THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA. FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1888. NUMBER 177

WILL THEY PIGEON-HOLE IT?

The Senate Substitute and the Ways and Means Committee.

THURSTON'S PROSPECTS POOR.

His Oil Room Record Against Him—Poor Outlook For the Oath-Waite Bill—Inconsiderate Republican Objectors.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.

It was stated to-day, upon the highest democratic authority in the house, that the majority of the members of the commitee on ways and means were very seriously considering the question of refusing to go into conference on the senate tariff bill when it shall be transmitted to the house. He said that the senate bill could in no way be considered as an amendment to the house bill; that the proposed changes in the bill to be returned by the senate, were so radical and contrary to the spirit of the house bill, that the house, in justice to itself, would be compelled to discuss it very seriously in committee. It is believed that the proposition to refer the bill to the committee on ways and means, instead of agreeing to a conference, will be vigorously opposed by the republicans, aided by some of the protection democrats, and that the committee hopes to whip the party into line. The real cause of this almost unprecedented course of action, is believed to be a fear that enough democrats will vote with the republicans for the bill to pass it. If it is allowed to come to a vote once in committee the bill will be pigeon-holed.

THURSTON'S PROSPECTS.

Interviews with prominent republicans on the Thurston candidacy are not favorable to the chances of the Union Pacific general attorney, even if Clarkson's nomination was not considered as good as settled. The expression of opinion is very general that Thurston's position as a corporation attorney, and his previous record as a promoter of railroad legislation at home, as developed in the Pacific railroad commission report, would make the consideration of his candidacy for secretary of the interior impossible. General Clarkson is to-night attending a banquet in Baltimore to General Kings, who led the Maryland republicans to various victories last month.

THE OUTHWAITE BILL.

The Outhwaite bill for the refunding of the Pacific railroad debts, is getting some pretty hard blows now-a-days, and there is very little if any probability that it can get through this congress. Senator Plumb and Mr. Outhwaite say it has no chance of success. A circular was distributed to-day charging that the bill does not pay the proper amount to the government by $10,000,000; that the Union Pacific, since the adjournment of the last session of congress, has issued $4,400,000 bonds, in violation of the law of 1873, and is conspiring to form a trust to violate the inter-state commerce act. It alleges various suspicious and illegal facts, and intimates that the intention is to rob the government. The fight is becoming so strong against the measure that its friends do not believe it can pass.

INCONSIDERATE OBJECTING.

"It seems to me that the two or three republicans in the house who are, without any authority, offering objections to all of Springer's propositions to consider his omnibus territorial statehood bill, are making a very serious error," said Delegate Gifford this afternoon. "If the bill could only be gotten up," he continued, "I am quite sure that Dakota would be divided and at least the southern half admitted to statehood, while Montana and Washington territories would become states. This is nearly all the republicans ask for. The democratic side of the house is ready to go to pieces on this subject, and none of its leaders can control it. Besides, it is better that we should get simply a division of Dakota or a division and admission of half of it to statehood at this session than nothing. We have a republican senate a breakwater. I think there will be some new states even at this session, and I am confident that there will be an extra session of the Fifty-first congress, for there is very little, if any, probability of a tariff bill passing this congress; and of course an extra session means at least four new states—all republican.

MANDERSON'S MANEUVERS.

General Manderson, who engineered through the senate the bill for the admission of southern Dakota as a state, is now devoting his time to securing the passage of a similar measure for the benefit of Montana, and is looking for a chance to call it up between the discussions on the tariff bill, so as to get it through without any fuss or debate. There is no opposition to the measure on the republican side and very little on the democratic side, as the territory of Montana is supposed to be politically doubtful and has usually sent a democratic delegate to congress.

Mr. Manderson has abandoned the hope of passing his bill for the reorganization of the army and wil devote himself entirely to territorial legislation and to assisting his colleague, Mr. Paddock, in securing the passage of the bill to erect a government building for the use of the postoffice in every town and city where the postoffice receipts exceed $3,000 a year. This bill, which was introduced by Mr. Paddock, has been reported favorably from the committee on public buildings and grounds, and has received the hearty endorsement of the president in his late message. It is one of the most popular measures now before congress, and ought to pass before the 1st of March, because nearly every town of any size in the country is directly interested, and every bricklayer and carpenter sees in it some individual benefit for himself. Mr. Vest has the bill in charge, having reported it from the committee, and I asked him to-day when he was going to call it up. "The very first chance I get," he replied. "I do not know that there is any opposition to it, although some of the folks may want to make changes in the details of the measure. The president has given it his endorsement, and I do not see why it should not pass both houses this session and become a law before the 4th of March.

A PROMOTION SCHEME.

There is a project on foot to revive the rank of lieutenant general for Major General Schofield. This would promote Terry to be major general. Schofield has a great deal of democratic influence, being an ardent democrat, and Terry is influential among republicans. Friends of the two warriors believe that between them both can come up in rank.

SCARCITY OF ROOMS.

Republicans who expect to cut a prominent figure in the programme to be carried out in Washington on the 4th of March, and who consequently are anxious for first-class hotel accommodations, are experiencing a great deal of difficulty and much annoyance in engaging rooms. Although it is generally understood that the first-class hotels are pledging quarters at some figure or another, it is not true. There have been a few rooms engaged at the well-known hostelries, but the landlords positively refuse to go into the business to any considerable extent. They explain their refusal to hire their rooms for the inauguration season by saying that it would discommode their regular patrons and would cut them out of all patronage for many days in advance. They expect transients to come in during January and the early part of February for the purpose of securing rooms, and occupy them up to and over inauguration day.

Rooms can be secured at many of the boarding and lodging houses, and many of the fashionable flats can be engaged even at this early day. The result of the refusal of the landlords at the best hotels to engage rooms this early will be an awful rush for a week before the inauguration, and many who would go into the very best quarters will have to take inferior ones.

THE SOUTHERN POLICY.

Very little is being said in Washington by the higher class of southern statesmen about "the southern policy" of President-elect Harrison, who are in congress and the departments here, believe that President-elect Harrison intends to simply appoint the very best republicans residing in the south to the federal positions there; that he will advocate the adoption of such laws as will guarantee honest elections everywhere and uplift the industrial interests of all sections of the country, and that there his "southern policy" will end. They believe that General Harrison does not now, and will not, advocate any specific laws for the south, and that he will not direct his attention to the adoption or enforcement of laws intended only to affect sections.

So far as the confederates are concerned—and these are the men who are talking so much about the "southern policy"—they are more concerned about their loss of power than anything else. They fear that the incoming of President Harrison and the reapportionment on the census of 1890 means a relegation to the rear for at least a quarter of a century, the demo-confederate party, which goes out of power on March 4 next.

A BANKER'S VIEWS.

President White, of the Fourth National bank, of Cincinnati, said to your correspondent the other day that the financial men whom he had met and talked to since the election were expecting a more bountiful supply of money within a short time after President Harrison is inaugurated than they have had for many years. He said that the bankers were now reducing as rapidly as possible their capital stock, taking up to the minimum the bonds they have deposited with the treasurer of the United States to secure circulation, and that more bonds were being offered for sale now than he had ever known. All this, he said, naturally tends towards a greater volume of money, as the redemption of these bonds placed the cash in the hands of those who wanted to use it.

Even at the treasury department the present democratic officials will frankly say that the incoming of President Harrison means cheaper money to borrowers. They expect to see the redemption of bonds as fast as the surplus accumulates, and the output of the latter just as soon as the new administration gets settled into its berth. On the strength of the outlook bankers and brokers from the west are arriving in Washington almost daily for the purpose of making inquiry, and they are proceeding eastward with a view to arranging for the sale of state, county, municipal and real estate bonds, and to secure investments in western real estate by eastern capitalists. There are a number of gentlemen in the city now from the west on their way east to induce capitalists to invest in manufacturing enterprises.

PERRY S. HEATH.

Washington Brevities.

The pension appropriation bill was completed by the sub-committee of the house appropriation committee to-day, and will be reported to the full committee to-morrow. It appropriates $81,767,500, and is almost identical with last year's bill.

In the senate to-day Mr. Butler introduced a joint resolution, proposing a constitutional amendment enlarging the presidential term of office to six years. Laid on the table.

The republican national executive committee, at the session to-day, discussed the propriety of establishing permanent national headquarters in this city in the building now occupied by the committee. No decision, however, has yet been reached. The question of prospective contests in West Virginia and other states has not been discussed by the committee, whatever interests the national committee have in these disputed districts being looked after by Chairman Quay, who has thus far made no report to the committee.

Another irregularity has been discovered in the treasury department, arising from the mysterious disappearance between the receiving office and the sealing division, of ten uncut sheets of legal tenders, each containing four notes of the denomination of $5, and representing $200 in all. While it is possible that the sheets were mislaid, and may be recovered, it is more than possible that they were abstracted by some one familiar with the method of handling them. The notes will readily pass for money, for they lack only the treasury seal.

BURSTED A BIG GUN.

Disastrous Results Attend the Test of a Cast-Steel Weapon.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Herald's special from Annapolis, Md., says: The trial of the cast-steel six-inch gun provided by the Pittsburg Steel Casting company, took place at the proving grounds here yesterday afternoon, and resulted in the total destruction of the gun at the second shot. This trial has been looked for with great interest by naval and army ordnance experts. If the gun had proved to be the equal of the built-up gun there would have been a saving of time and expense so great as to revolutionize gun manufacture. The gun on trial was about sixteen feet long and its weight was five tons; weight of the projectile, about one hundred pounds; powder, charge of forty-eight pounds. It was mounted on a solid oak platform. As a precautionary measure the officers and others engaged in the test remained at a considerable distance. It was lucky they did. The first shot was made with only thirty-nine pounds of powder. The regulation charge was then used. The discharge was followed by the complete break-up of the breech of the gun, there being nearly two dozen pieces in the part abaft the trunnions, the fore part fell forward in only one piece, while the platform was wrecked in an indescribable manner. The total damage to the government property amounted to more than $4,000.

A Patho-Biological Laboratory.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Senator Manderson to-day introduced a bill for the establishment of a national patho-biological laboratory at Washington for the study and investigation of the nature and cause of contagious and infectious diseases which threaten and endanger the health of the people and live stock interests of the country. The laboratory is to be under the general supervision of the surgeon general of the marine hospital service, and under the special direction of two directors, one of whom shall be skilled in human and the other in animal diseases. A chemist, distinguished for learning, is also to be employed. An appropriation of $550,000 is made for the purchase of ground, the erection of a building, and the purchase of the necessary apparatus and appliances.

Mr. Cazener Going East.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A. R. Cazener, second grand assistant engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, arrived yesterday from his home at Oakland, Cal., and left for Denver this morning over the Denver & Rio Grande route. He goes east for the purpose of making, if possible, a settlement between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the strikers who have been out so long.

Suicide of a Minister.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 6.—It is known almost to a certainty that Rev. W. L. Parker, rector of Christ Episcopal church in this city, who disappeared Friday, committed suicide. He was seen on the sea wall near the river on the day of his disappearance, and a hat that belonged to him was picked up on the river the same day.

New Iowa Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE]—The following Iowa postmasters have been appointed: John F. Mark, Northwood, Worth county, vice J. B. Adams, resigned, and J. S. Loughertz, Packwood, Jefferson county, vice Charles L. Johnson, left the place.

Paddy Gorman Knocked Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Paddy Gorman, of Australia, was knocked out in the twenty-seventh round by young Mitchell, of this city, in a glove contest last night for the middleweight championship of the Pacific

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

The Senate Resumes Consideration of the Tariff Bill.

TWO SCHEDULES DISPOSED OF

A Lively Discussion of the Direct Tax Bill In Committee of the Whole—Other Business Transacted.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A communication from the secretary of state, with a certified copy of the final ascertainment of presidential electors in Kansas, was presented. After considerable discussion as to what to do with them, the paper was referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Plumb gave notice that he would at an early date ask the senate to consider the Des Moines river lands bill.

Resolutions for continuing the select committees on meat products and on the relations with Canada were reported back from the committee on contingent expenses, with amendments.

Numerous bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

For the establishment of the national biological laboratory; to organize government bureaus of information relating to employments, occupation, wants, means of livelihood and homes.

The senate at 1:05 resumed consideration of the tariff bill, beginning with the schedule which covers earthenware and glassware.

Mr. Plumb called attention to the paragraph as to silvered glass (No. 115), and said that such glass was largely used by furniture manufacturers and was almost entirely of foreign make, because the silvering of such glass in the United States was not durable. The duty added $2 or $3 to the cost of the article, and if the article was not made in this country he did not see why the duty should not be reduced.

Mr. Allison did not know why such glass could not be properly silvered in the United States, and suggested that it might be on account of the duty being too low—it being only equal to 10 per cent ad valorem.

The senate then proceeded to a consideration of schedule C, relating to metals. Mr. Plumb called attention to the paragraph as to beams, girders and joists, and spoke of the iron and steel combinations in this country, and instanced the cases of the government building at Wichita and the state house of Texas, where a large saving had been effected by contracting for such work abroad. He moved to amend by reducing the rate from 1.1 cents per pound to .8 cents.

Mr. Harris moved to place the rate at .6 cents.

Mr. Allison opposed Mr. Harris' amendment, saying it went to the root of the whole iron and steel schedule. He had no doubt that if the present rate was maintained the competition would be sufficient in a short time to break down prices.

Messrs. Aldrich, Reagan, Harris, Hoar, Butler, Plumb and Payne continued the discussion, but no vote was taken on the pending amendments, and the bill was laid aside, the progress for the day being about eight pages.

Adjourned until Monday.

House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—The speaker stated to the house that he had received a communication from Hon. Perry Belmont informing him that he had sent to the governor of New York his resignation as a member of congress from the First congressional district of New York. The speaker directed the clerk to drop Mr. Belmont's name from the roll of the house.

The usual resolution for distributing the president's messages to appropriate committees was reported from the committee on ways and means and adopted.

The order relative to the consideration of the direct tax bill was so modified as to make the measure a special order for to-day, Tuesday and Wednesday next, it being the desire of many members that adjournment be taken over Saturday.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair, on the direct tax bill.

Mr. Caswell explained that the simple purpose in the bill was to refund to the states and individuals who paid taxes that portion of the direct tax which was collected. After careful computation he was able to state that the bill carried $15,227,632. This did not include the 15 per cent commission allowed the states or persons who paid tax.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, said that the first round of his opposition to the measure was that there was no authority conferred upon congress by the constitution to pass the bill, or make the appropriation provided for. He contended, not for a strict construction of the constitution, but for the observance of it. When limitation was disregarded, and the unbridled bill of congress was substituted for it, the people no longer had any guarantee for the rights to a state and people. The money collected under the act of 1861 had been illegally collected and expended for the legal purpose of the common defense, and the bill was therefore a donation unjustified by the constitution. His second objection was that it was unjust in its provisions. The money collected from the people could never be returned to those who paid it; and at this late day it was impossible to restore it to those from whom it was taken. It was urged as a reason for reimbursing that some of the states had never paid the tax; it was the intention to pass this bill in order to equalize taxation. Then he insisted that congress should go further and refund the cotton tax and correct other abuses more glaring than had ever arisen under the act of 1861.

He sent to the clerk's desk and had read a series of amendments, which he proposed to offer at the proper time. The first refunds the cotton tax, the second permits persons who paid tax to bring suit to recover the amount paid, the third revives the right of action in the court of claims under the provisions of the captured and abandoned property act, and the fourth directs the secretary of the treasurer, in making payment and settlement of the direct tax, to take into account and set off any amount due by any state to the United States under the act of June 30, 1830, to regulate deposits of public moneys.

After some further debate Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, sent to the desk and had read for information the proposed amendment refunding the cotton tax, and providing that such amount as can be paid to persons who paid the tax shall be turned over to the school fund of the states interested.

Pending further debate the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Livery Stable Burned.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A fire occurred at the Kansas City hansom cab and livery stables, at Fifth street and Grand avenue, about midnight last night, which resulted in twenty-three horses being burned outright and one or two more will probably die from the effects of burns received. The fire is supposed to have originated in the northwest corner of the stable, where the harness room is located, and adjoining the Grand avenue entrance. It spread rapidly and in a few minutes the entire stable was in flames. The exits, which were supposed to be ample to admit of the escape of the horses, were soon shut off by the flames, and made it almost impossible to get a horse out. The total loss amounts to $12,500, and all except a few individual horse-owners are fully covered by insurance. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as it is known that McCarthy, the manager of the hansom cab company, had many enemies among former employes.

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Fair, colder, northwesterly winds.

For Dakota: Fair, colder, northwesterly winds.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

One Sent to a Cuban Judge and His Wife Wounded.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—An outrageous crime has caused consternation among the people of Havana. The victim is one of Havana's most distinguished ladies. About 2 p. m. yesterday there appeared at the residence of Don Domingo Olivia, criminal judge for the district of La Cathedral, a negro bringing a small writing desk richly adorned with red and blue satin ribbons and with a tiny key attached, addressed to "Domingo Olivia." Handing the package to a servant, the negro requested that it be delivered to Senor Olivia. The package was set on the parlor table, where a few moments later Mrs. Clotilde Olivia, the judge's wife, and their seventeen-year-old daughter, Gabriela, found it and began to admire its beauty. The younger lady tried to open the desk with the little key, but with little success. She handed the key to her mother. Mrs. Olivia drew the chair in which she was sitting up to the table and tried to open the desk. At last she violently turned the key to the right, when an explosion, similar to the roar of a cannon, took place and Mrs. Olivia was wounded severely in several places. The desk contained an infernal machine, intended without doubt to murder Olivia. There is no clew to the perpetrators.

Brutal Treatment of Prisoners.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A prisoner at the county jail tells a story of the way things are conducted there, which looks ugly for the jailors. The prisoner, Charles Smith, was sent to empty a box outside the jail on Saturday and tried to escape. He says that he was caught and confined in the dungeon without food or drink from 4 p. m. on Saturday to 7 p. m. on Sunday. He was kicked about by Jailor Johnson before being locked up. Sunday night Smith tried to commit suicide. For that he was handcuffed and his hands tied to the grating of the door as high as he could reach and compelled to stand there for about an hour. He was then chained to the iron cage and compelled to sit there all night. Smith says the jailors are in the habit of taking their favorites around town and coming back intoxicated. Several prisoners have been allowed to escape, and nothing has been done about it. Whisky has been furnished to prisoners by the jailors. Prisoners have been allowed to do work outside of the jail for friends of the jailors. Ole Simulson, another prisoner, corroborates everything that Smith says. Several of the prisoners admitted, though reluctantly, that they had been furnished with whisky by the jailors. Jailors Johnson and Riley do not specifically deny these statements, but call them a pack of lies.

Federation of Railroaders.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 6.—A movement is on foot to organize a federation of all the railroad employes in the United States excepting conductors, and a meeting looking to that end will be held in this city early in January. The union will embrace the brotherhoods of locomotive engineers, firemen, brakemen, switchmen and yardmen, and it is asserted that it will have a membership of 100,000. Secret meetings have already been held at Columbus and Chicago and the plan of federation is now in the hands of the grand chiefs of all the organizations enumerated. Among the features will be an insurance and strike fund, and one of the imperative rules of the federation will be that no organization will be allowed to quit work without gaining the consent of the general board of the federation. This will result in fewer strikes, but whenever they do occur they will be of tremendous power, as the railroads of the entire country can be tied up if necessary to secure justice and victory to the men. While the federation will theoretically unite all railroaders into one organization, yet the autonomy of every separate brotherhood is to be carefully preserved.

A Leadville Tragedy.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Thompson Phillipson was shot and killed at 3 o'clock this morning at Joe Vivian's saloon, on East Sixth street, by a man named William Reilly. The latter had, during the night, a quarrel with the proprietor of the saloon touching the payment for some liquor, and had been pretty badly handled by the burly proprietor. Leaving the saloon, he repaired to his lodgings, secured a six-shooter and returned to the saloon about 3 o'clock in the morning in a very intoxicated condition. Opening the front door he emptied the barrels of his gun into the crowd there assembled, one shot taking effect in the body of Phillipson, from the effects of which he died within five minutes. Reilly then sauntered down the street and gave himself up to Deputy Sheriff Byers. The preliminary trial will occur to-morrow. The victim is an Englishman and inoffensive, though addicted to drink. The shot which killed him was doubtless intended for Joe Vivian, with whom the slayer had had the row. Deceased has a sister, aunt and brother-in-law living at Platteville, Wis., who have been notified.

General Harrison's Hunt.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 6.—General Harrison and the hunting party returned to the city this evening. The general expressed himself as having greatly enjoyed his two days' outing. They had good weather, and quail were fairly plentiful. The two days' tramp and exposure appear to have benefitted the general. The wind bronzed his face a little and he looked the picture of health to-night, as he sat telling the incidents of his hunt. When the party reached Dana this afternoon to take the train for home they found fully 500 farmers and others congregated about the car patiently awaiting the arrival of General Harrison, who shook hands with each one and chatted with them about his hunt.

Must Cease Paying Commissions.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—At a joint meeting of the committee of trunk lines to-day a resolution was adopted stating that it believed that certain lines resumed the payment of commissions for the sale of passenger tickets, and recommending that the executive committee proceed without delay to lay the subject before the managing officers of all such lines, and endeavor by all reasonable means to secure assurances from them that they will immediately discontinue and hereafter refrain from such payments.

A Bookkeeper's Heavy Defalcation.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It was made public to-day that A. P. Stanley, bookkeeper for the Matlach dry goods company, at Arkansas City, is a defaulter to the amount of $9,500. It was discovered a few days ago by a member of the firm that Stanley was stealing from them, and when charged with the matter he confessed that he had been taking from $5 to $20 a day for three years past. He has gone to Canada.

Anarchists Threaten Oglesby.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 6.—Since the conviction of Hronek, the Chicago anarchist, each mail at the capital is bringing threatening letters to the governor, not only from Chicago but from cities in the east. The letters are anonymous and of a character similar to those received during the time petitions for the lives of Spies and the other anarchists were pending before his excellency.

Failed to Indict Saloonists.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Dec. 6.—The grand jury which has been in session two weeks considering the complaints against the saloonkeepers of Sioux Falls for violation of the local option liquor law during the last summer, last evening reported no indictment. The judge instructed the clerk to bind over all the defendants in these cases to the next grand jury.

A KANSAS BURGLAR BOLD.

All Fort Scott is Arming Itself to Catch Him.

A BIG DEMAND FOR REVOLVERS.

Henry Gillig As a Pugilist—An Infernal Machine in Cuba—Electrical Executions—The Cast-Steel Gun a Failure.

Robbed Fifteen Houses.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Dec. 6.—The fact that one man can create a genuine reign of terror in a place as large as this, is shown by the present situation here. The entire police force is on duty; the sheriff and his deputies are doubly watchful; the city council has offered a reward of $100 for the man's capture, and the public at large have created such a demand for revolvers and cartridges that one firm has run entirely out and has telegraphed east for a large supply to be sent by fast express—yet, despite all these exertions, the man has not been captured. Now the people are talking of forming a vigilance committee, and the nucleus of one patrolled the streets to-night.

The lone burglar is either a black man or has his face discolored in order to disguise his identity. He has, so far as known, entered fifteen houses and carried off what he wanted. He prefers the homes of defenseless widows, but has not attempted any criminal assaults. His weapon of attack and defense is a common spade. With it he pries open windows or doors, and when surprised he uses it as a weapon. In one instance he cut off half the ear of his assailant and injured the drum and sense of hearing so badly that fears are entertained that the injury will be permanent. The women of the city are badly frightened and many of them are arming themselves.

This morning at 4 o'clock the watchman of the Huntington hotel discovered the man in the kitchen and ran to the office for a revolver. When he returned he saw the man flying up the alley, spade in hand. Two shots were fired at him, but without effect.

If the scoundrel is caught he will probably be lynched, so excited are the people.

TO RELIEVE DISTRESS.

The Object of a Bill Introduced By Senator Blair.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Senator Blair introduced a bill to-day providing that there shall be established by the president, on recommendation of the commissioner of labor, throughout the United States in geographical sections which shall include a population of not less than 100,000 nor more than 200,000 inhabitants, bureaus of information relating to the employment, occupation, wants, means of livelihoods and homes. Provision is made for the publication at least once a month of an abstract giving information specifically asked for by any citizen of the United States. It is also made the duty of the chiefs of bureaus to make known throughout their districts instances of extreme poverty, hardship and distress, without needless exposure of the names of the parties, and also to report the same to the commissioner of labor, who shall report such information briefly to congress, with the recommendations of such means of relief as may seem to him to be wise and necessary. It is made the duty of bureaus of information to make special inquiry in relation to the condition, wants and necessities of women and children, and publish the results of their investigations with a view of arousing and directing charitable or other effort, and thereby securing employment, homes, education and such other relief as each case may require.

The president and heads of the department are required to give employment on public works only to American citizens, and to give preference in employment to persons residing in the vicinity of the work to be done.

Killed by His Prisoner.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This community was shocked to-day by the announcement of the finding of the dead body of W. J. Vannice, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. The residence of Mr. Vannice was robbed this morning by a tramp, who, immediately after committing the robbery, left town, taking the road towards Fort Laramie. Mr. Vannice started in pursuit and captured the man at a ranch five miles north of the city. He started to bring his captive to town in a phaeton. Several hours later his team was found on the plains by some cowboys, with his dead body in the bottom of the carriage. The tramp had evidently overpowered him after a terrible struggle, taken his pistol and blown his brains out. A posse of citizens are in pursuit of the murderer. If caught he will probably be lynched. Mr. Vannice was formerly a prominent Illinois politician, and was sheriff of Henry county for several terms. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and highly respected in this community.

More Anti-League Testimony.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Upon the reassembling of the Parnell commission to-day, Patrick Molloy, who had been arrested in Dublin for refusing to obey a subpœna calling upon him to give evidence, was brought before the justice, who committed him to prison until further orders. A laborer named Burke testified that at meetings in Clonbar, of the branch of the league of which he was a member, it was decided that Lord Mount Morris should be done away with. Later in the night he saw one of the members of the league, who said he had done away with Lord Mount Morris. On cross-examination witness said he could not swear there was a branch of the league at Clonbar before the murder. There was some kind of a branch, but it might have been a secret society, the same which witness had joined fourteen or fifteen years ago. He could not remember the name of the society.

Hog Packers Form a Trust.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A rumor gained currency in this city yesterday that Chicago hog packers were at work forming a monster trust, to embrace the leading packers of Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Des Moines, Omaha, Sioux City, Kansas City and Cincinnati. About three weeks ago the East St. Louis packing company sold its entire plant to gentlemen who represent the trust or combination of leading Chicago packers. There are only two packing houses here. Francis Whittaker & Sons were approached and invited to come into the combine, but refused. The houses at Des Moines, Kansas City and Omaha are owned by Chicago men, and will, it is alleged, form the nucleus of the pool. Business has not been profitable of late.

Denied at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A dispatch from St. Louis was printed here to-day, alleging that a packers' trust was being formed, to include establishments in St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City. A reporter called on several leading packers this afternoon and as complete an inquiry as possible was made into the matter, with the result that every one seen denies any knowledge of the projected organization. The packers seen expressed surprise, and said that the idea was preposterous.

Servia's New Constitution.

BELGRADE, Dec. 6.—The new Servian constitution declares the kingdom hereditary with popular representation, and the religion Greek. The electoral franchise is granted to persons paying direct taxes of 15 dinars (a dinar being equal to the French franc) yearly. Military service is compulsory.

BARRY'S NEW ORDER.

Aims and Purposes of the Brotherhood of United Labor.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The Times will to-morrow publish the text of an address issued by Thomas B. Barry, outlining the aims and purposes of the new organization which he proposes to form and which is to be known as the "Brotherhood of United Labor." In the address Barry says he is not advocating the formation of this new order for the purpose of fighting the Knights of Labor, or to gratify his personal ambition, but to "establish honesty in and place the labor movement on a decentralized basis, which will make it forever almost impossible for cliques and rings to be formed to destroy in months the labor of years."

The organization, it is said, will be established on a decentralized basis. It will leave to trades or central branches complete jurisdiction and control over their own affairs. If disputes or controversies arise between members and their employers they will be settled by those most conversant with the trouble, and not by those who know nothing about the cause of complaint. The order will maintain relations with all legitimate organizations. "It will," says the address, "draw the line closely on scabs and scabism. It will urge the study of co-operation and the means of bringing it into practice, and will insist upon members giving fair manufacturers the preference when purchasing the necessaries of life."

It will pursue a progressive educational policy to bring into practice and have enacted into a practical law its platform of principles. The cardinal principles of the brotherhood will be land, currency and transportation reform.

1. The right of man to the use of the earth.

2. Taking from usurers and shylocks the right to control our currency.

3. The governmental ownership of the means of transporting persons, freight and intelligence and the taking of those engines of human happiness out of the hands of stock gamblers and speculators and operate them for the benefit of the producer and consumer.

While seeking a settlement of these questions, the order will labor for a reduction of the hours of labor to eight hours per day, the prohibition of child labor, the abolition of convict labor, the abolition of the contract system on national, state and municipal work, the prohibition of foreign labor under contract, the purification of politics through the adoption of the Australian system of voting, etc. All the details of the plan of organization are not yet decided upon, but it will be more of a confederation than a compact national body like the Knights of Labor. In it there will be no money at the disposal of the general or federal officers, for Barry claims that the accumulation of large sums money at a central point, as in the old order, is one of the greatest dangers to a labor organization.

FIGHTING "FINANCIERS."

Henry Gillig Dances Around George Stayner's Prostrate Form.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Henry F. Gillig, late manager of the American Exchange in London, and George H. Stayner, late partner of the "Little Napoleon," Henry S. Ives, had a fight in the law office of Sullivan Cromwell last evening. Gillig had been making threats against Stayner, when that gentleman entered. He knocked Stayner down and danced all around his prostrate body. Then he belabored him with an umbrella. The spectators pulled Gillig away and both men were hustled out of the building. The row was about some railroad bonds belonging to Christine Nilsson, the singer. The securities were issued by one of the roads involved in some of the gigantic operations of Henry S. Ives, the ex-Napoleon of finance. Gillig and Stayner each claim to be the rightful custodian of the bonds in trust for Miss Nilsson. Stayner seems to have possession of them now.

The Miners' Organization.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 6.—District assembly No. 135, Knights of Labor, concluded its business this morning and adjourned. A joint convention of the seceding knights and the federation held a meeting this afternoon and proceeded with work on the constitution. It has been decided that the name of the new organization shall be the National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers, and the organization is to be open. The officers are to be a president and treasurer, and a general executive board of seven members. The vice presidents are to be organizers, and all officers are to be salaried, with the exception of the executive board. The president will receive $1,200 and the others a less sum.

From Prosperity to Poverty.

STREATOR, Ills., Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Last evening about 7:45 o'clock Mrs. William Ross was struck by a train near Pontiac, and instantly killed. About five years ago Ross and his wife were wealthy and prosperous residents of Topeka, Kan., living in and associating with the best society in that city. An unlucky speculation caused their downfall, and Ross went from bad to worse, becoming an inveterate gambler and dead beat. They came to this city about two years ago, and shortly afterwards Mrs. Ross, by reason of her troubles, became insane. In this condition she wandered away last evening and met her death.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—An increase of pension was to-day granted to James M. Harland, of Edgar, Nebraska.

Pensions for Iowans: Restoration—Lee Vinton Smith, Lehigh. Increase—Wesley J. Hudson, Coldwater; Silas Randall, Des Moines (deceased). Reissue—Jacob C. Howard, Jerome B. Summers, Des Moines; Lewis Horett, Panama; John Holmes, Garrison. Reissue and increase—Charles H. Stevenson, Avery. Original widows, etc—Matilda, widow of Silas Randall, Des Moines.

The Golden Gate Special.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Golden Gate special reached Ogden on time, at 3:30 o'clock, this afternoon. A large crowd of people gathered at the depot to inspect the train during its fifteen minutes stop. Several passengers from Salt Lake boarded the train there. The special has so far made an average of thirty-four miles an hour, and on the Central Pacific will average thirty-two miles, reaching San Francisco at 9 o'clock to-morrow night. The trip so far has been a great success, and the train is destined to become quite popular.

Silver Statistics Presented.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In the senate to-day a statement from the director of the mint, in response to Senator Stewart's resolution of the last session, as to the amount of silver bullion offered monthly to the government since 1878, was presented and ordered printed.

The Belgian Strikers.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6.—The strike movement is increasing and the strikers are everywhere becoming restless. An attempt was made to-day to wreck a train on the Halouvie railway, dynamite cartridges being placed on the track. Fortunately the cartridges were discovered in time to prevent a disaster.

Rates To Be Restored.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Chauncey M. Depew to-night said that west bound rates will soon be restored, and that in all probability the notice of the change would be sent out within a week.

A Victim of Agrarianism.

DUBLIN, Dec. 6.—A farmer named Cunningham was murdered to-day near Banbridge. The crime resulted from agrarian troubles. Three persons have been arrested in connection with the affair.

THE "Q" CONSPIRACY CASES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Bauereisen Trial.

THE SQUEALER ON THE STAND.

Bowles Testifies to the Defendant's Direct Implication in the Plot to Blow Up the Burlington's Property.

Bauereisen's Trial.

GENEVA, Ill., Dec. 6.—In the trial of John H. Bauereisen, chief of the alleged Burlington dynamite conspirators, the jury panel was completed to-day. John Alexander Bowles, who, it is said, was a conspirator, and one of the squealers, was put on the stand as the first and most important witness. Bowles testified that he went to work as an engineer for the Burlington March 22, 1888, and was persuaded to quit by his brother April 4. He joined the brotherhood, and was employed by Bauereisen to buy dynamite and place it on the tracks, and also to buy vitriol and ammonia to put in the water tanks and dose the engines.

Witness went on to tell how, weeks after his initiation as a brotherhood man, he met Bauereisen at Aurora, and how the latter told him that dynamite could be used with good effect, giving him $7.50 to buy the stuff. Bauereisen said that he could not purchase it in Chicago in small quantities, but succeeded in doing so at Noblesville, Ind., where he obtained three sticks. Returning to Chicago, he met Bauereisen, Hoge, Kelly and other leading strikers at the grievance committee rooms at the Grand Pacific. Bauereisen gave him $10 and told him to go to Galesburg with the "goods." Bowles then related how cordially he was received by George A. Clark there, to whom Bauereisen had written a letter explaining the plot. They drove to the Burlington tracks, but were afraid to use the explosive. He and Clark buried the dynamite near the waterworks, and Bowles then returned to Aurora to have another talk with Bauereisen. Bauereisen furnished more money, and the trip was taken by the witness to Noblesville and Westfield, Ind., where more dynamite, besides fulminating caps and fuses, were purchased. "On May 10," continued Bowles, "Bauereisen gave me two silver dollars to hire a rig and visit the 'Q' tracks. I took Alexander Smith with me and drove to the railroad crossing near the fair grounds, where I placed a stick of dynamite with a fulminating cap on the track. We drove back to Aurora and heard the explosion a mile away. The next morning Bauereisen said that it was a good job, and that the flange had been blown off the leading truck wheel."

The witness next described how he and Bauereisen and Smith experimented with a slow fuse in the consultation room of the hall at Aurora. After these experiments Bauerisen wanted Smith and Bowles to put dynamite under a "scab" boarding house, known as the Council house, and blow it to atoms. They refused, saying it would be murder.

Taking a third trip to Noblesville, he bought more dynamite, which he took to Clark, at Galesburg. Making another trip to Indiana, he told how Bauereisen sent him a check for $15, and a letter, which he had destroyed, but the contents of which were to the effect to "hurry up" and get to Creston, Ia., and take plenty of goods with you. I have written Broderick to meet you if you come this way (Aurora).