MORE OUTRAGES IN SAMOA.

German Officials Running Things to Suit Themselves.

APIA NOW UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Newspapers Suppressed and Vessels Boarded and Searched—The Natives Flocking to Mataafa's Support.

A High-Handed Proceeding.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Jan. 31.—Advices from Samoa state that the German officials have given notice that all vessels arriving there will be searched for articles contraband of war. They have suppressed the Samoan Times. A passenger on the British steamer Wainui, who visited Mataafa's camp, was placed under arrest, but was subsequently released in compliance with a demand of the British consul. A proclamation has been issued placing the Apia police force under German control. Mataafa's followers number 6,000. They are strongly entrenched, and other Samoans are rapidly joining them. Upon the arrival of the steamer Richmond she was boarded and searched by the Germans.

Secretary Bayard's Views.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Secretary Bayard was this evening shown the dispatch from Auckland stating that Germany had given notice that all vessels arriving at Samoa would be searched for contraband goods. He said that the department had to-day received a dispatch from Consul Blacklock, stating that war had been declared against Mataafa and that martial law was proclaimed by the German consul at Apia. He did not know whether the state of martial law referred to included all of Samoa, or only Apia.

Reference was made to the criticism of the department of state, and the secretary said: "I would like the gentlemen who have been criticising everything done by the state department to show one instance in which I have broken the law, or permitted it to be violated. I do not know such an instance. There has been a great deal of misrepresentation, and in time my countrymen will see that the state department has done everything that could be done. I have yet to learn that any American has been injured, or any of their rights as defined by law and treaty taken away. Our policy has been fixed and steady in the direction of preservation of American rights. The German government constantly give assurances that Germany would not violate American rights, and Prince Bismarck, in his last letter to Count Arco-Valley, renews the assurance that Germany will scrupulously respect their rights."

"The department," said the secretary, "cannot stop fighting in Samoa. We cannot prevent rival commercial companies from quarreling and fighting. It is not for us to try and give every country a stable government."

A gentleman well acquainted with Samoan affairs said to-night that matters had reached a very serious state, and that he would not be surprised to hear that a conflict had taken place between the Germans and Americans. The natives had beaten the Germans repeatedly, and, according to the Auckland dispatch, Germany now proposes to whip them by preventing arms being sent in. A newspaper read by Americans had been suppressed, and the Germans had taken open control of Apia. American residents had contributed to a fund for the support of municipal policy. He said it might appear an unusual and bold thing for us to say we would protect the independence of a country far away, but our national honor and obligations required that we should come to it.

Commander Seavy's Story.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Commander Seavy, of the United States steamer Adams, which arrived from Samoa, via Honolulu, yesterday, in an interview stated: "There was a great deal of commotion when I was at Apia. I went down with all kinds of orders suited to a time of peace, but when the war broke out I threw the orders to the winds. They would do in time of peace, but were not applicable to the condition of affairs there. When I saw the German minister leading 500 natives in support of Tamasese I wrote him a letter asking him to desist. I said: 'I am here to protect American citizens and American property, and I will not wait idly by and see you plunging the country into trouble when their lives and property may be destroyed. If you do not desist I shall take such measures to protect them as I deem the circumstances demand.' He sent work back word that no Americans or American property would be molested. In a little while, though, much the same tactics were repeated. There was a meeting of consuls on board the German war ship Adler, and at the meeting I said to the Germans: 'Now just let the natives fight it out among themselves.' 'Oh, no, they couldn't do that,' they said. They had proclaimed Tamasese king and they couldn't leave him now to fight it out alone. I then said, 'I will take a hand in this. If you persist in aiding Tamasese and fighting for him, I will participate.' I pulled the Adams next to the Adler and would have done my part in the fight. I had made up my mind that the Adams could throw some shells, too. At this they cased down and promised that it should be 'hands off.'

"Next there were notices posted by the Germans, stating that the bridge over the river Apia, and separating all the back countries where the natives were, would be taken up. I tore these notices off and said there shouldn't be any demolition of the bridge. Then I ordered my carpenter up next morning, and in the meantime word having got out, the natives came to aid in repairing and maintaining the bridge. I also threw some marines ashore to protect it. It is not necessary to say that the bridge was not destroyed."

The Adams left Samoa on December 7, and was not present during the battle between the German and Mataafa's forces.

The Pacific coast papers are devoting a great deal of space to the Samoan question, and generally demand that American interests on the islands be fully maintained at whatever cost, if only on account of American shipping interests in the Pacific.

Captain Day's Experience.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 31.—Commander B. F. Day, of the United States navy, who has recently returned from a cruise in the South Pacific, told a reporter this afternoon an interesting story of his experiences in Samoa. He went there in May, 1886, with the United States steamer Mohican. Shortly after Tamasese had set himself up against Malietoa, Captain Day had a conference with Malietoa, and arranged a move against Tamasese's force, which was in camp on the beach nine miles away. Day expressly stipulated that there was to be no bloodshed unless he gave the signal. His calculation was that Tamasese, who had but 600 men, would capitulate on finding himself surrounded. Malietoa's army of 2,000 men moved down as planned, and at daylight the Mohican went up to anchor off Tamesese's town. The Germans had been watching the ship and sent word to Tamesese overland to have nothing to do with Commander Day. When the Mohican arrived off the camp Captain Day sent for Tamesese and tried to have him sign an agreement giving up all claim to kingship. Acting under German advice he refused. "My best judgment then," said Commander Day, "was to have Malietoa pitch in and everlastingly whip Tamesese, as the latter was in rebellion against the then recognized government. This would have forever ended the difficulty. By this time, however, the English consul served me with a formal protest against my precipitating a conflict, and the United States consul sided with me, while the German consul earnestly entreated me not to start the affair. We then tried to have the consuls hit upon an arrangement."

Commander Day then showed the agreement signed by all of Malietoa's and Tamasese's chiefs on June 8, 1886, solemnly agreeing that from that day there should be perpetual peace, and the two parties would live in friendship; all forts to be destroyed and no firearms carried by the Samoans. This peace lasted until about August, 1887. Commander Day says that Brandis, now Tamasese's premier, was formerly a clerk for a German trading company, and is completely under their control. Instead of an autonomy, the Samoan government is a protectorate in full intent and purpose. In fact, the commander of a German vessel at that time there frankly admitted to Commander Day that they were protecting Tamasese. The Germans supply him with guns an ammunition, and if our government intends to assert its right there and prevent the Germans from getting full control, the wisest move would be to send Mataafa a good supply of arms and ammunition. With these he could hold his own against any force the Germans could send against him for a long time.

Commander Day has an idea that the affair to a very serious complication.

A German White Book.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—A white book on the Samoan question will be presented to the reichstag.

The National Zeitung announces that a friendly settlement with America may be expected, based upon Bismarck's proposal for a joint discussion. It is not expected that German military operations in Samoa will commence until sufficient reinforcements are sent to the islands. At present there are three German war ships, with an available landing force of 500 men.

Whitney Wants the Charleston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cala., Jan. 31.—A public statement was made here this afternoon that the Union iron works received a dispatch from Secretary Whitney, ordering them to get the new cruiser Charleston ready for sea within twenty days, if possible, at no matter what extra cost.

PHELPS SAILS FOR HOME.

Large Crowds Assemble to Bid Him Good bye.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Jan. 31.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Amid enthusiastic cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, the train steamed slowly out of the Waterloo station, bearing away from London the late United States minister to the court of St. James. A crowd of friends and acquaintances assembled on the platform to say their last address to the party. Mrs. Phelps stood on the steps of the saloon carriage, waving good-bye with a magnificent bouquet of Neapolitan violets, which had been brought her by Rev. Henry White from the Baroness Burdette. Mr. Phelps dodged here and there among the crowd, shaking hands with one, saying good-bye to others, and "auf wiedersehen" to all. In reply to a reporter he said:

"Well, I shall be sorry to be away from so many kind friends. I very much regret leaving them, and I have made so many during my stay."

"But you will come back to us, Mr. Phelps, as a welcome guest, if not officially?"

"I don't know. I am only a poor traveler, and don't care much about it. Still, the the temptation to see friends again will be great."

"Do you intend returning to your business when you get back to America?"

"No, not at least immediately, if at all. Indeed, I feel very much like giving up work altogether."

On the platform were Canon Farrar, Sir Lyon and Lady Playfair, Consul General Waller and Colonel Chesebrough, D. F. Stevens Bancroft, Baron Solvins, Belgian minister, and staff; the Greek minister and staff, and Rev. Hy White. The party accompanying the minister constitutes Mrs. Phelps and Mr. W. Phelps, jr., Lady Shrewsburg, Miss D'Orsay, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mrs. and Miss Bonynge, and Mrs. Loomis, the married daughter of Mr. Phelps, who only goes as far as Southampton to see the last of the departing minister. The train arrived at Southampton at 2:45, where the party was met by the mayor and aldermen and escorted to the town hall, where a banquet was given. They were then escorted to the North German Lloyd's steamer Lahn, which sailed at 5 p. m.

THE DEAD PRINCE.

A Few of the Interesting Episodes of Rudolph's Life.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

VIENNA, Jan. 31.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The deceased Prince Rudolph was more noted for his scientific and literary attainments than for any role in the political life of the empire. He ranked high as an ornithologist and for several years has supervised the publication of an important work descriptive of all the birds and insects to be found in the Austro-Hungarian empire. In 1880 Prince Rudolph made a journey to Egypt and went up the Nile as far as the second cataract. During this trip he killed with his own rifle seventy-five gazelles, 700 braces of desert partridges, and forty-two hyenas. He used to set a dead donkey in the desert. Then he would wait all night near the carcass, rifle in hand, and just before daybreak dozens of hyenas would collect about it. The prince would then let drive at them with his magazine rifle and kill nearly all of them.

When in Egypt Prince Rudolph used to go out into the Lybian desert on a dromedary, accompanied by two or three intimate friends. He was a great athlete and could outrun most every Bedouin. One day he went up the big pyramid in Egypt and reached the top in seven minutes. The writer of this notice once accompanied Prince Rudolph on a shooting excursion in the Fayoum. The prince walked with his gun on his shoulder for seven hours in the hot, blazing sun without stopping once for rest. While waiting for lunch in a kiosque, the property of his highness Ali Pasha Cherif, the prince remarked: "There is nothing I should like better than to be a Bedouin chief and live in this glorious climate and shoot all day long."

"Ali Pasha Cherif said: "Certainly. You would have no political cares and anxieties."

"Oh," exclaimed Prince Rudolph, "I hate politics, and especially court politics, and intrigues I abhor. I don't like European princes as a rule. I like these Bedouins, though most of them are after money."

Prince Rudolph added: "After all, things look now as if there would be no more princes in Europe. Before another half century elapses we shall all have to get out of the way to make room for a president and deputies. I am not sorry, either. I shall be a literary man and a naturalist and go shooting every day of my life."

The body of the crown prince was conveyed to Baden last night and was brought from there on a special royal train. A large crowd surrounded the southern station in this city when the train arrived. The bier was placed in a carriage drawn by six horses. Guards walked on each side of the carriage. Crowds of people awaited the arrival of the cortege at the Hofburg, where the coffin was borne into the apartments of the deceased prince. The papers of Vienna all print mourning editions to-day. They express the deepest sorrow at the death of the crown prince and extol his merits.

The precincts of Hofberg were densely thronged to-day by silent crowds. The emperor passed a sleepless night. This morning the crown princess placed the first wreath upon the coffin. Afterward her daughter, the Archduchess Elizabeth, brought a wreath of moss roses entwined with white ribbons.

Expressions of Regret.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The deepest regret is expressed here at the death of the crown prince of Austria. Much interest is manifested as to the political consequences that will follow. The papers publish long obituary notices of the deceased crown prince.

The Grashdanin, commenting upon the death of Crown Prince Rudolph, alludes to the untimely death of the late Emperor Frederick, and says: "It would seem that fate, with regret the words are written, is disinclined to permit a philosopher to ascend or occupy a throne."

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The presidents of the reichstag and landtag, in addressing those bodies today, feelingly alluded to the death of the Austrian crown prince. They referred to the dead prince as a friend of the kaiser's youth, and the son of a ruler who is closely allied with Germany. Messages of sympathy were sent by both houses to the Austrian minister here.

A Sensational Report.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—It is stated here that the Austrian crown prince was shot by the husband of a lady who was staying at Meyerling chateau.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

An Animated Discussion on the Scrutin D'Arrondisement System.

PARIS, Jan. 31—In the chamber to-day Jouvencil interpellated the government regarding the measures it intended to take to arrest the progress of Boulangism.

Premier Floquet, before replying, asked leave to introduce a bill re-establishing the scrution d'arrondissement system of election.

D' Ornano, Bonapartist, exclaimed: "The only possible issue is a dissolution of the chamber."

Cazeaux, member of the right, asked leave to speak in matter of urgency, but the president ruled in favor of Floquet, and great confusion resulted for some time.

Floquet held that the establishment of the scrutin d'arrondisement system would in no way assail universal suffrage. The government did not think that measures ought to be taken against the liberty of the press, but were bound to legislate against those seeking to overthrow the republic. The existing laws dealing with hostile combinations were inadequate. The government would propose fresh measures for the repression of attempts against the security of the state. Universal suffrage had become a tool of all sorts of commercial combinations, through syndicates operating through paid bands of agitators.

Cassagnac reproached Floquet with attacking universal suffrage, and said it was now the right upon whom fell the duty of defending the suffrage against the government. Universal suffrage commands must be obeyed. Dissolution had practically been made the test word. The situation for ministers could be summed up in the phrase "Get out."

Hubbard demanded that the government proceed against Boulanger with acts, not words.

Floquet replied that it was necessary to combat the idea of dictatorship.

After a prolonged and animated debate Montant presented a motion "that the house, confident in the firmness of the government, passes to the order of the day." The motion was accepted by the government and adopted—300 to 200.

Boulanger did not appear in the chamber during the debate.

O'BRIEN HUMILIATED.

Dressed in Prison Garb After a Terrible Struggle.

DUBLIN, Jan. 31.—William O'Brien was yesterday lodged in Clonmel jail to undergo the sentence of four months' imprisonment imposed on him at Carrick-on-Suir for offenses under the crimes act. When ordered to remove his civilian clothes, O'Brien refused, whereupon he was seized by the wardens and his clothing was forcibly removed. His beard was then shaved off. He made a desperate resistance and was exhausted by his efforts. The prostration of O'Brien after his struggle was so severe that it was deemed best to summon a priest for him.

It is stated that O'Brien was severely injured during the struggle with the wardens, and he is still much prostrated. He wears only a shirt, refusing to put on the prison garb.

Bunglay Elected King.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The grand council of Annam has elected Bunglay king. He is a son of the former king. As he is only ten years of age, a regency has been established under Prince Hwaidue. The French president has been instructed to ratify the election of Bunglay.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

It Remains Unchanged, But the Police Fear Trouble.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The situation of the strike affair is unchanged. The Belt, Broadway, Fourth avenue, Second avenue, Forty-second street, Grand street, and Forty-second and Grand street ferry lines will try to run cars to-day. Quietness reigned at all the East and West side stables during the night. Over five hundred applicants have asked to be put to work on the Sixth avenue line. That road started its cars at 8:24 this morning with six policemen on each car.

It is feared that there will be trouble on the Belt line to-day. The strikers are congregated around the stable and exhibit an ugly disposition. Many of them have become fighting drunk.

On account of a rumor that an attack was being arranged by the strikers for the purpose of securing arms from the state arsenal, a squad of twenty men from the Second battery have been detailed to watch the arsenal until the strike is ended. A detail of men was also placed in charge of the armory of the Second battery to protect the gatling guns kept there. The same reserve force is kept at police headquarters as yesterday, and the same general police precautions are maintained. The Third avenue cars are running, as are those of the Twenty-third street line. At 10 o'clock the first Broadway car was started. It proceeded down town unmolested, the strikers giving it no notice.

The Fourth avenue cars began to run at 8:30. By noon thirty-five cars were running. The superintendent of this line says he has no trouble getting all the men he wants. Twelve cars are running on the Grand street cross-town line this morning. Inspector Byrnes, who was on duty at the barns of that road, expressed the opinion that the backbone of the strike was broken. President White says that the Grand street cross-town company will make no concessions to the strikers. They have all the men they want at present. A committee from the Broadway strikers asked Superintendent Murray this morning for a permit to allow 2,000 of them to parade down Broadway to the mayor's office. The permit was refused.

Without doubt the most remarkable and striking feature of to-day's development was the command of Inspector Williams to his men this morning, when the details were being made for the day. He said, and his words had a marked effect on those who heard them: "If the crowd uses clubs, you use your pistols. Have no nonsense about it. I want no play, no foolishness. If necessary, use your pistols, and use them well. Shoot to kill."

Late in the afternoon the Belt road, near Tenth avenue, was blocked with loads of sand and stones, and great crowds of strikers congregated. Stones were thrown, and the situation was becoming very serious when the inspector ordered a charge with clubs to disperse the crowd. This was made and the crowd soon disappeared, many of them with sore heads and bodies. During this affray the strikers opened fire with revolvers, which was returned by the police, and one of the strikers was seriously wounded. Later the mob dumped a truck on the track on Seventh avenue. Officer Lynch seized the leader and started to the station, when the crowd made a rush to secure him and knocked the officer down. Another officer came to the rescue and a serious fight ensued, during which a number of shots were fired. One of the bullets struck the prisoner's leg, seriously wounding him. Reinforcements came up and dispersed the crowd. Two officers were badly injured. Several other minor affrays occurred at different points. Many strikers were clubbed and several arrested.

The police commissioners are holding hourly conferences with Superintendent Murray. Superintendent White, of the dry dock line, informed the police that he had information that the strikers would attempt an attack to-night, and in consequence a large force of police are on duty there.

No Disturbance in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 31.—A car on the Greenwood and Fifth avenue route, one of the Richardson lines, went over the entire route at 3:30 this morning, escorted by thirty-six mounted police. Crowds of people lined the streets, but there was no disturbance.

Judge Thomas, of southern Dakota, and Dr. Whiteside, register of the land office at Rapid City, are in the city.

ALL CHANCES IN HER FAVOR.

Progress of the Trial of the Iowa Poisoning Case.

THE DEFENDANT VERY SANGUINE.

Very Little Damaging Testimony Introduced by the State—Fire at Clear Lake—Strike at Marshaltown.

Mrs. Brown's Trial.

MASON CITY, Ia., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The state closed its testimony in the Brown family poisoning case to-night. The entire afternoon was devoted to a cross-examination of Detective Rasted, who has proved the principal witness for the state in relating admissions which the defendant made to him. The cross-examination was rigid, but Rasted told a pretty smooth story and could not be easily tangled. In the community there is but little or no expression of sympathy favorable to the defendant, although it is not generally regarded that the state has made a very strong case against her. They have shown a possible motive and an opportunity, and that is about all. The case may be submitted to the jury without testimony from any of the defendant's witnesses. The defendant appears sanguine that she will be acquitted.

A Street Car Tie-Up.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The city street car system was tied up this morning, the men refusing to man the cars until back wages, some two months due, are paid. They also announce that no new men will be permitted to take cars out of the barn until back wages are paid.

Disastrous Fire at Clear Lake.

MASON CITY, Ia., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A terrible devasting fire visited Clear Lake between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock this morning, sweeping away an entire block and badly damaging a number of adjacent buildings, in all a total loss of fully $50,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is thought to be the work of an incendiary. The fire was first discovered in a six foot alley between the opera house and the Cerro Gordo County bank, and before the fire company could get the engine placed in readiness both buildings were completely enveloped in flames. A strong wind was blowing from the northeast, and soon the entire block was a solid mass of flame, threatening a total destruction of the city. Heroic efforts were made to control the flames within the block, but two buildings on the opposite side of the street caught fire, and soon, with the rest, was a mass of ruins. A dwelling house five blocks away was consumed.

Among the principal loosers are the Cerro Gordo county bank, J. H. Booge, N. Warren, H. A. Graves, S. M. Richardson and Will Durant. The bank vault is still intact, but the heat is so intense that it is not known in what condition the contents are in. The total loss is about two-thirds covered by insurance in the North American, Milwaukee, Mechanics, Phœnix, of Hartford, and the Fire Association, of Philadelphia

The Rates Were Extortionate.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A case of considerable importance, as indicating the course to be taken by the railroad commissioners, has just been decided by them. It is the case of B. D. Persons, of Blencoe, against the Chicago & Northwestern and Sioux City & Pacific roads. January 10, 1889, Persons filed a complaint for overcharge on a car of posts transported from Stanford to Onawa, and thence to Blencoe, and submitted the expense bills, showing that the charge for the same over the Northwestern, a distance of 127 miles, was $33.02, and for the same shipment from Onawa to Blencoe, six and a half miles, a charge of $17.28 is made, the total charge being $51.20 The companies admitted that those charges were made, and justify the same as correct under the distance tariff in force on said roads. "A comparison of the rates charged in this case, say the commissioners in their decision, "with those established in the Iowa commissioners schedule of June 28, 1888, leads the board to the conclusion that the charges made in the former coses are unjust and extortionate, and we are of the opinion that the claim should be settled on a basis of the commissioners' rates, which would be from Stafford to Onawa $22.46, and from Onawa to Blencoe $11.84, or a total of $34.30, instead of $51.20, the amount charged.

No Complaint Yet Filed.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Word has been received from the inter-state commerce commission that the Chicago board of trade has not so far filed the expected complaint against the rates which were given by the railroads to the pork packers. It is the general impression here that no complaint will now be filed since it was seen that the Iowa men were prepared to defend the rate they had received, and resist any attempt to have it raised. Commissioner Dey and Mr. A. B. Cummins, the attorney for the Iowa packers, have returned from Chicago, where they had been to investigate the situation and act for Iowa interests. They say from what they could learn the Chicago board of trade and Chicago packers had abandoned their intention of filing a complaint with the inter-state commerce commission, and there will probably be no more trouble for the Iowa packers on that score. They are consequently very happy to-day, and propose to continue business at the old stand in spite of the fact that Chicago packers don't love them very much.

Suddenly Stricken With Insanity.

DES MOINES Ia., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Word was sent to the city officers this morning that a crazy man was running wild about the yards of a farm house four miles east of the city. A man named Davis was attending to his stock early in the morning, and discovered a man partly concealed in a haystack, who, when spoken to, sprang up and ran around the stack toward the house, which he entered, alarming the women folks and making havoc with the furniture, etc. Mr. Davis at last succeeded in capturing him, and found that all the clothing he had on was a pair of pants, shirt and a vest; that his hands, feet and other parts of his body were badly frozen. A doctor was sent for, who tried to relieve his sufferings, and later the police were notified and Officers Hoblitt and Livingston were sent out and brought him in. The man's name is John Johnson, and he is a Swede, who was on his way from Hutchinson, Kan., to St. Paul to visit a sister. A railroad ticket and considerable money were found on his person. He was taken to the hospital this afternoon. It is supposed that he was taken with a crazy fit and wandered about all night.

Bankers Convicted of Fraud.

LOGAN, Ia., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The trial of Phineas Caldwell and his son, William C. Caldwell, bankers, charged with fraud, ended to-day by a verdict of guilty against both defendants. They conducted a bank at this place, and continued to receive deposits long after they were insolvent. This is the first case in the state tried under the new banking law, and the effect will be to give a greater feeling of security to bank depositors. The prisoners will probably be sentenced on Saturday, and each will get a term in the penitentiary.

A Wilton Society Sensation.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The people of Wilton are just now excited over a peculiar elopement among prominent people. Five or six years ago D. C. Dickinson came to Wilton, remaining two or three years, his wife living with him a part of the time. There arose something of a love affair at that time in which he and Miss Mary Curtis were the principal parties. Dickinson left Wilton three or four years ago, and it now transpires was divorced from his wife, and he let Mary know of the fact. Miss Curtis left home on Thursday, went to Fairfield, and was married to Dickinson. It was a complete surprise to her parents, who heard nothing of the matter until Monday evening. She is a bright and accomplished lady, well educated and a good musician. She is about twenty-two years of age, and her father, William Curtis, resides two miles north of Wilton.

The Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following decisions were filed by the supreme court to-day:

W. L. Read, appellant, vs William Divilbliss; Polk district; affirmed.

Sultana Bartlett, appellant, vs Iowa State Insurance company; Muscatine district; reversed.

Elias Troxel vs City of Vinton, appellant; Benton district; affirmed.

G. C. Burtis, appellant, vs Humboldt County Bank et al; Humboldt district; affirmed.

In the matter of the claim of Tyler Scovil, appellant, vs Addison Fisher, administrator of the estate of Lorenzo Price, deceased; Kossuth district; affirmed.

Empire Mill company, appellant, vs L. D. Lovell; Wright district; reversed.

To Secure Uniform Legislation.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Governor Larrabee has received a letter from Governor Humphrey, of Kansas, proposing that a convention of members of the legislative bodies of the states interested, be held at some convenient place and time in the near future to consider the matter of uniform legislation in regard to the so-called beef and pork trust, each state to be represented by three senators and five representatives. The invitation was sent pursuant to a concurrent resolution of the Kansas legislature.

Larrabee Evidently in Earnest.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Larrabee's earnestness in the personal crusade which he has inaugurated against the violators of the Iowa prohibitory law was further evidenced to-day in another letter written to County Attorney More, urging vigorous prosecution of liquor sellers. Saloon keepers disregarding injunctions are to be dealt with, and prompt and decisive measures are demanded from all county attorneys.

Both Legs Cut Off.

PLUM CREEK, Neb., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This evening at Brady Island, forty miles west of here, P. Nelson, a section foreman, was run over by passenger train No. 2, and both of his legs were cut off above his knees. While throwing the mail pouch into the mail car door his feet slipped and he fell under the wheels. He was taken to North Platte for treatment, but will probably die.

SENSATION AT MILFORD.

A Run Causes the Northwestern Bank's Doors to Close.

MILFORD, Neb., Jan. 31.—The Northwestern bank of this place was obliged to close its doors Tuesday on account of a heavy run, and for a time the wildest excitement prevailed. The causes which brought about this state of affairs were as follows: Monday a farmer from near Pleasant Dale named Allen called at the Northwestern bank for his $1,000 deposited. Being short of currency the bank gave him an Omaha draft, they having that morning remitted to the Omaha bank. Mr. Allen wanted the cash, but could not get it on the draft, and becoming alarmed, he telephoned to Omaha, only to find that there was no money there, the remittance not having arrived. The matter was made public, together with the statement that Cy. Wyandt, the cashier, had gone to Canada, he having left for Kansas Tuesday morning. A rush was made on the bank, but after paying out about $4,000, the general manager, S. D. I. Emerson, informed the depositors he was out of money and they would have to wait until some cash could be realized on their securities. In the evening a meeting was held of the principal depositors, and the situation carefully canvassed. Manager Emerson presented a full statement of the condition of the bank, in which it was shown that the nominal assets were about $40,000 and the liabilities $28,000. Part of the assets were half an interest in the Loup City flouring mills. Several years ago the Northwestern bank was interested in the bank at Loup City, which recently failed. The cashier of the Loup City bank, without consulting the others interested, loaned the mill company $12,000, and this is the real reason of all the financial troubles of the bank, which have gradually undermined their credit, and finally caused the present disaster. In order to save the $12,000 loaned to the mill, the Northwestern withdrew from the Loup City bank and kept a half interest in the mill. To make the mill of any value it was necessary to put in the full roller process and refit it at a great cost, and now the bank has about $22,000 invested in the mill, which on account of the peculiar situation at Loup City, is not available. Whaley's defunct Loup City bank owned the other half of the mill.

At the meeting of the depositors Tuesday night nothing was done, but a second meeting was held last night, which did not adjourn until 1:30 this morning, and resulted in articles of agreement between the larger creditors being signed, forming a new banking company under the name of the Citizens' bank of Milford, to which the Northwestern bank will turn over all assets, and the assets are to be turned into cash as rapidly as possible and the indebtedness liquidated. It is possible that the creditors will get dollar for dollar.

Cause of Caroline Sodier's Death.

NORFOLK, Neb., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The coroner's jury in the case of Caroline Sodier, which has caused considerable excitement here, rendered a verdict this evening, saying that she came to her death by a surgical operation performed for the purpose of removing an internal tumor, which was supposed to exist. The doctors who performed the operation were exonerated.

A shattered frame may be reinvigorated by that wonderful tonic, Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier; it enriches the blood, and vitalizes and strengthens the whole body.

To Build a New Smelter.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Arrangements were completed to-day for the building of a new smelter on the Santa Fe road at Turner station, nine miles from Kansas City. The enterprise is backed by a corporation of Kansas City, Omaha and Colorado capitalists. The company receives a grant of 100 acres of land in what is known as the Loveless tract, and has entered into a contract to expend $500,000 on their buildings and machinery before they receive a deed to the property. The projectors of the enterprise say the smelter will employ 1,500 men, and will be the biggest manufacturing industry ever started in these parts.

Without health life has no sunshine. Who could be happy with dyspepsia, piles, low spirits, headache, ague or diseases of the stomach, liver or kidneys? Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic quickly cures the above. Price 50 cents. Goodman Drug Co.

Postoffices Discontinued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The postoffices at Cupid, Frontier county, and Fox Creek, Lincoln county, Neb., will be discontinued from February 20 because they are not needed, and also the one at Burgess, Clinton county, Ia., from February 20, because there is no candidate.

Occupied By Legitime's Troops.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The Haytian legation this afternoon received an official cable dispatch, dated at Port-au-Prince on the 27th inst., announcing that the following insurgent towns have been occupied by the troops of President Legitime, Vallieve, Hinche, St. Mitchaell, Marmalade and Grand Saline.

A CHURCH COUNCIL.

It Ratifies the Call Extended to Dr. Duryea.

The council of the Congregational churches of Nebraska met in the chapel of the First Congregational church in this city yesterday afternoon, to take action upon the resignation of Dr. Sherill, former pastor of the church, and the call of Dr. Duryea to the pastorate. Representatives were present from Chicago and Council Bluffs by invitation. The delegates present were: Dr. Gunsaulus and E. E. Barnard, of Chicago; G. W. Crofts and Rev. G. S. Rice, of Council Bluffs; Rev. Lewis Gregory, Charles West, Rev. E. S. Ralston and J. C. Walingford, Lincoln; Theodore Haller, Blair; Rev. L. F. Berry, Mrs. L. F. Berry, Fremont; J. Jones, Crete; Rev. J. E. Brereton, W. C. Scott, Ashland; E. S. Smith, Beatrice; Rev. A. A. Cressman, Wahoo; Rev. H. A. French, Greenwood; Rev. O. V. Rice, C. S. Hiscock, Columbus; Rev. O. F. Clark, David City; Rev. R. S. Lindsay, A. P. Crapser, York; Rev. W. L. Dunoren, Kearney; Rev. J. E. Sloan, Grand Island; Rev. J. F. Ohe, Wisner; Rev. J. B. Zedwell, J. C. Black, Arlington; Rev. C. H. Heirsler, West Point; Rev. W. Scott, Rev. F. S. Forbes, Rev. F. W. Bueschert, Rev. J. A. Millegan, Rev. H. C. Crane, Rev. M. L. Holt, Rev. J. L. Mails, Messrs. J. L. Carr, E. L. Ely, W. R. Ball, D. W. Craig, A. A. Raymond, George W. Hall, Omaha.

Rev. Willard Scott, pastor of St. Mary's avenue church, was elected temporary moderator, and Rev. E. S. Smith, of Beatrice, was made temporary clerk.

The following letter from the Church of the Redeemer at Atlanta, Ga., was then read:

To the Pastor and Bretheren of the First Congregational Churcn of Omaha: The pastor and bretheren of the Church of the Redeemer of Atlanta, Ga., send you greeting, and we acknowledge your letters of greeting and invitation of January 22, to take part in the council to be convened in your chapel on the 31st inst., and in answer beg to state, that the great distance and other reasons render it impossible for us to take part in said council. We congratulate you upon your decision to concur with the Rev. A. L. Sherrill in his request to sever the pastoral relations between him and your church, thereby giving this church the benefit of his services, his counsel, and pastoral care, all of which we are greatly enjoying. Our further congratulations are most heartily extended, because of the pastoral relations so soon to be perfected between your church and the Rev. J. P. Duryea, whose love for the Master and sincere devotion to His work is acknowledged with thankfulness by all christians and especially all Congregationalists.

We are happy in our relations and rejoice with you in yours. Asking for you the richest blessings of the Master, we are,

Fraternally Yours,
Church of the Redeemer.

By direction of the church, January 27, 1889.

WATSON FULLER,
Clerk.

Permanent organization was in order, and upon request of Mr. Scott, Rev. Lewis Gregory, of Lincoln, was elected permanent moderator. The election of Mr. Smith as temporary secretary was made permanent.

The record of the resignation of Dr. Sherrill and the call and acceptance of Dr. Duryea were then read, also the credentials of the latter. The doctor then gave his religious experience and his views on such doctrinal questions as were propounded by the council.

The council then adjourned to partake of a repast provided by the ladies of the parish, in the basement of the church.

At 7 o'clock the council went into secret session, and after discussing the matters laid before it in the afternoon, ratified the action of the church in accepting the resignation of Dr. Sherrill and extending a call to Dr. Duryea.

The Timmerschedt Case.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Charles Timmerschedt was arraigned before the police magistrate for shooting Charles Schnauber while the latter was taking liberties with Timmerschedt's wife. The court room was crowded with Teutonic faces. Schnauber was the first witness called. He admitted that he had called twice on Mrs. Timmerschedt on the day he was shot. Just before Timmerschedt stepped out of the bedroom he (Schnauber) was hugging and kissing Mrs. Timmerschedt. When he saw the lady's husband appear on the scene, he seized a poker and prepared to fight. Up to this time he did not know that Timmerschedt was armed. The husband ordered him to leave the house and then fired twice. The defendant was bound over in the sum of $2,500, which was furnished.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Canadian parliament was opened by the governor general.

The first heavy snow storm of the season is raging all over the upper Michigan Peninsula.

The Freie Presse of Vienna has been confiscated for publishing the report that the late crown prince had been shot.

A cipher dispatch announcing the death of the king of Holland has been received at Berlin, but it has not been confirmed.

It has been officially announced that the Archduke Charles Louis, the emperor's brother, is now heir to the Austrian throne.

The country house of Henry White, secretary of the American legation at Ramsdale, England, was entered by burglars and jewelry valued at $35,000 stolen.

The president has approved the act in regard to water reserve land in Wisconsin, and the act to increase the maximum amount of international money order from $50 to $200.

The Arkansas senate has passed a bill authorizing the governor to offer a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of John M. Clayton.

The house ways and means committee met for the purpose of beginning consideration of the senate tariff bill, but adjourned until Saturday without any progress being made.

The annual report of the commissioner of patents shows that the total receipts of the patent office for the past year were $1,118,516; total expenditures, $974,108; net income of the office, $144,405. The patent fund in the treasury on January 1, 1889, amounted to $3,401,898.

Mr. Preston, the Haytien minister, has informed the secretary of state that several vessels are being fitted out at New York for an expedition against Hayti, and the matter was referred to the treasury department, with the result that the collector of customs at New York was specially instructed to see that no violations of the neutrality laws are committed at that port.

Seceded From the Knights.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 31.—National District assembly of machinery constructors, molders, patternmakers and boilermakers has decided to withdraw from the Knights of Labor and form an independent organization, to be attached nominally to the American Federation of Labor. There are probably 8,000 members in the organization.

Submission in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 31.—Governor Beaver to-day signed a joint resolution submitting to a vote of the people the proposed prohibitory amendment to the constitution.

Irish Members Sentenced.

DUBLIN, Jan. 31.—John O'Connor and Thomas Condon, member of parliament for Tipperary, were to-day sentenced to imprisonment for four months without hard labor, for inciting tenants not to pay rent.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE PEOPLE

But the Railroads