he felt full confidence in the probity and intelligence of the ministry.

M. Millevoye's motion of "no confidence" was then put and was lost by a vote of 353 to 91. Tremendous cheering and applause from the left followed the announcement of the result.

La France says that several deputies intend to urge upon President Carnot the necessity of a dissolution, also that ex-Prefect of Police Andrieux has communicated to M. Franqueville, the examining magistrate, the names of the 104 deputies and the "high personage" of whom he spoke before the parliamentary commission yesterday.

In the Senate today the special committee report in favor of authorizing the procureur general to proceed against Senators Renault, Beral, Thevenet, Deves and Albert Grevy, was adopted and the requisite permission was granted.

The Panama canal investigating committee continued its investigation today. Deputies Salis and Floquet, the first witnesses, confirmed the statement made by Count Caffarilli yesterday that M. Yves-Guyot, formerly minister of public works, had said that President Carnot had seen a full list of the men compromised by the scandal. The witness declared that M. Constans had given to the president a list of 100 deputies who were implicated.

M. Maret, editor of the Radical, denied that his paper had been bribed. He spoke scornfully of the attacks that had been made upon his paper, and declared that the attacks were not merited.

Iren Blanc, a journalist who had been examined by Magistrate Franqueville, was then called to the witness stand, but declined to testify, referring the committee to testimony given before the magistrate.

The committee from the parliamentary investigation commission seized this afternoon at the office of the Panama Canal company 17,000 counterfoils, payable to bearer. The commission will meet daily during the Christmas holidays.

RUMORS CONCERNING ANDRIEUX.

He is Said to Possess Information Compromising Carnot—May Be Arrested.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Some strong rumors are in circulation today. One of them is that M. Andrieux, the ex-prefect of police, has in his possession something that compromises the highest personage in the republic. Other rumors have it that the government will cause the arrest of M. Andrieux tomorrow.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

MR. DEACON AND HIS TROUBLES.

He Gains Another Victory in the French Courts Over His Wife.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Mr. Parker Deacon secured another victory in the series of lawsuits which have sprung up between him and his wife since he killed his wife's paramour in the Hotel Splendid at Cannes. Gladies, the oldest daughter, was placed a few days ago in the Dominican convent at Neuilly. Mr. Deacon desired to have her with him during the holiday season, and he therefore applied to the court of appeals for an order appointing him to the guardianship of his daughter during the holidays. The application was opposed by Mrs. Deacon, who appears determined to worry and harass her husband by every means in her power.

The court decided that while it would be inexpedient under the circumstances to appoint Mr. Deacon guardian of the child, he should have the right to have her every day from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Mr. Deacon was interviewed as to the matter. He declared that while the decision of the court was practically a victory for him, he would refuse to accept the decision, and would have nothing to do with the child under the French law. He added that he would appeal to the American consul for his rights and justice.

"It would be a gross injustice," he said, "to give the guardianship of the child to a woman who is notoriously immoral. Even a single day with her mother would be mortally injurious to the young girl."

Mr. Deacon's characterization of his wife as a notoriously immoral woman is due, he declares, to the knowledge that has come to him since her liason with Abeille was brought to a sudden termination by a pistol shot, she has conducted herself improperly with Prince de Perx, Comte de la Rochefouchald and Senator Leona Renault. These three men will be named as co-respondents in the action for divorce which Mr. Deacon intends to bring against his wife in New York.

Herz in London.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Dr. Cornelius Herz, who is so greatly implicated in the Panama canal, scandal and who is said to be suffering from nervous prostration, is still confined to his bedroom at the Burlington hotel. He receives only intimate friends.

M. Andrieux, it is said, is coming to London from Paris to obtain from Dr. Herz a certain document showing that 104 members of the French Chamber of Deputies had received bribes from the Panama lobbyists amounting altogether to 1,350,000 francs. It will be recalled that M. Andrieux testified before the Panama commission yesterday that he had such a document in the possession of Dr. Herz.

Mrs. Langtry Has a Relapse.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—It is reported tonight that Mrs. Langtry has suffered a relapse and is again seriously ill.

The Fire Record.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec 23.—At 2:30 this afternoon fire broke out in the basement of Chapin and Wells hardware store in the Ferguson block, presumably from a gasoline explosion.

The fire was confined to the Ferguson block. There were several explosions and Fireman Jim Dunbar received internal injuries and Chief Smith was severely injured. The block belonged to the Massachusetts Real Estate company and was valued at $125,000; insurance, $20,000; Chapin & Wells' loss is $60,000, insurance $44,000; Schiller, Hubbard & Co., tobacco, loss, $20,000; insurance, $17,000.

The Duluth, Mesaba & Northern railroad offices were also destroyed, and several valuable law libraries. The total loss will reach $250,000. The block will be rebuilt.

SUICIDE OF A RECLUSE

Herman Thiessen of Gage County Takes His Own Life.

WARNED HIS FRIENDS NOT TO INTERFERE

Threatened to Shoot His Neighbors if They Approached His Residence—How the Body was Discovered—Other Nebraska News.

BEATRICE, Neb. Dec. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Herman Thiessen, a well known and highly esteemed farmer of the county, was found dead this afternoon in his house two miles west of Ellis, a small station on the Rock Island, nine miles west of the city. He had evidently been dead several days and it is apparently a case of suicide. Thiessen was unmarried and lived alone. He was a sort of a recluse and was about 50 years of age. The cause of the suicide is not known. The deceased was a man in comfortable circumstances and was well liked in the neighborhood of his home. He owned the farm on which he lived.

Coroner Albright went to Ellis this evening to hold an inquest. The deceased is a Prussian and an old settler in this section. The last seen of the man alive was about three days ago. At that time he warned everybody he saw against coming near his house, saying he would shoot them.

Today several men who had noticed the absence of life about Thiessen's place went there. They first visited the barn where they found the stock nearly dead from starvation. They then cautiously approached the house.

The door was partly ajar with the key on the outside in the lock. Pushing it open a big dog lunged at them viciously and it was with difficulty they got inside. In a room on the floor lay the man dead. In one hand he clutched a revolver which they found minus one cartridge. The body was not molested and after looking after the stock the searchers returned to town to notify the coroner.

ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.

Peculiar Case in Adams County—Other Hastings News Notes.

HASTINGS, Neb., Dec. 23.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A rather queer story comes from Holstein through a Hastings justice's court. James Cooper, a farmer in Logan township, a short time ago sold his farm, but had not yet given complete possession. He lived in one part of the house and the purchaser in the other. Saturday night Cooper, who is a cripple, was in the purchaser's side of the house, when a knock was heard at the door. Cooper opened the door and invited the person outside to come in. The visitor, a man named Charles W. Gossmyer, responded roughly, and after a few hot words Gossmyer pounded Cooper nearly beyond recognition. Cooper's wife interfering also came in for a share of the punishment.

When after a considerable time Cooper recovered consciousness he missed $251 that he had in his pocket before the assault. After searching the yard Cooper came to Hastings, and warrants for the arrest of Gossmyer were issued on three counts: Assault on Cooper with intent to rob, assault on his wife, Rebecca, and robbery from the person. Gossmyer was arrested and will be tried next week.

Peter Jacobsen, who owns a farm in Blaine township, has obtained a temporary injunction restraining John Van Boening from using a ditch the latter has constructed. Van Boening owns a farm across the road from the plaintiff, which the petition states has on it a number of lagoons and ponds for which there is no natural outlet. Van Boening therefore dug a ditch draining the water into the road and flooding parts of the plaintiff's farm.

The Hastings public schools last night closed a successful two days' exhibition in the Queen City theater. Beside a literary program the work of the various schools displayed on the walls and tables attracted much attention. The exhibit was remarkably good and reflected much credit on both the teachers and the scholars.

Silas A. Strickland post, Grand Army of the Republic, decided to continue the play, "The Tennessee Scout," for one night more, so its final rendition was given tonight. The play in its five nights' run has proved much of a success, financially and otherwise.

Last Tuesday evening the students of Prof. John Rees of the musical department of the Hastings college, gave a very enjoyable musicale at the Presbyterian church.

The suit in the district court with the rather common-place title "Powers et al vs Buda et al" is attracting considerable attention in certain circles. It is apparently a fight between the Bowman and Dubbs factions of the German Evangelical church for the possession of certain church property near Kenesaw, but really it is a test case of great importance. By common consent all similar suits in Nebraska and Iowa have been continued pending the decision of this particular case, and however it may be decided, the supreme court will be asked to make a final settlement. Judge Beall now has the matter under advisement.

A shooting tournament held at Juniata yesterday and today, conducted by Frank Holzworth, has attracted a large number of Hasting sports.

Dropped Dead at Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Raphael Vogel, a traveling man, dropped dead at Hotel Lincoln in this city at 6:45 o'clock. Mr. Vogel arrived from Omaha at 6:35, and walked to the hotel, a distance of two blocks. He gave his hand baggage to a bell-boy and walked to the register. After registering he asked if any clothing men were at the hotel. Mr. Whitmore, the clerk, told him there were not, and asked him if he wanted a sample-room. Mr. Vogel thought that he did. After conversing with the clerk a few moments he turned away and almost immediately fell to the floor.

He was carried into a back room of the office, and a physician summoned. He was past all medical aid however, and was dead when the doctor arrived. The remains were taken to the undertakers and the coroner notified. Mr. Vogel traveled for Joseph Loucheim & Company, of Philadelphia, and this was his first visit to Lincoln in six years. He has traveled for Philadelphia houses for fourteen years and was formerly a member of the firm of Vogel Bros. & Co. Nothing could be learned of his family but a telegram was sent to a brother in Philadphia. An answer was received about 9 o'clock saying that further instructions would be sent later.

Tecumseh Modern Woodmen.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Dec. 23.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Tecumseh camp No. 607, Modern Woodmen, last night elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Consul, G. W. Hassett; vice consul, Dr. Gaiser; clerk, W. R. Buffum.

Tecumseh lodge No. 2, Ancient Order of United Workmen, last night elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Master workman, John Stetter; foreman, M. B. C. True; overseer, Samuel Haughton; recorder, W. R. Barton; receiver, John Graff; guide, E. L. Rogers.

Implement House Closed.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Dec. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Limback & Squires, dealers in agricultural implements and coal, were closed on executions in favor of the Security National bank for $2,000, late this evening. Total liabilities are about $5,000; assets nominal.

Demands of the Alliance.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Dec. 23.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The report of a special committee on the address of President Powers to the farmers alliance was given out today. The declaration that the freight rates in Nebraska should be no higher than in Iowa is reaffirmed. The members of the State Board of Transportation are condemned in unmeasured terms for absolutely refusing to reduce freight rates to a just basis when they had the power to do so. The legislature is requested to pass a memorial to congress praying for the passage of an act authorizing the construction of a trunk line of railroad from the Dakotas to the gulf, to be owned and operated by the government, as an experimental step toward absolute ownership of all railroads in the United States.

An amendment to the Australian ballot law is recommended to the legislature, the aim being to make the ballot more easily understood.

It is desired that the stock yards at South Omaha be made public markets and controlled by reasonable legislation. A postal telegraph system is again demanded.

Postponed the Case.

BEATRICE, Neb., Dec. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The mandamus case of A. L. Green against O. H. Phillips, mayor of Beatrice, wherein the defendant is petitioned to certify to the governor that Beatrice has a population of over 10,000, was called in the district court this afternoon. Neither of the parties were ready for trial and an adjournment was taken in the case until January 5.

Liberty's Schools Closed.

LIBERTY, Neb., Dec. 23.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The public schools closed today for one week vacation. The teachers will attend the State Teachers association.

WILL SEND SAILORS.

France Has Determined on the World's Fair Squad—A Cyclone at Sea.

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PARIS, Dec. 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—It has been decided that the French section of the Chicago fair will be under the supervision of a detachment of French sailors commanded by Lieutenant Testu de Balincourt. The detachment composed of nine warrant officers and twenty sailors, will leave Brest for the United States during January. While at Chicago the men will receive in addition to the usual pay rations an allowance of 5½ francs per day, and the warrant officers from 11½ to 7½ francs according to rank.

The Bourgogne's voyage will be vividly remembered by all of the forty odd passengers who landed from her at Havre at 1 o'clock this morning. She encountered a cyclone Sunday, during which the lowest barometer known on the Atlantic for years was registered. On Saturday it went down to 730 millimetres. The following day the cyclone broke, the barometer going down to .720 millimetres in the saloon, while on the bridge at 5 o'clock a. m. it went down to 713 millimetres, corresponding to twenty six and two-tenths inches on the English scale. All day long the sea raged with terrible violence. Matters did not mend on Monday, and only partially so the next day.

Deny the Story of Scuttling.

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VALPARAISO, Chili, (via Galveston, Tex.,) Dec. 23.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—Naval officials request the Herald to deny the stories sent to the United States and Europe relative to the alleged attempt to sink the war ship Almirante Cochrane. There is no truth in the story. The sea cock of the war ship was opened by mistake. This gave rise to ridiculous rumors, which magnified into a report that an attempt had been made to scuttle the ship.

A number of the persons who were arrested during the recent trouble at Santiago have been released. Only the leaders of the attempted revolution are being held for trial.

The United States cruiser Yorktown will sail tomorrow. She will meet Admiral Gherardi's squadron at Punta Arenas. The entire squadron will then sail for Montevideo.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S DIVORCE LAW.

Strong Efforts Will be Made to Have It Amended.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 23.—Much interest is being manifested over the probable fate of the South Dakota divorce industry when the legislature meets in January. There is a decided tendency toward a lengthening of the time for gaining a legal residence from ninety days to one year.

Of course such a change would abolish in South Dakota that peculiar and fascinating institution known as "the colony" and destroy the divorce industry of the state. The attack on the law is led by the state Women's Christian Temperance union which last September adopted a strong resolution on this subject and made Mrs. Emma A. Crammer of Aberdeen and Mrs. Irene Adams of Webster a committee to lobby at Pierre this winter for a change of this kind.

OREGON'S SNOW STORM.

Buildings Crushed Under the Weight of the Beautiful.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 23.—The snow storm which has been prevailing over the Pacific northwest for the past forty-eight hours ceased this morning. A depth of twenty-four inches was reached. The storm has been the most severe in the local history.

As a consequence of the storm all street car lines are blockaded. The Transcontinental lines have been successful in keeping their lines open thus far. River traffic is threatened by the probable freezing over of the Columbia river.

Reports from eastern Oregon are to the effect that great loss of stock is likely to result. Should a chinook wind or warm rain fall great damage is likely to ensue from high water. A number of frame buildings have collapsed from the weight of the snow.

WRECK ON THE SANTA FE.

Eight Pullmans Ditched and Only One Man Hurt.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 23.—A passenger train on the Santa Fe railroad was wrecked this morning near La Junta, Colo., in which eight Pullman cars were destroyed. The particulars received in this city are very meager. It is claimed, however, that only one man was injured. The officials of the road assert that the coaches were empty at the time of the accident, and give this as a reason why more persons were not injured. Efforts are being made to obtain the details, but thus far it has been impossible to get anything more from La Junta.

DESERTED HIS FAMILY.

Escapade of a Former Nebraska Citizen in South Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—E. G. McNeil, a young attorney, is missing. He left behind many unpaid bills, a wife and two children. Mrs. McNeil is very ill and is being cared for by charity. McNeil recently circulated a story that he had fallen heir to $100,000 and obtained credit on the strength of his supposed inheritance. His father is still living at Lincoln, Neb., from which place McNeil came to Sioux Falls.

Will Be Decided Next Week.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The supreme court convened this morning at 11 o'clock when Judge Conaway announced that the court had been unable to arrive at a decision in the Carbon county mandamus case. After some parleying between the court and counsel it was agreed to adjourn until Tuesday, when a decision would be handed down.

SUSPENDED THE MINISTER

Result of the Trial of Rev. George Baxter at Des Moines.

FOUND THE PASTOR GUILTY AS CHARGED

Both Sides Appeal the Case to the Assembly of Iowa—Substance of the Verdict of the Presbytery.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The trial of Rev. George W. Baxter of Knoxville, Ia., for conduct unbecoming a minister of the church, was concluded today, and the following verdict rendered:

The presbytery of Des Moines having had the charge against Rev. George W. Baxter presented by the prosecutor, having carefully examined all the testimony introduced by both parties, and having patiently considered the arguments and explanations which have been offered as well by the accused as by the prosecutor, is constrained to decide that the charges against the said George W. Baxter have been fully proven, and further, the presbytery having deliberately considered the whole case, judge and determine that the said Rev. George W. Baxter ought to be and hereby is suspended from the exercise of the functions all and singular of his office as a minister of the gospel and from the privileges of the church until he shall give satisfactory evidence of repentance.

There were four specific charges, as follows: Deliberate falsehood, breach of promise, being engaged to more than one woman at the same time, soliciting sexual intercourse. Appeal has been taken by both sides to the assembly of Iowa, to be held at Storm Lake in October, 1893.

The defense appeals from the verdict and the prosecution appeals because the verdict was too mild. The vote on the verdict was 15 to 2.

Many Damage Suits.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Dec. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The coming term of district court is marked by more damage suits of an exceptional character than ever before in the history of jurisprudence of this county. W. H. Jones sues the Q road for the death of his father, Henry Jones, the old man who was killed recently at the Union depot by the fast mail. Fannie E. Johnson sues the Iowa Central for a large amount for alleged injuries received at Searsborough, due to carelessness in stopping the train. Parker McMichael desires to mulct N. P. Byrnes for damages for a broken leg and rib received in Byrnes' hotel. A. S. Cook brings suit against the city for damages sustained by the floods last spring, and relatives of each of the wounded and killed in the recent Highland Center wreck will bring suits for damages running all the way from $5,000 to $20,000.

Evenly Distributed.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Governor Boies today ended the controversy over the judgeship in the Eleventh judicial district by the appointment of N. B. Hiatt to the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Stevens of Ames, which will take effect January 1. The following day Judge Hiatt will open court at Clarion. The Eleventh is a large district composed of the counties of Wright, Franklin, Webster, Hamilton, H