THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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RESCUED AFTER MANY DAYS

Tourists Imprisoned in a Cave Finally Taken Out Alive.

PROSTRATED BY FEAR AND SUSPENSE

Entrance to the Cavern Cleared by the Use of Dynamite and a Diver Finally Succeeded in Reaching Them.

GRATZ, Austria, May 7.—A diver, at 10:30 this morning, succeeded in reaching the party of tourists who have been imprisoned in the stalactite cavern at Souraich since Saturday, April 28, owing to a sudden rise in the water and the fact that the passage in it became blocked with timber and boulders.

The diver found all seven of the tourists alive. It was at first believed that eight people were imprisoned.

The news that the tourists, who have been so long imprisoned, were still alive caused the utmost satisfaction among the crowds of people that gathered about the cavern to watch the work of the engineers, who have been toiling day and night ever since they were ordered to the spot, when the local authorities announced their inability to force an entrance into the cavern. The engineers had a very difficult task in making an openeing into the cavern. The entrance was blocked by timber, boulders and flood debris. It was absolutely necessary to use dynamite in order to clear away the obstructions, which prevented the entrance of a diver into the cavern. The engineers were compelled to work slowly and with the utmost caution, as it was feared that a too severe explosion might bury the imprisoned people beneath tons of rock. When the debris had been cleared away and all was ready for another attempt Diver Fischer made another, and this time successful descent into the mouth of the cavern. When he reappeared he notified the engineers that although the tourists were alive they appeared like people half bereft of reason, as the terrible nervous strain to which they had been subjected had almost driven them mad. The tourists must have taken a considerable supply of provisions with them when they went into the cavern over a week ago, as they still had, according to the diver, a little bread and cheese left, and they had some candles burning. The imprisoned tourists informed the diver that they had passed through a period of most awful anxiety and terror. They had been able to hear the attempts to rescue, but the work seemed to progress so slowly that they had almost abandoned hope. The noise made by the explosion of the dynamite cheered up the imprisoned people, though they were in dread of being buried beneath falling rocks. Late in the afternoon the rescue was completed. Six of the tourists were able to emerge from the cave unaided, but the seventh was so exhausted that he required assistance. Emperor Francis Joseph was notified of the safety of the tourists and telegraphed his extreme satisfaction.

A dispatch to the Times from Vienna says when connection was made with the entombed tourists they all shouted: "We are all alive and well, and still have provisions." As soon as possible, milk and brandy in bottles were handed to them through a small aperture, and they were asked to withdraw as far as they could to allow further blasting. The rescued men state that a box of provisions, which was sent by the rescuers through the torrent of water, reached them on Wednesday last and kept them alive. They heard the blasting and this renewed their hopes of rescue.

HAVE NO FRIENDS IN LONDON.

Reds Find Themselves Almost Without Followers in the Metropolis.

LONDON, May 7.—During the First-Sunday-in-May demonstrations in Hyde park yesterday there was an expression of anti-anarchistic feeling. Some speakers of the fiery type were shown the right-about in double quick time. So long as they indulged in their usual harmless tirade against everything in general and nothing in particular they were listened to with good natured tolerance, but some one of them, more violent than his predecessors, began to speak on the eight-hour question. He declared an eight-hour day must be obtained even if it should be necessary to kill Mr. Gladstone and murder Lord Salisbury.

This excited the ire of the crowd and a rush was made for the platform, the crowd being apparently determined to lynch the speaker. He was dragged from the platform and was very roughly handled before the police were able to rescue him from his captors. The next speaker attempted to make a speech in a similar strain. Another rush was made for the platform. The speaker sprang from the rear of the platform and set a hot pace across the park, the crowd in full cry after him. The anarchist would certainly have fallen into the hands of his pursuers had not the police intervened to protect him.

The crowd returned to the platform, where they eagerly listened for the speakers to indulge in violent harangues. No sooner would they do this than they would be hauled from the platform and passed along to the rear and severely cuffed and kicked. After this performance had been indulged in several times the remaining speakers materially altered their denunciations and threats and were allowed to speak. There were storms of cat calls, hoots and hisses whenever anything was said, even in a mild way, that did not meet the approval of the crowd. The whole proceeding showed very plainly that the anarchists cannot count on any friends among the genuine workingmen of London.

NEW YORK, May 7.—H. D. Mowbrey, the editor of the Commonweal of London and an anarchist, is believed to be in this city. The Ellis island authorities admit they are of the opinion he has slipped through their fingers despite their constant watch for him.

TRAGEDY CAUSED BY JEALOUSY.

Two Violent Deaths in Aristocratic Roman Families.

ROME, May 7.—A young man named Venzie, belonging to one of the most aristocratic Roman families, called at the house of Sig. Liberati, a high official in the war office, to visit Sig. Liberati's daughter, Miss Glorinda, to whom he was betrothed. As she stepped forward to greet him on entering the reception room, Venzie drew a revolver and fired two shots at the girl, both of which took effect and she fell dead at his feet. Venzie then put the pistol to his head and sent a bullet into his brain, dying almost instantly. It is supposed the deed was caused by jealously.

Anti-Jewish Riots in Russia and Poland.

BERLIN, May 7.—During an anti-Jewish riot at Greajewe, Russian Poland, a number of workmen attacked the Jewish shopkeepers and looted their houses and shops. Troops were summoned to quell the disturbance, and after a fierce fight, the soldiers using their drawn swords, the rioters were dispersed. Four of the workmen were killed and 100 wounded.

Still Shaking in Greece.

ATHENS, May 7.—Another severe shock of earthquake was felt here and in the Atalanta district today. Passengers on board the steamers traversing the straits state that they distinctly saw the earth trembling and part of the fortifications of Chalcis fell.

Don Carlos' Slap at the Pope.

ROME, May 7.—Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has intimated to the pope that while he is devoted and obedient to the vicar of Christ he cannot counsel his followers to abandon his cause in Spain, which is that of reclaiming his legitimate rights, which claim is similar to that of the pope for the restoration of temporal power. This declaration from Don Carlos, which challenges the pope's present attitude to the reigning dynasty of Spain, has produced a deep impression at the Vatican. A large portion of the Spanish clergy follow Don Carlos.

NEW DUTCH CABINET.

Moderate Extension of the Suffrage to Be Advocated at Once.

LONDON, May 7.—A dispatch to the Standard from The Hague, says: The following is the new Dutch cabinet: Herr Roe'l, president of the council and minister of foreign affairs; Herr Kaay, minister of justice; Herr Van Houten, minister of the interior; Herr Vander Wyck, minister of marine; Herr Vaneyk, minister of finance; Herr Schneider, minister of war; Herr Sleiden, minister of public works; Herr Bergama, minister of colonies.

The first three in the above list were leaders in the opposition against the reform bill on which the late government was defeated. The new ministry will submit a bill for a moderate extension of the suffrage.

BRAZIL'S PROSPECTS.

Message of the President to Congress Says All is Encouraging.

LONDON, May 7.—A dispatch to the Times from Rio Janeiro says: The president in his message to congress refers to the fact that the rebels who took refuge on Portuguese vessels had landed in Argentina, contrary to the agreement made by the refugees when they went aboard those vessels. Their presence there has given rise to fears that many of the rebels will again reach Rio Grande do Sul.

On the subject of finances the message states that a deficit of 46,000 contes of reis is possible for the present year. The message ends with a declaration that the country has been delivered from its enemies and that the new administration is strong and victorious.

Cordite Works Blown Up.

LONDON, May 7.—An explosion, the fourth within a year, took place this afternoon at the Cordite works near Waltham abbey, thirteen miles from this city. Thousands of jars of nitrate and sulphuric acid were in some manner unexplained suddenly exploded. Four persons were killed and thirty injured.

Later intelligence shows that the explosion occurred at the Cordite works in a shed where the men were at work washing nitro glycerine. The building was situated in an extensive field about half a mile from the government gunpowder factory. The explosion set fire to a shed thirty yards distant, in which more nitro glycerine was stored and caused a second explosion.

Most of the persons injured were struck by falling glass and debris. Their injuries in most cases are slight. Portions of the bodies of the four men killed were found at a great distance from the spot where the shed was located. Mr. Bennie, the chemist in charge of the shed, is among the killed.

Trouble with France Not Alarming.

LONDON, May 7.—In the House of Commons today the parliamentary secretary to the colonial office, Sydney Buxton, replying to a question put by Edward T. Gourley, member for Sunderland, said no negotiations were proceeding with France with the view of bringing about an amicable settlement of New Foundland difficulties. Individual complaints, Mr. Buxton added, were occasionally made in regard to the use which the French make of the treaty, but, generally, the inhabitants and the fishermen were friendly with the Frenchmen.

Strike Riots in Vienna.

VIENNA, May 7.—There was some serious rioting here today upon the part of striking builders' laborers. A large number of the assembled laborers about the Burger Platz tried to prevent the laborers who were at work from continuing their occupations. The police, in trying to disperse the mob, were assailed with stones. The police charged the rioters, striking right and left with the flat of their swords. During the disturbance several men were wounded and seven arrests made. The rioters were finally driven away.

Cripple Creek Coxeyites Want a Train.

TOPEKA, May 7.—Information was received at the office of the Rock Island Railway company today that a party of 500 Coxey recruits from Cripple Creek, Colo., had arrived at Pueblo, and that the men were endeavoring to secure assistance in the way of transportation to the east. Fearing an attempt might be made to take possession of their cars the company ordered all surplus rolling stock out of the city, and trains in and out of Pueblo are to be run with extreme care while the menace continues.

England Will Maintain Her Navy.

LONDON, May 7.—Baron Hood of Avalon, a rear admiral and formerly a lord of the admiralty, called the attention of the Lords today to the large increase in foreign navies and asked whether the proposed increase in the British navy, provided for in the British estimates, was sufficient to insure to Great Britain the command of the seas. Baron Hood especially urged an increase of 6,800 men in the personnel of the navy. The first lord of the admiralty, Earl Spencer, said the government was determined to maintain the navy and render Great Britain paramount upon the sea.

Roumanian Nationals on Trial.

LONDON, May 7.—Dispatches to the Times from Vienna says: An important state trial of twenty-three members of the executive committee of the Roumanian national party in Hungary is now proceeding at Klausenberg. The prisoners are charged with publishing a document in several languages denouncing the act of union of Austria and Hungary and declaring that Transylvania was unjustly deprived of its autonomy by the union with Hungary.

American Missionaries in Mashonaland.

LONDON, May 7.—A dispatch to the Times from Capetown says: A pioneer party sent out by the American board of foreign missions is about to start for Mashonaland to examine the country's resources and fitness for farming purposes. If they make a favorable report a host of American farmers will follow them to Mashonaland. Many Americans have already settled in the Transvaal and in the country north of that republic.

Liverpool Candidate Elected.

LONDON, May 7.—The election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the retirement of Sir Charles Russell, took place in South Hackney today. Fletcher Moulton, liberal candidate, was successful, receiving 4,530 votes, Herbert Robertson, conservative, received 4,338 votes.

Prince Bismark Ill.

ERFURT, Saxony, May 7.—A number of Prince Bismarck's admirers in this city who intended to visit Friedrichsruh have received a dispatch from Dr. Chrysander, the prince's physician, requesting them to postpone their proposed visit, as the ex-chancellor is temporarily indisposed.

Contributing to Science.

BERLIN, May 7.—The emperor has sent 16,000 marks to the Berlin Geographical society to be used in defraying the expenses of the publication of the scientific results of the Greenland expedition. The compilation of the work will take two years.

Steerage Passenger Rates Reduced.

LONDON, May 7.—The German Steamship company, in pursuance of the terms of compromise with the British companies, has ordered the reduction of steerage passenger rates from Italian ports to New York to $20.

Enterprise in Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 7.—The council of ministers has granted the sum of £150,000 with which to erect a solid building at Cairo to replace the Ghizeh museum.

ANOMALIES TOO PRONOUNCED

Strongly Paradoxical Features of the Relations of Redmen to the Whites.

CONDITIONS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY

Report from Senator Teller's Committee Pointing Out Grievances to Be Redressed—Whites Largely in the Majority but Without Citizenship.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Senator Teller from the committee on the five civilized tribes of Indians today presented the report of that committee giving the result of the committeee's recent investigation of affairs in the Indian Territory. The report shows an anomalous condition of society and indicates that many abuses have grown up which it is necessary should be corrected. It is not a final report, however, and while existing evils are pointed out and brought out in a manner that must attract attention the remedy for the entire trouble is only hinted at and is left to be formulated at a later day.

The report gives the Indian population of the territory as 50,055, while the white population which, when the last census was taken was 109,393, is now estimated to be between 250,000 and 300,000. In some of the agricultural sections there are ten whites to one Indian and there are several large towns composed wholly of white people. These whites have no rights of citizenship, cannot become the owners of land, cannot send their children to the common schools and cannot go into the local courts outside of the Cherokee nation. They cannot even organize municipal government, lay out streets or provide for police protection. The report takes up all these questions and declares that a remedy must be provided.

Referring to the fact that treaties made with the Indians by the government of the United States has provided against the intrusion of whites, the report says:

"We made it possible for the Indians of that section of the country to maintain their tribal relations and their Indian police laws and civilization if they wished to do so. And if now the isolation and exclusiveness sought to be given them by our solemn treaties is destroyed and they are overrun by a population of strangers five times in number to their own it is not the fault of the government of the United States, but comes from their own acts in admitting whites to citizenship under their laws and by inviting white people to come within their jurisdiction to become traders and farmers and to follow professional pursuits. It must be assumed that the Indians themselves have determined to abandon the policy of exclusiveness and to freely admit white people within the Indian Territory, for it cannot be possible that they intend to demand the removal of the white people either by the government of the United States or their own. They must have realized that when their policy of maintaining an Indian community isolated from the whites was abandoned for a time it was abandoned forever. We did not hear from any Indian the suggestion that the white people there should be removed."

JUDICIAL SYSTEM IS FAULTY.

The committee finds the judicial system of the territory especially faulty. The whites are not admitted to the Indian courts and are required to go to the federal courts at Fort Smith, Ark., Paris, Tex., or the federal courts in Indian Territory. The expense of conducting cases in those courts, by reason of the distance to be traveled and the time consumed, is enormous. The parties charged with smallest misdemeanors are often taken over 200 miles for trial. The same is true in civil suits however small the sum involved. The federal court in the territory is, they say, "absolutely the only court of final jurisdiction administering justice in matters large or small in a territory as large as the state of Indiana, for a people numbering now at least 250,000 and rapidly increasing."

Consequently the dockets of the court are so overburdened with business that the prompt disposition of business is impossible. The second result is a practical denial of justice except in matters of paramount importance, and in these only after great delay. The criminal business of the territory is enacted at an enormous expense, because of the distance to be traveled, the smallest cases costing the government form $200 to $500. The temptation to arrest persons, where the fees are so numerous and large, is greatly increased.

The committee makes the astonishing statement that the expense of maintaining this court and of prosecuting crime in this territory is about one-seventh of the judicial expenditure of the United States because of these facts. Such glaring and unbearable evils, the committee says, cannot be fully remedied until the question of political and judicial jurisdiction shall be finally changed and a territorial or state form of government established. The committee thinks, however, a partial remedy may be found in the appointment of two additional justices and the appointment by the court of commissioners for the different localities, who shall have final jurisdiction in misdemeanors where the punishment does not exceed imprisonment for six months and in civil suits where the amount involved does not exceed $300.

This change, the report says, "will result in a great reduction of expenses to the government and a far better administration of justice than now exists. The present system is intolerable.

The report also refers to the fact that the children of the white population are deprived of the advantages of the common schools and says that while the parents of the children may have gone to the territory with a knowledge of this condition the people of the United States cannot afford to close their eyes to the wrong to the children, and declares that the matter of allowing the children of so large a population to grow up in ignorance is one of national concern.

OCCUPANCY OF THE LAND.

The question of the occupancy of the land is treated at length. The committee finds that the original theory of the government that the Indians were to own the land in common, all having equal interest in it, has been violated and that a few enterprising citizens of the tribe, frequently not Indians, but citizens by intermarriage, have become the practical owners of the best and greatest part of the lands. Instances, they say, come to their notice of men having as high as 100 white tenants, and in one case reported, a white man, though an Indian citizen by marriage, had 400 holdings, amounting to about 20,000 acres. In the most progressive of the tribe the committee found that about 100 persons had appropriated half of the best land. The report says that this condition of affairs was never contemplated, and suggests that congress shall take the matter in hand and provide a remedy in the interest of both whites and Indians.

No remedy is suggested at this time, however, because the Dawes commission is now in Indian Territory with the purpose of submitting to the several tribes a proposition for a change of the present condition. "We prefer," the commission says, "to wait until it is seen whether the difficult and delicate subject may not be disposed of by an agreement with the several tribes of the territory. But if the Indians decline to treat with that commission and decline to consider any change in the present condition of their titles and government the United States must, without their aid and without awaiting their approval, settle this question of the character and condition of land tenure and establish a government over whites and Indians of that territory in accordance with the principles of our constitution and laws."

Nothing, they say, will do but the abandonment of the present system. "It cannot be modified, or reformed, but a better system must be substituted. That this will be difficult to do your committee freely admits, but the fact that it is a difficult task is no reason why congress should not at the earliest possible moment address itself to the question."

WICHITA'S BANK FAILURE.

Internecine Warfare in the State National Causes Its Doors to Close.

WICHITA, May 7.—The State National bank suspended suddenly today. This institution was considered one of the strongest in this section. L. D. Skinner has been president of the bank for twenty-one years. The bank officers have not yet made any statement. Swift & Co. made a deposit of $960 the last thing Saturday night. Large depositors are left in a bad condition. From the best information obtainable the suspension is due to trouble among the stockholders, the Lombards of New York, being apparently the disturbing element. Some time ago they disposed of a big block of stock to a Binghampton, N. Y., capitalist, retaining about $50,000 worth. For a couple of weeks past they had been trying to get this remaining interest transferred to some woman, but Skinner and the local directors positively refused to sign a certificate of transfer until assured of the responsibility of the would-be purchaser.

The local directors all have their stock in their own names, Skinner personally brought the bank through the squeeze last fall, and except for this internecine warfare there seems to be nothing in the bank's condition to cause the suspension. At the close of business Saturday, the deposits amounted to $207,000 and the assets to nearly $400,000. It is the general belief that the depositors are quite safe. The suspension caused a brief run on the other banks. The private statement of the collapsed bank, dated April 30, showed total assets were $457,804.63; liabilities, capital, $1,000,000; surplus, $74,736.07; undivided profits, $1,335.29; interest, $1,808.52; exchange, $42,453; circulation, $22,500; deposits, $227,000.82; bills payable, $30,000.

REPUBLICANS REASSURED.

Rumors from Democratic Sources Calls the Opposition Steering Committee Together.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The republican steering committee of the senate held a conference today for the purpose of considering the attitude of the republican party in the senate on the tariff question, in view of the claims made by the democrats that they have assurances of the forty-three votes necessary to pass the bill. While the members of the committee do not freely discuss the action of the committee, it is announced that they decided to announce to democratic leaders that they have no intention of filibustering against the tariff, and especially would not be inclined to resort to dilatory tactics if the democratic party should prove to be substantially united on the tariff bill.

The interchange of views developed the fact, however, that the republicans think there is much material in the new compromise bill for legitimate discussion, and that they will insist upon the right to discuss the bill as amended upon its merits. The suggestion was made during the conference that a republican caucus should be held, and some of the members of the committee stated later in the day that they considered a caucus within the next two or three days probable. The committee was assured of a solid republican vote against the compromise bill.

CHIEF ARTHUR TALKS.

Railway Union Is Not Making Inroads on the Brotherhood.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers arrived in Chicago today on his way to St. Paul, where the biennial convention of the brotherhood of which he is the head will be held this week. He denied emphatically that the new railway organization, the American Railway union, is making inroads on the brotherhood, or that the latter is likely to be supplanted by it. "The brotherhood," said he, "has existed for thirty-one years and it is good for many years more. In spite of the claims made by certain labor leaders in the newspapers, I regard the future of the brotherhood as very bright. We have no official notice that any division of the brotherhood desires to leave the old organization for the new. No individual member can join any other labor organizations without resigning from the brotherhood and whether any attempt will be made at this convention to change this law I do not know."

Concerning the report of the congressional committee censuring Judge Jenkins, Mr. Arthur said the report was a severe one, but no worse than was deserved.

SCALPERS NOT MUCH SCARED.

They Do Not Expect the Railroads to Prosecute Them.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The Chicago scalpers are not as yet paying any attention whatever to the law against scalping. All of them were keeping wide open and doing business as usual. The railroads are not yet decided as to whether they will make a fight on the scalpers or not. The law leaves not a single loophole for the scalper if he is caught doing business, and it now remains to be seen whether the roads wish the scalpers to continue or not, for the remedy is in their own hands if they wish to do all the ticket selling themselves.

The Burlington is on Wednesday of this week to send a special train of Pullman cars to Hot Springs, S. D. The cars will carry about 100 of the leading physicians of the west and the northwest, who are to test the various baths and visit the various springs. The trip will occupy about one week, the object of the road being to prove to the medical profession the excellent properties which it is claimed the springs possess.

LABOR TROUBLES IN ASHLAND

Mayor of Ashland, Wis., in Danger from Infuriated Union Men.

ASHLAND, Wis., May 7.—Labor matters here are assuming serious aspects. This afternoon Mayor Hubbels swore in as special policemen twenty-one men who are employed by Charles King, who has contracts with several boats to trim ore at 2½ cents, or ½ cent less than the union price. The mayor's action in swearing them in as police angered the union to such an extent that at 6 o'clock 400 of them marched in a body to the residence of Mayor Hubbels with the avowed intention of doing him bodily harm. The crowd could not find him, and returned to town. Here they were met by half a dozen special policemen who had been appointed by the mayor, and for a few minutes a free fight ensued. No one was seriously injured, and the police arrested one of the mob. Trouble is looked for tomorrow.

MRS. LEASE FOR CONGRESS.

Populists Inclined to Give Her the Nomination in Simpson's District.

TOPEKA, May 7.—There was talk here today of putting Mrs. Lease in nomination for congressman-at-large, but the populist leaders do not want to turn down Congressman Harris. They are willing, however, to give her the nomination in the Seventh district should Jerry Simpson not make the race again. Mrs. Lease is very much in earnest.

A. P. A. Victory in Denver.

DENVER, May 7.—The school elections through the state today were devoid of special interest, save in district No. 1 in this city, where a strong A. P. A. fight was made. The result was an overwhelming victory for the A. P. A., their candidates receiving majorities of about 1,800 in a total vote of 4,425.

Murderer Fredericks to Hang.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—William M. Fredericks, convicted of the murder of Cashier Herrick of the San Francisco Savings Union bank, was today sentenced to be hanged at San Quentin July 11.

La Champagne Floated.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The steamer La Champagne was floated at 8:35 p. m. and proceeded at once for her dock, arriving at 10:30 p. m.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS

Hibernians from Near and from Far Own the Town.

READY TO BEGIN THE DELIBERATIONS

The Stars and Stripes of the United States Intertwined with Green Flag of Ireland and the Shamrock.

Little green flags fluttering here and there beside the stars and stripes on the store fronts, badges on the coats of the groups at hotel entrances and on the street corners, little processions from the depot as delegation after delegation arrived yesterday, admonished those who had heard it that the Irish had some to town, not with shillalahs in their hands and dudeens in their hat bands, but in Prince Albert coats and glossy silk hats. Every train brought its quota, and by noon, the rotunda of the Paxton hotel looked as it does when a political convention is in session, except that the throng was a little more sedate, a little more cordial and not quite so much given to canvassing in the corners and patronizing the "refreshery" adjoining. Quite a sprinkling of clerical garbs and countenances, too, took away from the political appearance of the party. Everybody seemed to either know everybody else, or to be determined to make his acquaintance, and the day was one of handshaking.

National Delegate Wilhere came in during the forenoon, and, of course, had to shake hands with every one. He is a portly, well dressed man about 40 years of age, who does not look his age but does his profession—a lawyer. He has held the office of national delegate for eight years, and though he is not seeking re-election, has a strong following. He is spoken of as one of the foremost orators of the country, and a recognized leader in Irish-American affairs.

The New York delegation was one of the most important to arrive during the forenoon. It is headed by John Finlay, state delegate, and P. H. Nolan, state secretary, and among the members are J. J. Kelly, state treasurer; Rev. J. J. Slattery, Albany; Timothy Sullivan, Auburn; Lawrence Murray, Elmira; James Smyth, Hudson; John McCann, Poughkeepsie; John A. Murphy, Buffalo; Patrick McGuire and John E. Brennan, Brooklyn; P. R. Murphy, Rochester; John Linahan, New York; John P. Day, Utica; P. J. Egan, Newberg; John W. Gleason, Syracuse; Martin McGowan, Troy, and William H. Murray, Hornellsville. Patrick McGuire of Brooklyn has been a member of the order forty years and has attended every national convention in that time. P. H. Nolan, the secretary, is another orator, a good story teller and a good fellow.

The Ohio delegation, led by Thomas J. Dundon of Columbus, has about twenty members, while New Hampshire and Vermont have a considerable representation. O'Brien J. Adkinson, one of the leaders in the order, led the Michigan delegation of nine members. From eastern Canada came Redmond Keys of Montreal and John Maloney of Woodstock, N. B.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE BUSY.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the reception committee was at the depot to welcome the Philadelphia tourists, who arrived on the Milwaukee, and wearing tasteful badges, followed the handsome banner of the club to the Paxton, fifty-four strong, under the leadership of Chairman Dollard.

Father Shahan of the university at Washington arrived on the same train and was escorted by Mr. Rush to the residence of the bisop, by whom he will be entertained while in the city.

Before night the Paxton was filled, and the Murray, Millard and Dellone had their share. At the Millard the most prominent name was that of Congressman Weadock of Michigan, who will respond to the toast, "The President of the United States," at the banquet on Thursday evening.

The local committee during the day issued an "information bulletin" for the use of the delegates. This gives the program for tomorrow as follows:

Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock sharp, delegates' badges will be distributed at the headquarters.

At 8:30 o'clock the delegates will form in line on the Fourteenth street side of the hotel to march to St. John's Collegiate church (Creighton college), where solemn high mass will be celebrated at 9 o'clock. The delegates will be escorted by company A, Hibernian Knights of Omaha, preceded by the Second United States Regiment band. The procession will move west on Farnam to Nineteenth, north on Nineteenth to Dodge, west on Dodge to Twenty-second, north on Twenty-second to Cass, west on Cass to Twenty-fifth, north on Twenty-fifth to the church. At the conclusion of the mass the delegates and escort will march to the convention hall, Fifteenth and Harney streets, where the convention will be called to order.

AMERICAN AND IRISH FLAGS.

Bishop Scannell will be present at the celebration of mass and a sermon will be delivered.

Morand's hall at Fifteenth and Harney has been engaged for the sessions of the convention and has been richly decorated. The gallery which encircles the hall is draped with the American colors, which also are entwined about the supporting pillars. In one corner stands a handsome silk American flag and in the opposite corner the green flag of Ireland. A centerpiece depending from the ceiling consists of alternate American and Irish flags, and around the walls are hung little banners of green silk with the names of the counties of Ireland in white letters. A profusion of graceful palm leaved plants gives the room a finishing touch and an odor of the springtime.

Preliminary work in the reception of reports and the appointment of committees will take up the first day of the convention.

At 7 o'clock in the evening Rev. Dr. Shahan will lecture in Exposition hall on "Leo XIII. and the Catholic University of America."

NOTES ON THE SIDE.

Several ladies accompanied the Tourists.

There will be nine bands in the parade tomorrow.

The Michigan and Indiana delegations are at the Millard.

Eleven members of the Massachusetts delegation are registered at the Murray.

Nebraska State Delegate J. A. Kilroy has established his headquarters at room 17, Paxton.

The Philadelphia Hibernian of May 5 gives a two-column account of the departure of the Tourists, headed, "On to Omaha."

The names of Attorney General Hastings and T. M. Marquette were omitted in the published lists of invited guests to the banquet.

Rev. Father Hoeffer of Creighton college will not be able to attend the banquet, and in his stead Father Shahan will respond to the toast, "The Catholic Church and Civil Government."

Hon. John C. Weadock writes The Bee that he is not a candidate for national delegate before the Ancient Order of Hibernians convention which convenes this morning. He also writes that Hon. O'B. J. Atkinson, whose name has been mentioned for the position, will not be a candidate.

Stood It Like a Major.

Major Edward Sweeny of Cincinnati, one of the directors, brought to the convention a bride, whom he married about a week ago, and his visit to Omaha is his wedding tour. When he arrived he found on the register the names of P. J. O'Connor and some more of the 'bhoys,' who had arrived the day before. Oh, yes; he was married; had been married about three years, he informed the company, and thereby made himself the victim of an Irish trick. A wink from O'Connor, who knew the situation, was sufficient for the rest, and an impromptu reunion, with the usual accompaniments was provided, which detained the major until 3 o'clock in the morning, in spite of his fidgitings and excuses. Saturday night the performance was repeated, for, of course, the heartless party insinuated that in three years his wife had learned enough about him to know that he would want to celebrate his annual meeting with old friends. He stood it like a martyr, and, the boys hope, made his peace with his bride, but the joke leaked out.

IRISH LITERATURE.

An Effort to Be Made to Restore the Study of the Gaelic.

There are several O'Connors in attendance at the convention, one of the most prominent and one of the most pleasant to meet being John J. O'Connor of St. Louis. He is the county delegate of St. Louis and has under his jurisdiction about 2,000 members. He is a tall, handsome young fellow with a hand-shake that makes friends for him at once. He was for seven years manager of the Western Watchman and has also been connected with the Western Hibernian, a monthly paper. He is actively supporting P. J. O'Connor for the national presidency, and in case of his election will probably be elected to the directory.

In St. Louis he was instrumental in introducing the insurance feature into the order, which is now in a prosperous condition. Death benefits are paid within ten days and occasionally within two.

The movement for the establishment of a chair for the study of Gaelic was also started by him, and the last annual convention decided to raise by assessment $50,000 for that purpose. Nothing has since been done, however, and the present convention is expected to order the assessment, which will be levied on the 200,000 or more members within sixty days. Mr. O'Connor and Father Shahan, who will speak on the subject, are both enthusiastic and talk eloquently on the subject.

Ireland, they say, had a literature rich in treasures when literature was unknown in other European countries, but even to the sons and daughters of Erin it is a dead letter. During the enforcement of the penal laws a great many manuscripts escaped destruction and were preserved in foreign countries, and to spread a knowledge of these this chair in Washington is to be established. The early history of Ireland is also comparatively unknown or preserved only in a series of legends, for even at the present day it is not taught in the public schools of Ireland. This also will form a portion of the task of the professor of Gaelic.

HIS GRIEF TOO GREAT.

Death of Hon. M. E. Hazen's Wife Causes Him to Commit Suicide.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 7.—(Special to The Bee.)—The telegraphic dispatches from Carson, Nev., announcing the suicide of Hon. M. E. Hazer, examiner for the Department of Justice, has been received here. Last fall Mr. and Mrs. Hazen, with their son Harry, a naval cadet, arrived in this city, Mr. Hazen on official business and Mrs. Hazen for her health. The winter was nearly over and Mr. Hazen was out in Montana when Mrs. Hazen became suddenly worse and died before her husband could reach her bedside. He was very much affected, and it is said that he was driven to take his life from grief.

Crowding to the Ceded Lands.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., May 7.—(Special to The Bee.)—Long strings of prairie schooners and numerous "bunches" of cattle and horses are daily passing through this city headed for the ceded Sioux lands west of the Missouri river. The ceded lands are increasing at a rapid rate, both in wealth and population. It is reliably reported here that a colony of 100 families is now enroute for these lands, and will arrive here at any time. Settlers from west of the river pronounce the outlook for an immense crop unusually bright. During the month of April sixty-six landseekers filed at the local land office on claims in the ceded lands, and it is expected that this record will at least be doubled during May.

Want the Money Accounted For.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 7.—(Special to The Bee.)—During the fiscal year ending May 1 this city collected in fines from the saloons $20,251. There has been more or less scrapping over this money, but according to the mayor's report it has all been paid out. The prohibitionists call it blood money, while the laboring men have recently passed resolutions demanding that the new city council, which began its career tonight, collect this money and the same be all passed through the police court into the city treasury.

Hotel Men on a Jaunt.

KANSAS CITY, May 7.—It seems that about all the hotel men in the United States are going to the hotel men's national convention in Denver. At 8 o'clock this morning a special train passed through the city loaded with Chicago hotel men and at 11:15 a special train made up of the Wagner cars Avon, Olympia, Orlando and Concord and a dining car and smoking car, with 200 hotel men from Boston and New England, passed through Kansas City. At 12 o'clock the third special train, made up of Pullman cars, with an observation car and a dining car attached, arrived from New York. The sections will go through from Chicago to Denver on the Santa Fe railway. Yesterday morning the Missouri Pacific train from St. Louis brought the private Pullmans Maryland and Ravenna, with 100 hotel men from Cincinnati and vicinity on board.

California Stage Robbing Industry.

MILTON, Cal., May 7.—The down stage from Angels to Milton was held up this morning by a lone highwayman. He demanded the Wells-Fargo express safe, which was given him. Then he handed a letter and a package to the driver to be sent to Sonora, saying they contained articles he took from the Sonora stage last Wednesday. He then directed the driver to go on. An explosion was heard shortly after the passage, indicating that the highwayman had blown open the box, which is believed to have contained a large sum of money. The robber was the one who held up the Sonora stage last week. His work was done carefully and deliberately. He did not attempt to molest the passengers, who were four in number.

Father Malone's Case to Be Investigated.

DENVER, May 7.—This morning Bishop Matz notified Father Malone that Bishop Chappelle will investigate his case and that he will be held responsible for the meeting last night of his parishoners, at which steps were taken to defray the expenses of carrying on the court proceedings and appealing to Mgr. Satolli for redress. Bishop Matz now accuses Father Malone of disrespect to the bishop of Montreal, who was accused by the Colorado Catholic, Father Malone's paper, of neglecting a priest from Montreal who died in the county hospital here.

Caught Through a Check.

PUEBLO, May 7.—C. F. Glivy, a waiter, was arrested here today for a murder committed at Auburn, Cal., three years ago. He had presented at a bank a check signed Will Day. The check was sent to California for collection and an order was received by telegraph to hold the man who presented it for payment. Nothing is known here of the crime for which he is wanted.

Discovered a New Comet.

CHICAGO, May 7.—T. H. Ling, a Chicago astronomer, claims to have discovered a new comet last night. The comet, he says, was about half a degree below Zeba hydra, south of the quadrilateral figure marking the Serpent's head. Warner observatory, Rochester, N. Y., was notified. Whether the comet is approaching or receding Mr. Ling was unable to determine.

Shot Down by Officers.

MILWAUKEE, May 7.—A special to the Wisconsin from Richland Center, Wis., says Stephen Schmitz was shot down by Charles and Fred Hodges, who were deputized to arrest him on a charge of slandering a sister of the Hodges. Charles Hodges is said to have done the fatal shooting. The Hodges brothers are held on a charge of murder.

Father O'Grady Very Weak.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Father O'Grady appeared before Judge Kumler today in a very weakened condition, it being necessary to support him both on entering and leaving the court room. His attorney entered a plea in abatement, which will be argued on Saturday.

BOSS CROKER WANTS REST

Biggest Chief in the Tammany Tribe is Tired of the War Trail.

WILLING TO LEAVE WORK TO OTHERS

Says He Will Not Resign, but Desires that a Committee Be Named to Take the Active Management off His Hands.

NEW YORK, May 7.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Richard Croker made a statement today which is looked upon by his most intimate personal friends as foreshadowing his retirement from the leadership of Tammany hall, although he declared in that statement that it is not his present purpose to resign the place which he had administered with so unvarying success since the death of John Kelly, whom he succeeded in 1886.

"I am determined," said Mr. Croker, "to give up the active work which my position has made it necessary for me to do. I do this on account of my health, on account of business interests which I have, and because I believe it would kill me to remain here working every day as I have had to do. I cannot do it any longer."

"Does this mean your retirement as the leader of the organization?"

"I would not put it just that way. The organization is now in excellent condition. I never knew it to be in better shape. The committee of sixty is made up of men fully able and competent to run the organization, and they will have to do it in the future. There is no desire on my part to shirk work, but there should be more of a division of labor."

All that was said by the district leaders regarding Mr. Croker's actions, indicated that they all believe that he is going to retire absolutely. President James J. Martin, who has been some time spoken of as a possible successor, said:

"Put it as strong as you please, Mr. Croker has been the best man who ever directed the affairs of Tammany hall."

County Clerk Henry D. Purroy, who has frequently been mentioned as the possible successor of Mr. Croker when the latter should decide to retire from the Tammany hall leadership, said of Mr. Croker's announcement: "It does not surprise me. The place which Mr. Croker occupies at the head of the Tammany hall is a peculiarly exciting one. John Kelly became a physical wreck as the result of the demand made upon his time and patience. The end of Hubert O. Thompson, found dead in his room, is remembered. About every eight or nine years there is discontent expressed with the administration of local affairs, no matter how good that administration may be. There is such a feeling of unrest existing now, and Tammany is the object of attack. To say the least, the situation this fall will be critical, and the demands on the leader of Tammany hall will be unusually onerous."

Croker himself said: "I have no intention of resigning the leadership of Tammany hall or of shirking any of the responsibilities of leadership, but I am going to ask the executive committee to relieve me of the routine work of the position. I have devoted thirty years of my life to the work of the organization, and I feel the need of a rest. My physician has advised me that I must get out doors more.

"I shall ask the executive committee to appoint one or more subcommittees to relieve me of routine work. I am not trying to dodge any duty or responsibility and shall continue to do all in my power for the success of the organization and of democratic principles. I simply want rest from the laborious work because I need and feel I am entitled to it. This does not mean that I have any intention of resigning.

"I shall talk the matter over with the executive committee between now and the meeting of the committee on Thursday and I hope they will agree to name the committee I ask for."

HOT WHILE IT LASTED.

Fire Burns the Stables of the Garneau Cracker Company.

Another hot and threatening fire broke out last evening at 7:30 o'clock in a barn in the rear of 419 South Nineteenth street, used by the American Biscuit company, and for a few moments it appeared as though all the frame buildings from Washington hall south to St. Mary's avenue and west to Nineteenth street would go.

The barn was a two-story frame structure, and in it were eight horses belonging to the American Biscuit company. The upstairs was used as a haymow, and it is said the fire was started by some of the hostlers dropping a match in the hay.

Mr. Albert Johnson, who resides at 423 South Nineteenth, said he saw a light in the stable, but as some of the boys were in the habit of using a lantern, he paid no attention to it and went to supper. He had just reached the head of the stairs when the barn was in flames. The fire burning in the haymow soon weakened the floor and the burning mass fell in upon the horses, nearly burying the animals from sight. Fred Cosgren, an employe of Paxton & Gallager, broke in the door, and, cutting the halters off two of the horses, started toward the door. He got no further, for one of the animals broke from him and went back into the fire. He got the other outside, where it took three men to hold it from returning to the barn.

From the barn the fire spread to the four-story tenement on the west. The porches took fire and this almost precipitated a panic. The people living in the house, about twelve families, became almost crazed, throwing trunks and heavy pictures from the windows, but strange to say no one was hurt. When the building caught, a little wind from the west caused the frame structures east of the barn to catch, and one of them, a one-story building, was burned. Six colored families occupied two of these houses and they at once took all their furniture out, but what was not damaged by smoke suffered from water and most of them lost the few household effects they had.

Despite the threatening aspect of the fire, in fifteen minutes after it was discovered it was confined to the barn and the little frames east, the large tenement on the west escaping.

The tenement and barn was owned by the Meyer Hellman estate and R. G. Forbes jointly. There was $3,000 insurance on the house, and the loss on it will scarcely exceed $400. There will probably be about $200 worth of damage to the furniture of the occupants, on which there is no insurance. There was $350 insurance on the barn, and how much the loss was on the stock could not be learned. Mr. Garneau, the head of the American Biscuit Manufacturing company's plant in this city, being away from home. The horses were worth $250 a head. The loss on barn and horses will reach $1,100. Two windows in the rear of Washington hall were broken by the heat. The two houses on the east, occupied by about six colored families, were damaged to the extent of about $500, covered by insurance. They were owned by Hamilton Bros.

Bank Officers' Trial Postponed.

KANSAS CITY, May 7.—The cases against J. C. Darragh and Elmer C. Sattley, president and cashier of the wrecked Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings bank, which were set for a hearing today at Independence, were again continued on the plea that one of the witnesses for the defense is sick. June 4 was set for a hearing. The 8,000 depositors are still waiting for the $1,750,000 due them.

Movements of Ocean Vessels May 7.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Arizona, from New York.

At Moville—Arrived—Numidian, from Portland.

At Amsterdam—Arrived—Schiedam, from New York.

At New York—Arrived—State of California, from Glasgow.