THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1886. NUMBER 292.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Marriage of Miss Miller to a Millionaire Husband.

REORGANIZING THE CUSTOMS.

The Omaha Collector to Get $1,200 a a Year—Minority Report on Dakota—Vetoing Pension Claims.

Admitting Dakota.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—[Special Telegram.]—Representative Baker, of New York, from the house committee on territories, will to-morrow submit the minority report on the Harrison bill to divide Dakota and admit the southern half to statehood. The report is lengthy and remarkably strong, and, among many other things, says:

"The minority respectfully submit that the people of Dakota, and especially of South Dakota, are in favor of admitting into the union the southern part as a state; that every fact justifies, and every consideration demands and establishes beyond question, the claim of Dakota to immediate admission into the union. We beg to submit that the majority have erred in failing to suggest any proposition by way of amendment to the pending senate bill, by which the people of Dakota may be afforded their right, under the federal constitution, to admission.

It has been suggested that the senate bill might, by proper amendment, be submitted to a new vote of the citizens of Dakota—a condition which, though the subscribers conceive it to be unjust, they might, nevertheless, accede to by way of a compromise; and in order to meet objections made by the honorable members of the committee, we beg leave to submit the following amendment, if the house shall be disposed to adopt or consider the same, to the end that the fullest justice may be accorded to the people of that state.

These amendments, it will be observed, slightly change the line of division from the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude to seventy, standard parallel of north latitude, and propose the name of "North Dakota" instead of "Lincoln" to the proposed new territory not embraced within the bounds of the new state.

These suggestions, if adopted, would otherwise, in effect, convert the senate bill into an enabling act pure and simple; provided, however, that before the act shall take effect and be in force, so far as it is an act admitting the state of Dakota into the Union of states, separate propositions thereof shall be again submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the state in the manner provided for in the schedule of said constitution, which election shall be held on the 1st Tuesday in September, 1886. If a majority of ballots cast at said election shall be in favor of the adoption of a constitution, then this act shall take effect and the state shall be deemed admitted on the 1st day of October, 1886. If a majority of the ballots cast at an election shall be against the adoption of a constitution, then this act shall cease to have further effect and the state shall not thereby be admitted into the union, and the effect of election of the adoption or rejection of the separate propositions shall be the same as though no previous election had been had thereon; but this shall not affect the former vote had upon location of the temporary seat of the government of the state.

And provided further, that on the 1st Tuesday of September, 1886, there shall be an election held throughout the present territory of Dakota, whereat there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the territory the question whether they favor a division of the territory upon the seventh standard parallel of north latitude.

Unworthy Land Agents.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—[Special Telegram]—Commissioner Sparks is very much dissatisfied with the present corps of special agents whose duty it is to investigate fraudulent entries in the west. When Mr. Sparks became commissioner of the land office, his first act was to thoroughly reorganize this corps. He believed that the republicans holding those places were acting in collusion with the land sharks and others engaged in robbing the government. He removed these gentlemen as speedily as possible and filled the vacancies with democrats, who were expected to render more efficient service. He now confesses that the one set is fully as derelect in the performance of their duties as the others were, several weeks ago. One of these agents was sent on a special mission to a western state. The commissioner is in receipt of information to-day which shows that the agent in question went to the capitol of the state, where he fell into the hands of the men he was instructed to avoid. They feted him in grand style for several days, and when he went out on a tour of inspection, several of them accompanied him and kept him in a state of intoxication the entire time. His report, which reached the office last Wednesday, stated in brief that a diligent investigation failed to reveal the slightest evidence of fraud. There are a number of other instances, the commissioner says, which, if not so reprehensible, are at least open to censure, and he is thinking seriously of making a sweeping change in the personnel of the entire corps. There are probably thirty of these positions within the gift of the commissioner. They are worth $1,600 a year and expenses.

Only Springer's Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The house committee on territories to-day voted, as foreshadowed by its informal understanding reached at the last meeting, to report adversely all bills relating to the admission of Dakota as a state except that introduced by Mr. Springer, providing an act for the admission of the whole territory. This bill will be reported favorably. All republicans, with Chairman Hill (dem.), voted against the Springer bill, and all democrats except the chairman voted in favor of it.

VETOING PENSION BILLS.

The president has vetoed four private pension bills granting pensions to Dudly B. Branch, Louis Melcher, Edward Ayers and James C. Chandler. The president gives his reasons at length in respect to each case. In the case of Branch he says:

"I am convinced that the rejection of this claim by the pension bureau was correct, and I think its action should not be reversed. In the committee's report the statement is found that beneficiary attended two different hospitals during 1864, and yet it is not claimed that the hospital treatment furnishes any proof of injury upon which his claim is now based."

The president withholds his approval in Melcher's case upon the grounds that he finds nothing in his examination of the facts connected with it which impeaches the value of the surgeon's certificate upon which the adverse action of the pension bureau was predicted.

THE AYRES CASE.

Of the Ayres bill the president says: "It appears that the claimant served in his regiment two years and nearly eight months after the alleged injury, and until he was mustered out. It is represented to me by the report from the pension bureau that after his alleged wound, and in May or June, 1863, the claimant deserted, and in July of that year was arrested in the state of Indiana, and returned to duty without trial. If this report is correct, the party now seeking a pension at the hands of the government, for disability incurred in the service, seems to have been capable of considerable physical exertion, though not very creditable, within a few weeks after he claims to have received the injury upon which his appeal is based."

THE CHANDLER CASE.

In the last case, that of Chandler, the president, after reviewing the various applications made for pension and their rejection, says: "There still remained an appeal to congress and probably there were not wanting those who found it to their interest in advising such an appeal, and who had at hand congressional precedents which promised favorable results. That the parties interested did not miscalculate the chances of succes which is in direct opposition to the action of the pension bureau, and grants a pension to a man, who, though discharged from enlistment for certain alleged disability, made two applications for a pension, based upon two distinct causes, both claimed to exist within two months prior to such discharge, and both differed from the one upon which he accepted the same; and notwithstanding the fact that the proposed beneficiary after all occurred, had passed an examination as to his physical fitness for his enlistment, and served until finally mustered out at the close of the war. If any money is to be given to this man from the public treasury it should not be done under the guise of a pension."

SWINEBURNE ON CATTLE.

Representative Swineburne, of New York, member of the house committee on agriculture, has filed a minority report vigorously attacking the bill reported by the majority of that committee to extend the powers of the bureau of animal industry on the ground that if the recommendations in the report are carried out, a large amount of money will be uselessly expended, dangerous power invested in incompetent men, and great injustice inflicted on the raisers of cattle in this country.

REPORT ON POLYGAMY.

The report of the house committee on judiciary, to accompany the joint resolution on the subject of polygamy, is a long document, dealing in detail with all branches of the subject. A considerable portion of the report is devoted to a discussion, showing that congress has power to deal with the question in territories.

As to the religious aspect of the matter the committee says: "You can feel satisfied that nothing proposed by them in this house will in the slightest degree trench upon the sacred canons of religious liberty."

MISS MILLER MARRIED.

Miss Lida Miller, daughter of Justice Miller of the United States supreme court, was married at noon to-day at her father's residence in this city, to Mr. A. E. Touzalin, formerly vice president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad.

The Groom a Millionaire.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—[Special Telegram.]—Miss Lida Miller, daughter of Justice Miller of the United States supreme court, was married at her father's residence in this city to-day at 12 o'clock to A. E. Touzalin. The wedding was a very quiet affair. Only the immediate relations were asked to attend the ceremony. Mr. Touzalin was formerly vice president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad and also of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway. He is now engaged in constructing a branch road for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. He, like the justice, is from Iowa. He has one daughter by a former marriage. Mr. Touzalin is in the prime of life, a man of great prominence in the northwest and a millionaire.

Iowa and Nebraska Members.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—[Special Telegram.]—In the house to-day, Mr. Laird introduced bills as follows:

To pension Isaac Reed, Samuel Moore, J. B. Tingley, George D. Paul, Mary C. Hazen, B. F. Farrell, O. M. Doty, John Freidlin.

Iowa members introduced bills as follows:

By Mr. Conger, to pay Jonah M. Davieson $12,105 on account of war claim; to pension Briggs Alden.

By Mr. Hepburn, to pension Nancy Hardin.

By Mr. Lyman, to pension Eliza Boyd, Caroline P. Bolton, Sarah E. Myers.

Iowa Doing Well.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—[Special Telegram.]—A postoffice has been established at Park, Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, and Henry W. Bennett appointed postmaster. Leander W. Dunlap has been commissioned postmaster at Kew, Iowa. Mail messenger service has been established at Westpoint, Lee county, Iowa. Special mail service to Adamston, Merrick county, Nebraska, from Merrick has been discontinued.

Reorganizing the Customs.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—A bill was introduced in the house to-day at the suggestion of the secretary of the treasury, which reorganizes the customs service. It abolishes the collectorships at Burlington and Dubuque, because the expense of maintaining the offices exceeds the receipts. It fixes the salary of the collector at Omaha at $1,200 a year.

Persons Now In Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—[Special Telegram.]—E. B. Parsons, of this city, has accepted a position with the Lininger & Metcalf company, of Omaha, and will leave for his new residence to-morrow. William M. Desmond and Tom Murphy, of Davenport, Iowa, are at the Ebbitt.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Gibson, addressing the senate on the subject of Mr. Platt's resolution regarding open executive sessions, denied that any necessity now existed for the discussion of treaties in secret. However desirable secrecy may have been in the early history of our republic, it was no longer desirable. After debate, the matter of executive sessions was dropped, and the senate took up the bankruptcy bill.

Mr. Plumb opposed the bill, and Mr. Hoar detended it. Adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The house to-day in the committee of the whole considered the "oleomargarine" bill.

Mr. Hopkins said that the enactment of this bill into law would be but tardy justic to the most deserving class of citizens. The manufacturer of bogus butter was as destitute to public morals as the counterfeiting of money. He hoped that congress would lay a heavy hand on this greatest of modern deceptions. He trusted that before the sun went down to-morrow the glad news would be sent to farmers and dairymen in all parts of the country that this bill had been passed by the house.

By Mr. Bennett—To divide the surplus money in the treasury on June 1, 1886, among the several states and territories for educational purposes.

Mr. Tucker (Va.) from the committee on judiciary, reported a joint resolution, proposing a constitutional amendment on the subject of polygamy. It was placed on the house calendar.

Mr. Hammond argued that the bill, as a measure to suppress the manufacture of oleomargarine, was unconstitutional.

Mr. Hiscock favored the bill and said that imitation butter, which he characterized as a vile dirty product, was freighted with disease and should be made to pay a tax.

The committee then rose and the house adjourned.

Bell's Affidavit Rejected.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The telephonic investigation committee in open session today for the purpose of completing the record of documentary evidence, had the chairman read a letter and affidavit from A. G. Bell in answer to a recently published affidavit of Mr. Weber; but as the letter had not been accepted as evidence, Prof. Bell's affidavit was also rejected.

Alleged Incendiaries Arrested.

READING, Pa., May 24.—A detective swore out a warrant to-day against six hat finishers, members of the Hatters' union, on the charge of being the parties who burned down Coldren's hat factory at Adamstown, involving a loss of $30,000. It is even alleged that a resolution was offered in the union to burn down the hat factories. The arrest has caused a great sensation.

Drowned While Bathing.

HAMBURG, Iowa, May 24.—This afternoon Stubley Miller, aged 17, son of Moses Miller, a farmer living about three miles northwest of town, was drowned while bathing. All efforts to resuscitate him were without avail.

Horses Burned to Death.

BUTLER, Pa., May 24.—Yesterday a fire destroyed the livery stables of Bickel & Bielil, and those belonging to other firms, cremating five valuable horses.

A DYNAMITE FIND.

Thirty-one Gas Pipe Bombs Unearthed in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Ever since the night of the riots and the day following, when search of the houses was commenced, the police of North avenue station and resident district have been finding bits of dynamite gas pipe cartridges and rifle cartridges in houses on the prairies and under the sidewalks in their immediate vicinity. A little over a week ago a number of dynamite cartridges, wrapped up in a piece of oil cloth, were found under the sidewalk next to Bay Guard avenue. A boy found some rifle cartridges, and two days after this another boy took to his mother, for her inspection, some fifty rounds he had picked up on the prairie. Yesterday some small boys playing ball on Robey street near old Chicago & Pacific or Bloomingdale track, when the ball went into the gutter and under the sidewalk. A boy had crawled under, and while looking for the ball found a piece of gas pipe and reported more where that came from. He told his father and the police were notified. They searched and found under the sidewalk on the east side of Robey street and less than two feet south of the railroad track a small hole scraped out in which were thirty-one pieces of gas pipe, one and one quarter inches in diameter, and one to ten inches long, wrapped up in red pieces of cloth. Of these thirty were loaded with dynamite, being stopped at the end with round blocks of wood. A fuse about eight inches in length was attached to each and all ready for immediate use. The last piece of pipe was not loaded but seemed to have been very recently cut, as the oil was still upon the end. In the hole were also found two boxes of dynamite caps and four quart tin dipper pails, containing a large quantity of fuse, some water proof and some common explosive. The outfit was taken to Chicago avenue station. The gas pipe cartridges were exactly similar to those captured by Capt. Schaaik in Louis Ling's house. It is believed that the stuff was placed under the sidewalk by some anarchists who live in the neighborhood and who feared their houses might be searched. Evidently the person placing it there desired to use it again from the care with which it was wrapped up.

Review of British Markets.

LONDON, May 24.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week says: The moisture of the weather has immensely improved the prospects of the spring crop. The wheat trade is weaker. The sales of English wheat during the week were 66,596 quarters at 32s 4d, against 48,471 at 35s 10d during the corresponding week last year. Flour is dull but steady. Foreign wheat trade is very depressed. Sellers of American and Russian wheats are lowering their demands, which has tended to enervate the market. The cheapness of American flour perturbs the the market. It is being offered at rates which are perhaps the lowest on record. Good mixed American corn is very scarce and the spot and recent advance of 3d is maintained. Five cargoes of wheat arrived, four cargoes were sold and two remained. Sales included one cargo of California, which was sold at 9d advance owing to the exigencies of the Liverpool market. Trade forward is week. There was a poor attendance at to-day's market. There was no retail demand for wheat and prices were rather weaker. Flour was dull and difficult to sell. Beans were is dearer.

Minnesota Presbyterians

ST. PAUL, May 23.—In the Presbyterian general assembly at Minneapolis on Sunday, the pulpits of the neighboring churches were supplied by commissioners, especially in St. Paul and Minneapolis Sunday afternoon. A grand Sunday school gathering of children was addresed by Secretary Worden Monday morning. On motion of General Shields of St. Louis a hearty and unanimous invitation was wired to the Southern Presbyterian church to join in the centennial celebration at Philadelphia in 1888. The work for freedom was the calef subject of the morning session. The board's annual report shows twelve new churches organized. In 200 churches under the care of the board there are nearly 1,400 communicants, of whom 1,453 were added during the year by confession. Two hundred Sunday schools have 14,536 scholars. Eighty-nine day schools have nearly 10,000 scholars. Cash receipts, $113,918. The assembly, by a rising vote, adopted a resolution in memory of Mrs. Dr. Allen, the secretary's wife, who gave her life for the elevation of the colored race. The rest of the day was given to a lively debate on the question of combining three missionary periodicals in one. It was finally adopted by a small majority.

Big Lumber Fires.

MILWAUKEE, May 24.—A special dispatch to the Evening Wisconsin from Wausau says that a fire broke out there this afternoon and is raging furiously in the lumber district of the city. B. C. Plummer's mills and yards have been swept away and other yards are certain to go. Several buildings have also been burned. No estimate of the loss is given.

Late in the afternoon, and before particulars of the fire had been received, all communication with Wausau by telegraph or otherwise was cut off, and nothing whatever is now to be learned. The Western Union and Milwaukee & St. Paul railway and Lake Shore and Western railway wires to Wausau cannot be made to work, and the belief is prevalent that the greater part of the town has been destroyed. Before telegraphic communication had been stopped assistance had been summoned from adjacent towns, and several fire engines had been started, but the last word received announced that the railway bridge was burning, so that it is probable that little or no assistance could be given by engines from outside towns.

Another Bomb Victim.

CHICAGO, May 24.—All hopes of the recovery of Officer McNulty, one of the bomb victims, have been abondoned.

The grand jury, after a brief session lasting a little over an hour, adjourned shortly before 11 o'clock this morning for the day. The anarchists cases were not considered today. Captain Schaack was not on hand, nor were any of his deputies, and the grand jury accordingly heard nothing but a few jail cases of no particular importance. It is understood that sensational testimony is promised by Captain Schaack, to be given to-morrow. Adjournment was taken owing to the illness of the foreman.

Another Tussle with the Apaches.

TUCSON, Ariz., May 24.—The pursuing party which left here on the trail of the Indians who raided Teller's ranche Saturday, surprised the Indians about twenty-five miles east of Tucson and rescued the Mexican boy who was stolen at Teller's ranche. They also re-captured eight horses. The Indians fled in confusion. The attacking party fired high for fear of wounding the boy. One Indian, however, was seen to fall, but was borne off by the band. Pursuit is still being hotly continued.

They Played With the Oil Can.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., May 24.—Intelligence has just been received of a fatal burning yesterday morning. Michael Feehan, a miner residing at Moyer's works, left three children at home alone. During the parents' absence the children got hold of the oil can and poured its contents into the grate. The fire communicated with the oil in the can, which exploded, burning two of the children to death and the other fatally.

Another Seizure.

PORTLAND, Me., May 24.—There is great excitement here. This morning the British schooner Sisters, from Yarmouth, N. S., with a cargo of 20,000 mackerel, was spied by the collector of customs. The captain of the schooner did not have a manifest, and the usual fine of $500 was imposed upon him, and as he could not pay it, his vessel with its cargo was seized. Secretary Bayard and the Maine congressmen have been informed of the seizure.

A Town Destroyed.

VIENNA, May 24.—The town of Boligrod, Austrian Galicia, has been destroyed by fire.

MAXWELL ALIAS BROOKS.

Startling Developments—A Detective's Story of the Prisoner's Confession.

DAMAGING LETTERS PRODUCED.

Detective McCullough Goes to Jail, Occupies Cell Next to Maxwell and Gains His Confidence—

MAXWELL'S DOOM SEALED.

Detective McCullough Tells of a Confession Made by the Prisoner.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—The rumor that the witness who is said to have seen Maxwell attempt to murder Preller in Boston would testify drew a large crowd to the Maxwell case this morning. Up to noon, however, nothing sensational had been developed.

J. F. McCullough, the detective, who, under the direction of Detective Furlong, District Attorney Clover and his assistant, forged a check on an eastern house, and presented it at one of the city banks, was arrested and assigned to a cell adjoining that of Maxwell, testified that immediately after his incarceration he introduced himself to Maxwell and worked himself into his confidence, and about ten days afterwards he became engaged in conversation with Maxwell about the latter's case. During this conversation the defendant told the witness that the only point he felt uncertain and uneasy about was that concerning the money. He said that if he only could prove he had plenty of money when Preller came to St. Louis he would have no anxiety about a speedy acquittal. The witness offered to fix this all right, but told defendant he must know all about the case or he could do nothing. Maxwell then made a full and free confession of all the particulars of the case, beginning with his first acquaintance with Preller; how on ship-board he noticed that Preller had in his possession a large amount of money; how they separated in Boston, Preller going to Philadelphia and Maxwell to St. Louis. The defendant, in his confession, said that on the Friday night after Preller joined him in this city he told him (Maxwell) that it would be impossible for him to pay the defendant's way to Auckland, whither they had arranged to go together. This, said the defendant to the witness, angered him greatly, and he determined then to "fix him" for his meanness.

On the following night he and Preller were sitting in the former's room, when the latter complained of severe pains in his side. Maxwell said, "Oh, I can fix that all right, I have treated such cases before." He then injected hypodermically into his friend's arm a sufficient amount of morphine to render him unconscious. After he had been in that condition some time, he bound a cloth completely saturated with chloform around his victim's head, and this, he confessed to the witness, "ended the business." He then secured all of Preller's money, about $800 in all, besides most of his valuable personal effects, and planned his escape, the details of which are well known.

McCullough then related the conversation between himself and Maxwell as to the plan whereby a witness could be provided who would testify to the fact that Maxwell had a large sum of money before he left Boston. McCullough was to furnish such witnesses. Maxwell could say that they had met him in the club room at Young's hotel and called at his room. They could state that they were with him, and that on that day he left Boston, they dropped into Murphy's to take a drink and Maxwell treated them, and that he had a large roll of bills and one of them suggested that he was careless in carrying his bills so loosely in his pocket; and they could swear that they saw $500 or $600 in bills, he did not care much, what. They then agreed on manner of making up a story of posting the witness' alleged friends how to testify. It was first suggested that two friends be introduced to Maxwell's attorneys, and then brought into jail to see him, but this was dropped. Maxwell said he might get bonds and get out such. It was agreed that they should arrange for meeting by fixing certain means of identifying each other.

On a card Maxwell wrote Frank Dingfelder with "2 w" under each end of the name. The witness explained that "2 w" meant two witnesses. The card was torn into two pieces, Maxwell taking one and putting it in his drawer in his cell, and witness taking the other. The witness had a card on one side of which was "Hon. John F. Martin, attorney at law, St. Louis," and on the other "158 Washington street, and Young's hotel." The cards were shown by witness. "I said," said McCullough, "something about money that my friends were to swear to, and Maxwell said there would be no trouble about perjury, as there was a barkeeper at the Southern hotel who would swear he had $700 with him. He said he wanted this sworn to, as it was a missing link. A few days after I got in jail a man was shot, Dr. Coates, I believe. The prisoner said if he had a man to kill he would not do it in that way. Chloroform was so much easier.

It was almost 3 p. m. when the court reopened. The room was crowded in every part and interest was very great. McCullough further testified that when he got to New York he wrote a letter to Maxwell and sent it, enclosed in an envelope addressed to his attorneys. This letter was dated April 19, and stated that two witnesses he had arranged to secure would arrive at Laclede hotel, St. Louis, on the 29th and asked if his attorneys could meet them. Witness received a reply to this letter which he produced, and which was shown to the defense. The witness then stated that on receipt of this reply he wrote another letter, this time to Martin and Fauntleroy, dated April 26, to which he received a reply. This letter was also produced, with the envelopes in which both letters had been received. Witness then said that on the 7th of May he wrote a letter to Hon. John L. Martin, one of Maxwell's attorneys, to which he has not yet received any reply. This practically closed the direct examination, which was very long and conducted with much vigor, and, at times great bitterness.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Counsel for the prisoner on cross-examination, questioned witness as to his antecedents, employment, methods, etc., and obtained admissions that he (witness) would resort to falsehoods and lying, and various other means in prosecution of his business to ascertain the guilt of criminals or alleged criminals. He also admitted having endorsed as John Morrison, the checks offered at the Mechanics' bank, but denied that he wrote the signature of Dr. Smith which the check bore. The letters produced in the direct examination were brought out again, and, at first, the court refused to admit them, but, subsequently, reversed his decision and admitted the first two letters. Later on they were all read. During the discussion of those letters there was an angry wrangle between counsel, the attorneys for the defense charging the prosecution with protecting them in order to cast reflections upon their characters as attorneys and gentlemen. This was denied, however by the prosecution, and so emphatically that counsel for defense accepted the explanation and withdrew whatever harsh language they had used. Cross-examination continued at great length and did not close until a late hour, but the direct testimony was not materially shaken.

Hello, You're Another.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—Chairman Boyle, of the telephone investigation committee, to-day received a communication from Prof. Bell for submission to the committee relative to the affidavit submitted to the committee by Zenas Fisk Wilber, declaring that Bell had given the affiant money to obtain knowledge about the Gray caveat. Prof. Bell cites the former affidavits made by Wilber in which he swears to a different state of facts. Prof. Bell then makes an explicit denial of all charges contained in the Wilber affidavit and requests that it be submitted to the committee.

Returning to the Ten Hour Rule.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Nearly all the sash, door and blind factories resumed work on the ten hour plan this morning. A majority of the men returned to work. Two factories are still working on the eight hour plan, but are expected to return to the ten hour rule in a few days.

HARMONIOUS WORKMEN.

Complete Understanding Reached Between Trades Unionists and Knights.

CLEVELAND, May 24.—Every train entering the city to-day bore among its passengers representative workmen. Mr. Powderly was kept busy all day welcoming delegates and answering questions. The number of delegates to the convention is 172, and they are almost all present. The executive board held a secret conference in Powderly's room this afternoon. They mapped out the preliminary work of the convention and deliberated on the most important questions which will be brought to the notice of the assemblage. The meeting is said to have been very harmonious, and the opinion was expressed afterwards that the present convention would do more to strengthen the cause of labor and the knights than any previous one.

A conference between the executive committee and the unions' committee of six was held this afternoon. The conclusion reached was satisfactory to both committees. Resolutions were drawn up which will be presented to the convention for adoption. A perfect understanding was agreed to and both trades unionists and Knights of Labor are pleased over the result. It is claimed by some members that it the trades unions are merged into the knights, that there will be a great saving and be better for all classes of labor.

A Big Row Avoided.

QUINCY, Ill., May 24.—At a meeting of the trustees of the Soldiers' and Sailors' home to-day various protests were filed, by competitive bidders, against the action of the board in awarding the contract to Larkworthy & Menke. These protests were based on the fact that the changes and modifications in the specifications, which had been adopted, were not approved by the governor, and of which other builders had had no intimation. Fortunately for the board Messrs. Larkworthy & Menke submitted a proposal to withdraw their supplement bid, and allow the trustees to award the contract on the original bid, in accordance with the plans and specifications of the architect. The board accepted this proposition, and rescinded the vote by which the award had been made last Wednesday, and after making a new canvass of bids they awarded to Larkworthy & Menke, on the original plans, for $112,221. They also reconsidered the vote by which the resignation of Major Randolph, the architect, had been accepted, and adjourned with the conviction that all wounds will now be healed, and that no legal exceptions can be taken to their actions.

Big Forest Fires.

DETROIT, May 24.—The Free Press East Saginaw special says: Forest fires of immense proportion were raging yesterday all through the woods back of and adjoining Chipewa station, Clare county. The people in the camps have everything packed and ready to save what they can, but have scarcely any means of exit. The camps are located on the southwest shore of Bass lake, and if it is necessary that can go to the lake for shelter.

Crop Prospects in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, May 23.—The special crop reports of the northwest, compiled by the Pioneer Press, state the weather the past few days has been fine and the condition of the crops is generally good, exceptions being in the low ground of the upper Red river valley, in southern Minnesota, along the Mississippi river and particularly in Iowa, where rains have been heavy and frequent and seeding and corn planting are only backward.

Anarchists Arrested in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—The anarchists, T. H. Bergmann, Martin Frank, Otto Fricke and Gottlieb Jabarosky, for whom warrants were issued Saturday, were arrested yesterday and failed to await trial on the charge of having introduced and urged the adoption, at an unlawful assemblage, of a resolution endorsing the action of the anarchists during the Haymarket riot in Chicago.

Funeral of Mrs. Pendleton.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The funeral of Mrs. George H. Pendleton will take place to-morrow at 11 a. m. from Zion church, Madison avenue and Thirty-sixth street. The interment will be at Woodlawn. Miss Jennie Pendleton is very much better and her physicians think she will be able to attend her mother's funeral.

Bank Clearings.

BOSTON, May 24.—Dispatches to the Post from leading clearing houses of the United States shows that the total gross bank exchanges for the week ending May 22 is $783,385,306 increase 11.1 per cent.

Arbitration Wins.

PITTSBURG, May 24.—The board of arbitration decided that the demands of the street car men for twelve hours' work are just and should be granted.

Camping on the Apache Trail.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Adjutant General Drum received the following telegram from Gen. Miles, dated Calabasses, Arizona, May 22: Two small bands have broken from Geronimo's camp and gone north and committed some depredations. Three men were killed and one boy captured. The troops are in pursuit and others in advance to intercept if possible. Their effort there will be to leave their wounded and get the agency Indians to join them. Have directed Lieut. Col. Wade, commanding Fort Apache, and Capt. Pierce, Son Carlos, to prevent it. Capt. Lawton followed the main camp over the worst country in this mountain region, with great persistency, and is camped on the trail to-night.

Stubborn Mormons.

BLACKFOOT, Idaho, May 24. — In the third district court at Blackfoot to-day Chief Justice Hayes sentenced twenty-seven prisoners, convicted this term. All were Mormons, except two. The sentences ranged from three months and one hundred dollars fine to twelve months and three hundred dollars fine.

Of the one hundred and forty-five indictments, drawn for unlawful cohabitation this term of court, all refused to obey the laws in future except one.

A Railroad's Net Earnings.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railroad's annual report, issued to-day, shows that the net earnings of the line during 1885 were $903,970, against $879,691 the previous year. As the road is operating 990 miles, and had but 774 miles in 1884, the report shows a decrease in net earnings of 19 per cent per mile.

Wrecked by a Carcass.

SLATER, Mo., May 24.—A freight train on the Chicago & Alton, while approaching this city yesterday morning, ran into a drove of cattle, killing three. Their carcasses threw the engine from the track and derailed ten cars. The fireman was instantly killed, and the brakeman and engineer seriously injured.

Too Good to be True.

CHICAGO, May 24.—It is learned on good authority this afternoon that A. R. Parsons, wanted for alleged complicity in the Haymarket bomb-throwing, was arrested to-day.

Agreed to Die Together.

CARROLTON, Ky., May 24.—Will Whitehead fatally shot Miss Laura Harwood this morning and then himself. They wanted to marry, but the girl's parents objected and they agreed to die ogether.

Twelve Hours Just.

PITTSBURG, May 24.—The board of arbitration decided that the demands of the street car men for twelve hours' work are just and should be granted.

Fire in Minnesota.

DULUTH, May 24.—A heavy fire is now raging at Barnum, Minn. The mill yards and residences of the employes are now in flames.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

Omaha Leads the Country in the Percentage of Increase.

BOSTON, May 24.—The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the Post, from the managers of the leading clearing houses in the United States, shows the gross bank exchanges at each point for the week ending May 22, in comparison with the corresponding week in 1885:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$ 501,324,822	8.9	....
Boston	76,789,894	24.4	....
Philadelphia	52,101,593	18.1	....
Chicago	49,359,000	24.4	....
St. Louis	15,348,380	0.2	....
Baltimore	11,241,019	3.7	....
San Francisco	10,599,370	25.3	....
Cincinnati	9,390,000	4.5	....
Pittsburg	8,003,980	7.8	....
Kansas City	6,580,278	41.6	....
New Orleans	5,333,600	....	1.7
Providence	4,405,500	28.1	....
Louisville	4,019,430	2.3	....
Milwaukee	3,226,000	15.7	....
Omaha	3,180,103	53.0	....
*Denver	3,021,671	....	....
Detroit	2,852,959	19.3	....
Minneapolis	2,567,097	28.4	....
Cleveland	2,099,918	15.8	....
*Galveston	932,000	....	....
Indianapolis	1,088,945	....	0.9
Columbus	1,057,369	33.5	....
Memphis	1,331,647	24.8	....
Hartford	1,155,267	6.3	....
New Haven	1,221,466	6.5	....
Portland	757,618	27.4	....
Peoria	774,821	28.1	....
Worcester	845,525	19.8	....
St. Joseph	911,700	33.2	....
Springfield	811,989	6.3	....
Syracuse	560,000	34.4	....
Lowell	464,517	4.3	....
Total	$ 783,385,306	17.1	....
Outside New York	279,060,484	19.8	....

*Denver and Galveston are not included in the totals.

WEEKLY GRAIN SUMMARY.

Hopeful Crop Prospects in All the Western States.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The following crop summary will appear in this week's issue of "The Farmer's Review:"

Crop bulletins from the spring and winter wheat belts of the Rocky mountains show no especial change from that of last week, beyond the fact that serious damage is reported by chinch bugs in portions of Kansas and southern Illinois. In Bond, Richland and Hamilton counties, in southern Illinois, the ravages by these insects is reported quite serious, and the general outlook in that portion of the state is not as promising as a month ago. In Johnson and Osborn counties the Hessian fly and chinch bug are reported to be causing great injury in the fields which escaped winter killing. In Allen and Wyandotte counties, in Ohio, the presence of grasshoppers is noted, but not yet in such numbers as to occasion any serious damage.

DAMAGE BY HEAVY RAINS.

Reports of damage to growing grain by recent heavy rains come from portions of Ohio, Iowa and Nebraska. The reports from Dakota and Minnesota as to spring wheat prospects are of the most encouraging character. The plant is growing nicely and the conditions are all favorable for a good stand. In Nebraska small grains are just beginning to show and are looking well. Reports from Iowa embrace eighteen counties and prospects both as to wheat and corn continue very good.

Reports from Indiana are all of a favorable tenor. It is declared in a general way that a finer growth of vegetation was probably never before known in that state at this season of the year. In Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee harvest will begin fully ten days earlier than usual. The wheat in the fields of the three states is reported to be heading out finely. Wheat prospects in Michigan show no improvement over former reports. Prospects is not good for anything more than a fair average crop.

The Visible Supply Statement.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The number of bushels of grain in the United States and Canada May 22, and the increase or decrease as compared with the previous week, will be posted on 'change to-morrow as follows:

Wheat	37,814,315	Decrease	1,776,186
Corn	7,507,292	Decrease	2,229,901
Oats	1,523,217	Increase	66,816
Rye	325,051	Decrease	41,429
Barley	376,508	Increase	7,052

The number of bushels in Chicago elevators was:

Wheat	8,750,058
Corn	1,439,634
Oats	384,908
Rye	58,193
Barley	21,078

Elgin Dairy Market.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The Inter Ocean's Elgin, Ill., special says: Butter showed a slight decline to-day. Regular sales of 60,700 pounds at 15⅛@16c. Cheese quiet. Private sales of 42,300 pounds of butter and 1,057 boxes of cheese were reported. The total sales aggregated $24,464.

The Omaha Freight Bureau.

A meeting of the Omaha freight bureau was held at the board of trade rooms last evening.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Secretary Gibbon, chairman of the committee appointed to solicit new members of the bureau, reported that at the last meeting twenty-six firms had become members of the bureau, and that the committee had succeeded in increasing this list to a membership of sixty-five firms. The secretary stated that he thought there would be no trouble in increasing this number to 100.

An estimate of the funds of the bureau showed that $4,300 has been assured from initiation fees, assessments and other dues. While this sum is considerably less than the estimated cost of maintaining the bureau, the success of the venture is considered to be fully assured.

Mr. Broatch moved that the executive committee be instructed to employ a commissioner at once. Carried.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a committee to solicit additional members, active and honorary, for the bureau: B. Gallagher, Max Meyer, P. E. Iler, C. F. Goodman, G. S. Morrison, L. Ranke and J. T. Clarke. The bureau then adjourned subject to the call of the president.

Grace Hawthorne.

After a most successful western tour Miss Grace Hawthorne, the talented American artiste, will appear at Boyd's on Friday and Saturday evenings, May 28 and 29, presenting "Queena" on Friday evening, "Oliver Twist" on Saturday evening, and "Fanchon," Saturday matinee. Of Miss Hawthorne's "Queena" the San Francisco Call says:

At the Alcazar, Grace Hawthorne has had a very successful week as "Queena," in Tillotson's comedy-drama. She is an actress with a great future. It is necessary that in the constellation of stars on the American stage there should be an extra emotional one, and we think Grace Hawthorne will fill the niche. In one very important requisite she has the advantage over Clara Morris; she has a full, round and melodious voice, which she has completely under control. There is in her acting every now and then scintillations of great talent, which in an actress so young, are the signs of underlying genius.

WANAMAKER'S MERCHANT ALBORING AGENCY MAKES THE BEST SUITS AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES. 1511 DOUGLAS; UP STAIRS.

NEBRASKA AND IOWA NEWS.

Brown Impeachment Case Drags Its Weary Length Along.

FINDING GLANDERED HORSES.

**Lincoln