

DEAD SEA FRUIT FOR LABOR.

Emperor William's Reforms Being Doctored to Death.

BISMARCK EXPECTS A RECALL.

He Thinks Himself the Only Pilot Who Can Guide the Ship of State Through the Danes Just Ahead.

Copyright 1890 by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, May 10.—The Reichstag beginning active labor Monday has only six weeks' work before prorogation, which has been fixed for June 30.

No much will be heard of measures for the benefit of workmen before adjournment. Since the labor protection bill was issued Wednesday scarcely a measure of the kind has been introduced. The main proposals tending to make illusory the best provisions of the measure by giving the employers means of evading them. Thus under special circumstances employers can be authorized to break the rule limiting children under thirteen years to six hours and youths under sixteen to ten hours' work.

The bill mentions spinning factories and similar occupations where exceptions may be granted. Another clause transfers the direct responsibility for breach of the law from the employer to the manager or foreman, thus opening the way for evasion and making men of straw answerable instead of the principals.

The proposals relating to breach of contracts are held by freinling party and the socialists to be disguised attempts upon the right of contract, and further power for the suppression of strikes. The opposition gathers force, the socialists declaring that the supposed new era of labor reform differs little from the Bismarckian era and that the bill will be a deception unless much modified.

This spirit of opposition promises a sequence of irritating debates before the house can dispose of the labor bill. Another labor conference having influence in adding the final form of the bill will be held here. The emperor intends to summon delegates from every trade in Germany to discuss trade questions and proposes to establish a special permanent operatives' council under the presidency of the minister of commerce, the members of the council to be elected for delegates to the conference.

The project is obviously in the same line as the labor reform which the emperor has proposed to oppose the bill. Still the government will have a large majority. The freinling party continues to be weakened through internal dissensions, largely of a personal character. Rickert, Barth and Schrader are still aiming to get rid of Richter's leadership. Prince Schöenbach Karolath, whose humanitarian oration at the last session attracted so much attention, has gone over to the national liberals. He has just become grand master of the grand orient of Prussia. He will infuse a stronger spirit of liberalism among the national liberals.

The white book of East Africa was issued today. It gives a dispatch from Major Wissman stating that Emin Pasha strongly desired to place his experience at the disposal of the German service and begged that his offer might be placed on record. Bismarck and Bismarck replied: "Emin's offer is welcome." Wissman thereupon arranged the existing engagement with Emin, who from his first contract with Wissman has been eager to escape from English influence. The whole book describes the progress of the German power until the capture of Kiwa.

Chancellor von Caprivi is expected to inform the house as to the position of the negotiations with England on the limitation of the boundaries in Africa. The English envoy, Sir Percy Anderson, declines to admit the German claims extending her frontier and influence to the Congo free state. He claims that the English influence extends from Victoria Nyanza to Albert Nyanza, including the whole basin of the White Nile. It is obviously the aim of the Salisbury government to grasp a territorial line from south Africa to the Sudan.

Bismarck during the week received several communications from the emperor couched in friendly terms, but practically suggesting that his retirement from office should involve political inactivity. Barons Huchter and Poschinger stayed two days at Friedrichsruh and left impressed with the conviction that the ex-chancellor considered himself still the most potent influence in the empire, believing the emperor long would be obliged to recall him to extricate the government from the difficulties into which he will have plunged it. He freely expressed his discontent because the emperor in his speech from the throne omitted reference to his dismissal.

TERRIBLE TORNADO IN OHIO.

Fully One Hundred Buildings Demolished in Akron.

SEVERAL PEOPLE BADLY INJURED.

Kansas and Pennsylvania Catch a Corner of the Storm—Reports from the Missouri Cyclone Tell of Great Damage.

CLEVELAND, O., May 10.—An Akron, O., special says: At 5:30 this evening this city was struck by the worst tornado ever known hereabouts. The storm struck the southern part of the city and tore through the Fifth, Fourth and Second wards, doing damage which cannot be estimated at this writing, but fully one hundred buildings were completely demolished. Hundreds more are badly damaged.

The house of Dominick Greider was unroofed and Mrs. Greider slightly injured. Passing along Browne, Kline and Wheeler streets a dozen or more houses were more or less damaged, some being moved bodily from their foundations and others completely unroofed. The wind struck Gebhart Herman's house as the family, consisting of nine persons, had just sat down to supper, and the house was badly damaged. All the occupants were more or less bruised. Herman was pinned down in the debris and only the energy of a desperado when he was near him enabled him to extricate himself. Recovering, he found his little girl burning by an overturned stove and before the flames could be extinguished she was frightfully burned.

STILLA MYSTERY.

The Attempted Assassination of a Pretty Parisienne.

Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett. PARIS, May 10.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Marie Gabriel, a demi-mondaine, better known under the name of Marcelle, whose assassination was attempted yesterday, had not recovered consciousness up to a late hour this evening. M. Gordon and his principal inspector, M. Jaume, were busily engaged today hunting for clues, but they were unrewarded. They are of opinion that the murder was committed by an occasional visitor to the house, No. 11 Rue de Provence, where Marcelle resided. The criminal appears to have begun his sanguinary work soon after entering Marcelle's apartments; that is, about 1:30, when the woman discarded her outdoor apparel. He struck two heavy blows with a spiked knuckle duster or some similar weapon on the head, and bled with blood that spouted from the wound. Marcelle fell with a groan, which was heard by a woman living on the floor above. For about an hour silence reigned. Then this woman again heard Marcelle moaning. She knocked on the floor, and it is supposed that the murderer then struck his victim a third blow, which crushed in her right temple. The assassin remained in the apartment until daylight, searching for fruits of his crime. Marcelle's jewelry was not great in value. He did not appropriate it, contenting himself with her cash as being the most dangerous booty. He was heard moving about the room at about 5 a. m. by the occupant of the apartment next to Marcelle's. Marcelle is only twenty-three years of age, very pretty, with golden hair. She is well known in Paris, and has a habit of cafe and other sports. Her sister has only occupied the Rue de Provence apartments for the last few months and previously lived in the Rue du Chateau d'Eau. She had the reputation of being of an economical character, having a snug little sum put by for a rainy day.

Struck Kansas.

FREDONIA, Kan., May 10.—Yesterday afternoon a heavy windstorm passed through the country, destroying J. Anderson's barn, two miles from here. The storm again struck the ground ten miles further on, destroying much property, killing Mrs. Frank Glidden and Harvey Wilton and dangerously injuring Mr. Glidden and child. The storm originated in the western part of Wilson county and bore almost eastward, passing through Prairie, Guilford and Pleasant Valley townships. In the last named township the force of the storm was most disastrous, the tunnel-shaped cloud hurling into fragments houses, barns and other objects. In addition to those already reported, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Peterson, Philip Stavo and Mr. Wood were injured.

Terrific Cold Burst.

GREENVILLE, Pa., May 10.—A terrific cold burst passed over the city this evening. A few minutes later the streets were flooded two feet deep with water. All the railroads are impassable below the town.

THE MISSOURI CYCLONE.

Several People Killed and Many Houses Wrecked.

BURLINGTON, Ia., May 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Further information from the cyclone at Blythedale, Mo., confirms the first report of the extensiveness of the storm. What was reported of the cyclone at Blythedale, Mo., was that it was fatal to a number of persons and that it received more or less serious injuries. At least a dozen houses were wrecked and as many barns and outbuildings, while fruit trees and fences were leveled to the ground. Most of the people in the track of the storm say it coming and fled to their cyclone cellars in time to save themselves. A number of families lost everything they had. The steamer Sydney had a rough time at Keokuk, Ill., on the Mississippi river last night from this storm. The waves were so high that they threatened to overwhelm her, but by building a barricade of sacks of grain about her guards she was saved. Had she not been tied safely to shore she would have been swamped with all on board. A report comes from the vicinity of Martinsville that the storm was very severe. Three people were killed whose names could not be learned and others injured. Numerous buildings were wrecked.

A Fatal Fracas.

CLEVELAND, O., May 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This afternoon Mrs. William O'Keefe of Washington street sent her daughter Kate to a neighbor's for a pair of water. The girl not returning, Mr. O'Keefe went to ascertain the cause of the delay and found his daughter at the hydrant with a neighbor, Mrs. Alice Daisey. Mrs. Daisey had O'Keefe's daughter by the hair and the father rushed to the rescue. This brought Jimmie O'Donnell, who had been watching the woman, to the aid of Mrs. Daisey. O'Donnell struck O'Keefe three savage blows in the face, knocking him senseless to the ground. Then jumping upon the prostrate man the assailant kicked him viciously in the side, and leaving him upon the ground rushed down Winslow street and out of sight. O'Keefe is dead. The murderer has not been arrested.

An Heir Dissected.

CLEVELAND, O., May 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Thomas Edmonds died of consumption at the city infirmary in February, and his body, according to law went on the dissecting table of a medical college. Today two attorneys, from Amsterdam, Holland, arrived in the city and upon investigation were inclined to believe that Edmonds' real name was Hubert van Bamer, who by the death of a brother, became an heir to 6,000,000 marks.

A Trustee Deposed.

MILWAUKEE, May 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—By a decision of Judge Brown of the circuit court, John H. Tesch, trustee of the estate of the late Cyrus Hawley, has been deposed and ordered to account to the heirs for all sales of property made since 1881, amounting to about \$300,000. The heirs charged that Tesch conspired with his son-in-law, who with others purchased a large tract of the land in 1881 and profited by the sale. The case will be carried to the supreme court.

BOTH ATTEMPTS ABANDONED.

Western Railroad Men Fail to Accomplish What They Met For.

RUMORED CORNER IN SILVER.

New York Speculators Said to be Manipulating the Market.

ARE BUYING BULLION IN LONDON.

The Government Going Abroad for White Metal—Not Much Interest in the Tariff Debate—A Novel Case.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE. 115 FOURTH STREET. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10. Rumors have been flying about Washington today about a large corner in silver that has been consummated in New York. The uncertainty which has existed in regard to silver legislation has helped the manipulation greatly and the government is now compelled to buy its silver from England. The amount of bullion held by the New Yorkers is estimated by some of the most extravagant and certificates, but the conservative and trustworthy accounts place the total amount of bullion at \$4,000,000. At this season of the year this is a large amount because the large mines in Colorado and Nevada are closed during the winter and the output is not great. While this figure would cover the bullion, it may be increased several millions of dollars by the number of silver certificates which have also been purchased by the manipulators. It is a fact that the government has been compelled to buy its silver in London, and to complete the deal the New York people have been keeping even with the government in purchases abroad. They have almost cornered the market in London. The price there is higher now than it has been for years. Brokers thought the market would decline because it has in India, which is a great silver center, but to their surprise the market has continually gone up. The Englishmen who have not followed the silver legislation in this country have been taken by surprise and now that the work is almost completed they are just recovering. It is also a fact that the silver offered the government at the assay office in New York within the last few weeks has been at a premium of from 2 to 3 cents.

You correspond called on Director of the Mint Leach this morning and questioned him in regard to the matter. He did not deny the rumors of a corner, but he would say that the silver had been offered to the government at New York and that the government had bought bullion in London and was storing it in the assay office in New York. The government is also storing silver which it had in the west and issuing certificates. Senators say a bill will be passed next week providing for the purchase of \$4,000,000 worth of bullion a month and that the certificate will be a full legal tender.

South Dakota Railway Building.

HURON, S. D., May 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A conference today with D. W. Dyer, president of the Duluth, Milbank, Huron & Chamberlain railway, and officers and directors of that road, relative to its completion. A proposition for constructing a line between Morris and Ortonville was considered and for a line fourteen miles long between Ortonville and Milbank. The latter proposition is for the people of Milbank to grade the road, the grading, iron and operate. The proposition met with favor and it is thought with a little outside aid the grading will be done. This will insure the construction of the remaining portion of the road.

Condition of Winter Grain.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The official report on the condition of winter grain on May 1 shows a reduction of 60 per cent in wheat, the average being 80. The rye average is maintained, being 65.5; barley, 84.4. The areas in which the roots were not so severely frozen have improved during the past month, in others the injury is shown to be greater than appearances indicate. The heaviest decline in condition appears in Indiana and Illinois.

Spain Loses a Bull Fighter.

MADRID, May 10.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The most remarkable bull fight of the season takes place tomorrow afternoon, when Trascuelo, who for twenty years has been before the public as the leading matador of Spain, permanently retires from the arena by killing his last bull. Trascuelo will cut off the locks of hair with all toreros and leave the plaza as a private citizen. Trascuelo's last bull and other curious episodes will serve as his masthead.

Life Insurance Company Closed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—A writ of quo warranto citing the American Life insurance company to appear in court and show cause why its business should not be closed was received by the officials of that company this morning from the attorney general, President McFarland says: "The immediate effect will be to stop business at once from the time of the receipt of the writ. The company can do no more life insurance business."

A Defaulter's Clever Dodge.

DULUTH, Minn., May 10.—The report that W. H. Pope, the Louisville defaulting bank teller, had been arrested by a detective here is incorrect. It is believed that Pope had been around here, but the officers could not get their hands on him. There is a belief that the supposed detective who chartered a special train to overtake the boat at Twin Harbors was Pope himself, in which event he is now safe in Canada.

Wanamaker's Answer.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The postmaster general has made answer to the resolution adopted by the house inquiring what post office inspectors or special agents have been employed to investigate the standing of rival applicants for appointment as postmasters. He says: "I know no instance where a in-

STRIKES IN LABOR CIRCLES.

A Prom Member of the K. of L. used of Treachery.

THREAT TO BE A SERIOUS AFFAIR.

The Old Masters' Association Waging Relentless War on the Union Carpenters and the New Contractors.

CHICAGO, May 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—An internal war has begun in labor circles growing out of the carpenters' strike that promises to create a new split between the trade and labor unions on one hand and the Knights of Labor on the other. It will be remembered that about ten days ago it was given out by the carpenters' council that there was a traitor in that body who had been revealing strike secrets to Mr. Goldie, president of the Master Builders' association. It turns out now, however, that no loss a man than Winfield Scott, a millwright and draughtsman by trade, secretary of Carpenters' assembly 6570, Knights of Labor, delegate from that assembly to the carpenters' council and a member of the strike committee of the latter body in the lately ended strike until deposed by his associates on the alleged grounds mentioned is the person suspected of betraying his union and traitor to the cause. He is now under charge by his brethren of the carpenters' council, which charges are soon to be investigated both by the council and by his own assembly. Winfield Scott is a veteran in labor circles, has always held a very honorable name and was considered one of the most active workers in the recent revival of the Knights of Labor in this city. He indignantly asserts that the action of the carpenters' council in expelling him is unjust and he is backed up by his assembly, which will withdraw unless Scott is exonerated.

Making Trouble.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The old master carpenters' association, which refused to take part in the arbitration proceedings with the striking carpenters, is making a strenuous fight to secure men. It is forming a union of non-union men in opposition to the regular union and has agents at various points in this country and Canada endeavoring to get men. The carpenters' council has secured the presence here of a government agent to look out for Canadian carpenters imported under contracts, and has pickets out on every street, and the old masters' association is receiving daily accessions to its ranks and nearly all the union carpenters are at work. The old masters' association is making a strong fight on the new bosses, having made an arrangement with dealers in lumber and other supplies by which the new bosses cannot secure material except by contracting with the old masters, getting thirty to sixty days' time. This will cripple many of the small bosses seriously. The old association has also decided to bid for all contracts in competition with the new bosses at prices which will allow little or no profit. The union carpenters will rely chiefly upon their ability to call out other building trades from jobs where non-union men are employed and upon keeping carpenters from accepting service with the old masters.

A Test Case.

CHICAGO, May 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The responsibility of the officers of a trade union who, during a strike, appoint pickets to prevent non-union men of the san't craft from taking employment will probably be decided soon in the criminal court of this county. The adjudication of this issue will grow out of the arrest of M. V. Britzlis, chairman of the executive committee of the Chicago branch of the International Cigar Makers' union. He, together with some of the strikers at the Columbia cigar factory, was arrested on a charge of conspiracy preferred by Eugene Vallens, the proprietor of that establishment. The warrants charge conspiracy on the part of Mr. Britzlis and his associates to injure the complainant by contracting his employees to prevent their continuing in his employment. Warrants were sworn out before Justice Eberhardt Thursday. Mr. Britzlis today said he had no doubt that he would be held to the grand jury on the charge. He asserted his innocence of any criminal intent and says he has no fear of the issue if the witnesses against him tell the truth.

The Aller Arrives Slightly Damaged.

NEW YORK, May 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The American steamship, Illinois, which arrived here this morning from Antwerp, via Plymouth, into which place she put with her stem damaged after colliding with the steamer Genoa, from Baltimore, for Leith, reported that on the 6th inst. she passed the North German Lloyd steamer Aller, which was broken down and proceeding to New York. The Illinois offered to tow the Aller, but the captain declined any assistance. The Aller sailed from Bremen April 30 and from Southampton May 1 for New York. She has 147 cabin and 996 steerage passengers. The Aller was sighted off Fire Island at midnight this morning. She was then proceeding at her regular speed. The steamer arrived at quarantine at 2 o'clock this afternoon and it was then learned that the delay was caused by the breaking of a pin in one of the engines.

Southern Methodist Conference.

St. Louis, Mo., May 10.—The Southern Methodist conference today Judge East of Tennessee introduced a resolution condemning the traffic in and the use of liquors and holding that legal prohibition is a duty of the government. Dr. Whitehead of Virginia opposed it. "We have no right," said he, "under the law and the constitution of the church to take any position in regard to civil laws. While I am firm in my belief in temperance as many men, I do not believe that as a church we have the right to make any utterances on the subject." After a lengthy debate the resolution was referred to a committee.

Another Day's Tariff Talk.

The Duty on Silver Lead Ore Declared to be Ruinous to Smelting.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—After the reading of the journal the house went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the tariff bill.

Mr. Latham of Texas, in a speech generally critical of the measure, urged the importance of reciprocity with Mexico. He declared that the United States could defy the efforts of Germany and England to control Mexican commerce. He especially antagonized the feature of the bill which places a duty on silver lead ore, declaring that it would have the effect of destroying the smelting industry in Texas and adjoining states and would invite retaliatory legislation on the part of Mexico.

Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey opposed the bill and in the course of his remarks sarcastically taunted the republican party with the failure of its anti-election promises. Mr. LaFollette of Wisconsin drew a comparison between the Mills bill and the pending measure. "The republican bill favored protection to American agriculture, manufacturing and labor," the democratic bill proposed that policy. The republican bill proposed to save the home market for Americans, the democratic bill proposed to invite all other countries to take this market from our people whenever it was in their power to do so. The issue was made and he as a republican would strengthen the alien labor law; the democratic would nullify that law, because it was cheaper to import the product of cheap labor than to import cheap labor itself. He then entered into a detailed explanation and defense of the various schedules of the bill. In conclusion he said: "What does the democratic system offer? The gentleman from Texas (Mills) has told us. I listened to his glowing description of the world's market our farmers would find if the binders of protection were removed. From their eyes. He descanted in an enthusiastic speech of the government soup houses in the old world, established to feed hordes of hungry poor, and mounted to his supreme climax with the declaration that 'men were starving for bread there.' I waited breathlessly for more, but in vain. In God's name, is this the way you ask American farmers to sell their wheat at a loss? Are they to receive their grain from the Dakotas to the old world and wait for the aristocratic patron of government soup houses and other subjects, 'starving for bread,' to bid against each other and fix the price?"

Mr. Springer of Illinois opposed the bill. He denounced the granting of bounties on sugar and raw silk and then in a facetious manner proceeded to point out the benefits which would inure to the farmers of Illinois from the provisions of the law. Cabbages were now taxed 10 per cent ad valorem. It was proposed to tax them 3 cents a head, equivalent to 30 per cent. According to the agricultural reports no cabbages were imported at 10 per cent. [Laughter.] After ridiculing the imposition of a duty on eggs as a measure of protection to egg-producers, who had gone into the chicken business, he reviewed the free list and declared the American hog was discriminated against, in that bristles were placed on the free list while a high duty was placed on wool. Was it for the benefit of the Illinois farmer that his sleek fat hogs were placed on equality with the razorbacks of Mexico? [Laughter.] The democratic party was ready to meet the least tender in the bill and he predicted that the house in the fifty-second congress would have a democratic majority of fifty. In 1892 there would be a democratic congress pledged to repeal this bill if it should become a law.

Mr. Dingley of Maine supported the bill and Messrs. Barnes of Georgia, Andrews of Massachusetts, Cummings of New York and Binkley of Wisconsin opposed it. The committee then took a recess until evening.

At the evening session the tariff debate was continued. Messrs. Walker of Massachusetts, Grosvenor, Hayes of Iowa, Bliss of Michigan, Wade and Henderson of Iowa favored the McKinley bill, while Chipman of Michigan, McKee of Arkansas and Mansur of Missouri criticized the measure. Mr. Henderson was opposed to free hides. He was not in favor of the reduction of the tax on tobacco. The United States was not ripe for such legislation. He attacked the beef trust of Chicago and declared that the hand that struck down its despotism could lift up the agricultural interests of the country.

At 7:15 the house adjourned.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—In the senate today Mr. Dawes presented a communication from delegations of the five Indian nations remonstrating against the numerous grants of rights of way for railroads through Indian territory. The remonstrance was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

The army appropriation bill was then taken up. Mr. Hale's amendment providing that no alcoholic liquors, beer or wine be supplied enlisted men in any canteen or building in a garrison or military post was agreed to—yeas, 30; nays, 13. Mr. Cockrell's amendment striking out the words "beer or wine" was not agreed to. The bill then passed.

The following bills, among others, passed: The senate bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to ascertain the damages resulting to any person who had settled upon the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservations in South Dakota between February 27, 1885, and April 17, 1885.

Bismarck May Publish a New Book.

Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett. BERLIN, May 10.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The long-expected book of Herr von Roschinger is regarded as indicating Prince Bismarck's intention to publish a new work bearing upon his policy as chancellor. Herr von Roschinger is the author of two important works on the subject. In court circles some anxiety prevails regarding the supposed intentions of the ex-chancellor.

The McCalla Case.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Lieutenants Garst and Slayton arrived here today with the record of the proceedings and findings of the court-martial in the case of Commander McCalla. The impression prevails among the naval officers that the court sentenced McCalla to suspension from duty and to be reprimanded by the department.