

THE OREGON SCOUT.

JONES & CHANCEY, Publishers.

UNION, - - - OREGON.

ABOVE THE DEATH CHAMBER.

Heartrending Scenes in the Vicinity of the Mine Disaster in Pennsylvania.

Wilkesbarre (Pa.) dispatch: There was no rest for Nanticoke last night. It is impossible to describe in words the consternation, dismay and agony which spread throughout the village when it was learned after midnight that all efforts to get the entombed miners out alive was abandoned. The town never saw such a sight as that witnessed from 2 to 4 o'clock this morning. No one thought of rest. The whole population was on the streets discussing in the wildest manner the decision to abandon all efforts at rescue. Exclamations of despair, cries of agony and mutterings of discontent were heard on every corner and in almost every household. The scene of the unfortunate victims were in the wildest of despair, and several were seized with convulsions. Hattie Sarver, sister of the two Sarver brothers, was prostrated with violent fits, and at 5 o'clock this morning it was expected that she would die. Mrs. Kivler, the old mother of the Kivler brothers, was at death's door from weakness and shock, and many other relatives and friends were completely prostrated.

The officials in charge of the rescuing expedition were forced to abandon all work from the air-shaft by several conclusions. Investigations at an early hour this morning show that sand, rock and culm have fallen to such an extent that the mine in which the imprisoned miners were is now filled to the roof, and that the men are dead and beyond all human help. The second cave-in took place during the night, and was of very large proportions, and the real extent of the damage can hardly be estimated, but it is great. This fall brought with it volumes of black damp and sulphurous gases, which filled the mines and put a temporary stop to all work. At 6 o'clock this morning it was learned that the bodies of the victims could not be recovered for at least a month, and since the news has been spread throughout the mining region the most intense excitement prevails. Every effort will now be made to work in towards the men from the slope. The clearing up of the workings will be pushed as rapidly as possible. It is thought the work will be long and tedious, as there are about 3,000 feet of gangway also filled up and said to be packed to the roof. There are twenty-three miners entombed. The officials of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal company are now going to sink a shaft directly over the slope where the imprisoned miners are supposed to be. It is thought that by doing this they can reach the victims in about four days.

A THIEF, SCOUNDREL, KNAVE.

A Missouri Defaulter Admits He Is All of This and More Too.

Information comes from Clinton, Mo., that Silas E. Cheek, a prominent real estate loan agent of that place, is a defaulter for over \$100,000. The utmost confidence was placed in his integrity until recently and the banks had given him credit far beyond his means and honored his drafts for large amounts. About two weeks ago J. C. Nichols, of Bridgeport, Conn., arrived at Clinton to look after a mortgage on property belonging to Orton B. Jones. He discovered that the name on the mortgage was fictitious and the mortgage a forgery. Cheek had forged the name of the recorder to honor a mortgage and had defrauded him out of \$7,300. To save himself Cheek gave a deed of trust on his property for the amount and the same day gave another deed of trust to save his friends who had advanced him. He then left for Canada and has not since been heard from. His name is now going to sink a shaft through the minds of trust and imprint the recorder's seal upon the documents, which he could easily do, as he had access to the recorder's office at all times. The deeds thus appearing all right he had no difficulty in obtaining money on them. As these papers are not recorded it is impossible to tell who are the defrauded parties, but the following have been heard from: Central Illinois financial agency, Jacksonville, Ill.; John Hurd, Joseph A. Joyce and F. C. Nichols, Bridgeport, Conn.; Newton Savings bank, Newton, Conn.; W. J. O'Keefe & Co., Marshall, Mo.

Cheek is 32 years old, married, and his wife is now lying at the point of death, but does not know of her husband's wrong doings. He owned property worth \$34,000, which has been attached by creditors, but no other legal action has been taken. He looks show that he has loaned \$171,000 for eastern parties. In his desk the following was found:

"I am a thief, scoundrel, knave and liar."
"SILAS E. CHEEK."

THE SHARON-HILL CASE.

A Decision Rendered in Favor of the Plaintiff.

San Francisco dispatch: United States Circuit Judge Sawyer this morning rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff in the suit of Sharon vs. Hill, brought to declare void the alleged marriage contract. The action was brought by Senator Sharon against Sarah Althea Hill to declare null and void the contract upon which Superior Judge Sullivan granted the defendant a divorce from the plaintiff a year ago. The decision, after stating the evidence in the case, covers seven hundred and thirty-one pages of legal cap written with a type writer. The decision says the principal question is whether the alleged declaration of marriage is genuine or forged. Much space is devoted to an analysis of the testimony of chirographic experts, from which the court decides that the testimony is largely in favor of the plaintiff, and proves, as far as such evidence can, that the signature to the document is forged. It also holds from the same testimony that the word "wife" in the "my dear wife" letters are tracings substituted for other words. The opinion concludes by stating that the alleged marriage contract is a forgery and the decree is null and void. The main opinion is by Judge Deady, of the United States court, and contains twenty-four thousand words. Judge Sawyer filed the concurring opinion.

Expelling the Cattle Barons.

A special from Muskogee says: "J. W. Jordan, special agent for the Cherokee strip, has just received a message from Fort Reno stating that the troops had killed nearly all removed from Oklahoma, and are ready to commence expelling from the strip cattlemen who have not paid their lease money and other intruders."

WIDE AWAKE

has secured some good true stories of adventure from the pen of John Willis Hays, of the U. S. Geological Survey; the first, a tale of western North Carolina, "An Adventure in a Mica Mine," appears in the January number. A true North Carolina story of the Revolutionary war, a page of the author's family history, "A Revolutionary Turn-Coat," is also given in the same number.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Manner in Which They Have Been Arranged in the Upper House.

On agriculture and forestry, Messrs. Miller, of New York, (chairman), Blair, Plumb, Van Wyck, Sawyer, George, Fair, Gibson, and Jones of Arkansas.

On appropriations, Messrs. Allison, (chairman), Daves, Plumb, Hale, Mahons, Beck, Cockrell, Call, Gorman, and Logan.

To audit and control the contingent expenses of the senate, Messrs. Jones, of Nevada, (chairman), Chase, and Vance.

On civil service and retrenchment, Messrs. Hawley, (chairman), Daves, Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, Miller, of California, Pike, Voorhees, Walthall, Wilson, of Maryland, and Berry.

On claims, Messrs. Pike, (chairman), Hoar, Dolph, Spooner, Jackson, Fair, Jones, of Arkansas, Gray, and Mitchell, of Oregon.

On coast defenses, Messrs. Dolph, (chairman), Cameron, Sewell, Hawley, Maxey, McPherson, and Fair.

On commerce, Messrs. McMillan, (chairman), Jones, of Nevada, Conger, Frye, Miller, of New York, Dolph, Ransom, Cameron, Coke, Vest, Gorman, Jones, of Florida, and Kenna.

On the District of Columbia, Messrs. Ingalls, (chairman), Riddleberger, Pike, Palmer, Miller, of California, Harris, Vance, Brown, and Blackburn.

On education and labor, Messrs. Blair, (chairman), Mahone, Miller, of New York, Brown, Palmer, Call, Pugh, Payne, and Walthall.

On engrossed bills, Messrs. Saulsbury, (chairman), Call, and Allison.

On enrolled bills, Messrs. Brown, (chairman), Sabin, and Colquitt.

On epidemic diseases, Messrs. Harris, (chairman), Hampton, Eustis, Sewell, Spooner, Stanford, and Berry.

To examine the several branches of the civil service, Messrs. Sabin, (chairman), Cullom, Allison, Hampton, and Gray.

On expenditures of public money, Messrs. Cullom, (chairman), Harrison, Plumb, Platt, Beck, Kenna, and Gibson.

On finance, Messrs. Morrill, (chairman), Sherman, Jones, of Nevada, Allison, Aldrich, Miller, of New York, Voorhees, Beck, McPherson, Harris, and Vance.

On fisheries, Messrs. Palmer, (chairman), Sewell, Daves, Stanford, Morgan, Harris, and Gray.

On foreign relations, Messrs. Miller, of California, (chairman), Sherman, Edmunds, Frye, Everts, Morgan, Brown, Saulsbury, and Payne.

On the improvement of the Mississippi river, Messrs. Van Wyck, (chairman), Mitchell of Pennsylvania, Cullom, Pike, Cockrell, George, and Eustis.

On Indian affairs, Messrs. Daves, (chairman), Ingalls, Harrison, Bowen, Sabin, Maxey, Morgan, Hampton, and Jones, of Arkansas.

On the judiciary, Messrs. Edmunds, (chairman), Ingalls, McMillan, Hoar, Wilson, of Iowa, Everts, Vest, Pugh, Coke, and Jackson.

On the library, Messrs. Sewell, (chairman), Hoar, and Voorhees.

On manufactures, Messrs. Riddleberger, (chairman), Sabin, Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, Stanford, Colquitt, Butler, and Walthall.

On military affairs, Messrs. Logan, (chairman), Sewell, Cameron, Harrison, Hawley, Manderson, Cockrell, Hampton, Camden, and Walthall.

On mines and mining, Messrs. Teller, (chairman), Jones, of Nevada, Van Wyck, Hampton, Fair, Camden, and Mitchell, of Oregon.

On naval affairs, Messrs. Cameron, (chairman), Hale, Daves, Riddleberger, Stanford, McPherson, Jones, of Florida, Butler, and Blackburn.

On patents, Messrs. Platt, (chairman), Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, Chase, Teller, Camden, Jones, of Arkansas, and Gray.

On pensions, Messrs. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, (chairman), Blair, Van Wyck, Aldrich, Sewell, Jackson, Camden, Colquitt, and Payne.

On postoffices and post-roads, Messrs. Conger (chairman), Sawyer, Wilson, of Iowa, Mahone, Chase, Maxey, Saulsbury, Colquitt, and Wilson, of Maryland.

On printing, Messrs. Manderson (chairman), Hawley and Gorman.

On private land claims, Messrs. Ransom (chairman), Colquitt, Eustis, Edmunds, and Everts.

On privileges and elections, Messrs. Hoar (chairman), Frye, Teller, Everts, Saulsbury, Vance, Pugh, George, and Logan.

On public buildings and grounds, Messrs. Mahone (chairman), Morrill, Stanford, Spooner, Jones, of Florida, Vest, and Camden.

On public lands, Messrs. Plumb (chairman), Blair, Van Wyck, Dolph, Teller, Morgan, Cockrell, Walthall, and Berry.

On railroads, Messrs. Sawyer (chairman), Hawley, Sewell, Sabin, Cullom, Brown, Kenna, George, Blackburn, Eustis, and Mitchell of Oregon.

On the revision of the laws of the United States, Messrs. Wilson, of Iowa, (chairman), Platt, Hale, Kenna, and Wilson, of Maryland.

On revolutionary claims, Messrs. Jones, of Florida, (chairman), Coke, Pugh, McMillan, and Chase.

On rules, Messrs. Frye (chairman), Sherman, Ingalls, Harris, and Blackburn.

On territories, Messrs. Harrison (chairman), Platt, Conger, Cullom, Manderson, Butler, Jones, of Florida, George, and Payne.

On transportation routes to the seaboard, Messrs. Aldrich (chairman), Manderson, Palmer, Cullom, Gibson, Vest, Call, Butler, and Mitchell, of Oregon.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Prince Alexander entered Sofia on the 26th at the head of six regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and three batteries of artillery. He was received with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants. The city was gallantly decked with flags and at night it was brilliantly illuminated. Many banners bearing patriotic inscriptions were displayed along the line of march. One of these read, "Honor and glory to the victors of Silivritza, Dragoman pass, Tezaribrod and Pirov."

Sixty thousand rifles manufactured by the Providence Tool company have arrived in Constantinople. These rifles will be used to complete the arming of the mobilized forces of Turkey.

The French chambers met on the 26th for the first time since the death of King Alfonso. Senator Conovas Del Castillo was elected president of the chamber of deputies by a majority of 110 over Senator Romero Y Robedo, ex-minister of the interior. The voting showed that there is a serious split in the royalist party. Senator Conovas Del Castillo made a patriotic speech, in the course of which he took occasion to eulogize the late king. His tribute to the memory of the dead king was received with cheers. Amidst shouts of "Long live the queen regent," the cortes unanimously resolved to send a deputation to Christina with an address of condolence on the death of her husband. The senate, by a unanimous vote, adopted a similar resolution.

POLITICAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Colorado polled 58,115 votes this year, with a republican plurality of 5,313. It is expected that the Ohio legislature will pass a liquor law with a local option clause.

Rollin M. Daggett, ex-minister to Hawaii, is in Washington urging the annex of the Sandwich Islands.

Senator Sawyer, the millionaire statesman of Wisconsin, is reported to have never made a speech or lost a bill.

The proposition to increase the pay of United States judges will receive much stronger support than most propositions for an advance in salaries. At present the judges receive \$4,000 a year.

Senator Hale, of Maine, will follow the simple rule of voting for the confirmation of good appointments and against bad ones, regardless of the manner in which the incumbent was removed. He claims that Senator Frye is in full sympathy with him.

It is claimed that President Arthur's proclamation regarding the old Winnebago reservation was a final and binding declaration under which certain property rights were acquired, and that President Cleveland's action in suspending the operation of the proclamation cannot stand.

A Washington dispatch says: The speaker of the house is at work arranging the committees, and it is said he will give the list out for publication as soon as it is completed, not waiting for congress to meet. There is considerable uneasiness among the members to know where they will be assigned. Their anxiety has kept many in Washington for the holiday recess. Had the committees been announced before adjournment it is probable most of the members would have gone to their homes for their Christmas dinners, but under existing circumstances only seventy-five have taken advantage of this opportunity.

Protests from the Railroads.

A Washington special says that since Gen. Johnston, United States railroad commissioner, issued the new rules in regard to annual and special reports from subsidized and land grant railroads, inquiries and protests in regard to them from railroad managers have kept Secretary Lamar busy. The uniform complaint is that compliance with the rules would expose the business secrets of all these roads to their competitors. Without making it public, Secretary Lamar sent an order to Gen. Johnston on December 9th, about the tenth day after the rules were issued, and before he had received the protests of the railroads, instructing him to treat the reports of the railroads as secret, to be seen only by the president, the secretary of the interior, the railroad commissioners, and such clerks at the commissioner's office as should need them for the business of the office, and then only in the presence and under the supervision of Gen. Johnston himself. Assistant Secretary Jenks, who framed the rules, says the department will insist on enforcing them. The government furnished about two-thirds of the capital of the roads in the aggregate. It has a right to get an answer to its questions and be informed of the condition of the property in which it is heavily invested.

GERMAN HATRED OF AMERICA.

The annual report of Jacob Mueller, United States consul general at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, has been received at the state department. He calls attention to the reactionary tendencies prevailing in that country on industrial and commercial relations with the United States, which, he says, explains the ill-will of the official and ruling spheres against the United States. They dread, he says, American goods, wheat and American imports generally, but still more the importation of our ideas. Not only is the tendency to retrogression noticeable, he says, in the political, economic and religious spheres of life, but the barriers existing between mankind are also fostered and multiplied to such an extent that the spirit of caste is again becoming prominent and the feudal system resurrected. He alludes to these tendencies as the principal reason for the prevailing anti-Americanism and in order that our government may be prepared not to anticipate any official Germany or Austria, hostile as they are to the United States, he suggests a few gratuitous suggestions. The consul reports that the depressed state of trade and industry in Germany has continued during the past year and the new tariff system has proved a failure. He declares that the value of exports from Germany to the United States during 1888 amounted to \$59,748,744, a decrease of \$6,881,975 as compared with the previous year. The principal decrease was on China and porcelain ware, hat bands and ribbons, hides and skins, linens, silks, dress goods, jewelry, etc. There was an increase in exports of drugs and chemicals, wines and liquors, iron and steel goods, hair, glass, slate, etc. The imports from the United States were confined to agricultural, mineral, animal and vegetable products. Immigration from Germany to the United States has fallen off very much during the first nine months of 1888. There is a strong feeling of antipathy towards the United States in the matter of immigration and every effort is resorted to to discourage it. The great import of foreign wheat has caused a demand for higher duties, which would practically prohibit its importation. In conclusion Consul Mueller says that the present strife of nations for industrial and commercial supremacy suggests an American policy of free ships, of industries untrammelled by burdensome taxes, and of vigorous protection of Americans abroad.

Chicago dispatch: View President and General Manager Callaway, of the Union Pacific, arrived here yesterday from Boston where he attended the conference of directors. Mr. Callaway says there is no truth whatever in the report which has been so industriously circulated here and in New York for several days, to the effect that he was about to give up the general management of his company and devote his attention solely to the duties of vice president. He says, as far as he knows, there will be no change in the management, and that the present arrangements are entirely satisfactory.

Fine Christmas Presents.

Giuseppe Andruzzi and his wife Anna are just now a notable couple among their neighbors of the Italian colony in New York. Mrs. Andruzzi gave birth to a fine boy, Frida, yesterday last. She lay down this next day, more than twenty-four hours later, with two girls. The three youngsters are thriving and the mother is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Gov. Martin, of Kansas, on the recommendation of the live-stock sanitary commission, has removed the quarantine against all of Illinois and Missouri. The quarantine had been in force only against a few counties of each state.

The United States treasury now has on hand \$147,000,000 in gold and \$103,800,000 in silver.

At a meeting in New York to raise funds to aid Mr. Parnell, \$2,100 was subscribed in fifteen minutes. The trustees of the unemployed contributions handed over \$5,000 to the Parliament Fund association.

The Northwestern Plow and Cultivator association held a special meeting at Chicago, at which it was decided to grant no further concessions to dealers, because of the increase in the price of material. Should the price of material experience a further advance, it is probable that the prices of plows and cultivators will proportionately increase.

There is a prospect of two vacancies in the corps of judge advocate in the army. Major Jerry Goodfellow, who has been stricken with apoplexy, will be retired if he does not die, and the appointment of a successor of General Swain, if it will be made, will wholly retire that gentleman from the service. In that event it is quite likely Col. Barr will be made the head of the corps, thus causing a second vacancy at the foot of the list. His appointment was greatly desired by the officers of the line of the army.

Mrs. Lizzie Shepherd committed suicide at Plainfield, N. J., by breaking the ice in Glen brook and throwing herself in head foremost. The water was but three feet deep. She left a note addressed to her husband and mother saying she preferred death to going insane.

The armistice of thirty days proposed by the great powers of Europe has been accepted by King Milan and Prince Alexander. The lines to be occupied by the belligerents will be maintained by the military demarcation commission.

Steps are being taken in Ireland to prevent any further decline of the cattle interest in that country. One of the plans proposed is to establish a dead meat trade with England.

Queen Victoria has intimated her approval of a measure for an Irish parliament under imperial control. The nationalists are united upon the elective principle, and a majority of the liberal leaders favor the new parliament as a elective body. The power of veto is to rest with the imperial parliament and the queen, the Irish ministry to be appointed by the sovereign.

George W. Childs is about to increase his liberal donation to the handsome library building at the Grove, Long Branch, known as library hall, by placing a memorial to Gen. Grant in the eastern side of the hall. The memorial will consist of a magnificent triple window of stained glass, of beautiful design and finish. The window will be completed before spring.

Suit has been entered in the federal court in New York by John N. A. Griswold against Rowland G. Hazard et al. The case is an outgrowth of the celebrated Credit Mobilier litigation. Griswold became surety for Thomas C. Durant, who was defendant in a Credit Mobilier suit brought by the Hazards. Durant is now dead and Griswold seeks release. It is stated that it is not impossible that the entire Credit Mobilier case may be reopened as the suit proceeds.

Consul General Mueller's Report Received at the State Department.

The annual report of Jacob Mueller, United States consul general at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, has been received at the state department. He calls attention to the reactionary tendencies prevailing in that country on industrial and commercial relations with the United States, which, he says, explains the ill-will of the official and ruling spheres against the United States. They dread, he says, American goods, wheat and American imports generally, but still more the importation of our ideas. Not only is the tendency to retrogression noticeable, he says, in the political, economic and religious spheres of life, but the barriers existing between mankind are also fostered and multiplied to such an extent that the spirit of caste is again becoming prominent and the feudal system resurrected. He alludes to these tendencies as the principal reason for the prevailing anti-Americanism and in order that our government may be prepared not to anticipate any official Germany or Austria, hostile as they are to the United States, he suggests a few gratuitous suggestions. The consul reports that the depressed state of trade and industry in Germany has continued during the past year and the new tariff system has proved a failure. He declares that the value of exports from Germany to the United States during 1888 amounted to \$59,748,744, a decrease of \$6,881,975 as compared with the previous year. The principal decrease was on China and porcelain ware, hat bands and ribbons, hides and skins, linens, silks, dress goods, jewelry, etc. There was an increase in exports of drugs and chemicals, wines and liquors, iron and steel goods, hair, glass, slate, etc. The imports from the United States were confined to agricultural, mineral, animal and vegetable products. Immigration from Germany to the United States has fallen off very much during the first nine months of 1888. There is a strong feeling of antipathy towards the United States in the matter of immigration and every effort is resorted to to discourage it. The great import of foreign wheat has caused a demand for higher duties, which would practically prohibit its importation. In conclusion Consul Mueller says that the present strife of nations for industrial and commercial supremacy suggests an American policy of free ships, of industries untrammelled by burdensome taxes, and of vigorous protection of Americans abroad.

Chicago dispatch: Bitter feeling has arisen in the Grant Memorial committee. Chairman Chester A. Arthur has attended no meeting lately, nor signed a document relating to the monument project; and many others are with him in holding aloof. The cause of this is the publication of the names of the entire committee, with the subscriptions of those who had made any, thus emphasizing the several hundred who had not contributed a dollar. This is construed as a measure of scorn by those who are antagonistic to the whole scheme. Jay Gould was the original inciter of the displeasing measure. He is a committee-man, and in a meeting he spoke emphatically of those who had refrained from giving. Soon afterwards the list was published. The secretary says truthfully that neither he nor the books of the funds provides the information, which was readily obtained by searching the daily record of contributions for the names of the committee. Nevertheless the aggrieved men hold that it was an attempt to shame them into giving as a measure of scorn by those who are antagonistic to the whole scheme. The secretary says truthfully that neither he nor the books of the funds provides the information, which was readily obtained by searching the daily record of contributions for the names of the committee. Nevertheless the aggrieved men hold that it was an attempt to shame them into giving as a measure of scorn by those who are antagonistic to the whole scheme. The secretary says truthfully that neither he nor the books of the funds provides the information, which was readily obtained by searching the daily record of contributions for the names of the committee. Nevertheless the aggrieved men hold that it was an attempt to shame them into giving as a measure of scorn by those who are antagonistic to the whole scheme.

THE GRANT MONUMENT FUND.

Bitter Feeling Among the Committee—The Talk of Jay Gould.

New York dispatch: Bitter feeling has arisen in the Grant Memorial committee. Chairman Chester A. Arthur has attended no meeting lately, nor signed a document relating to the monument project; and many others are with him in holding aloof. The cause of this is the publication of the names of the entire committee, with the subscriptions of those who had made any, thus emphasizing the several hundred who had not contributed a dollar. This is construed as a measure of scorn by those who are antagonistic to the whole scheme. Jay Gould was the original inciter of the displeasing measure. He is a committee-man, and in a meeting he spoke emphatically of those who had refrained from giving. Soon afterwards the list was published. The secretary says truthfully that neither he nor the books of the funds provides the information, which was readily obtained by searching the daily record of contributions for the names of the committee. Nevertheless the aggrieved men hold that it was an attempt to shame them into giving as a measure of scorn by those who are antagonistic to the whole scheme.

ALMOST A DEATH STRIKE.

A Glove Set-to in Which One of the Participants Is Knocked Senseless.

Probably the most exciting glove contest ever witnessed in Chicago occurred on the 28th, in which Jack Burke, of Chicago, in three rounds knocked out Mike Cleary, of New York. At exactly 10 o'clock the men faced each other, sparring an instant for an opening, and a moment later Cleary went to grass from a terrific back header from Burke's left, which struck him square in the eye and brought blood. The round finished with some ineffectual attempts on Cleary's part to get in his right on Burke's face.

The second round panned out rather favorably for Cleary, who got in a stinging counter with his left on Burke's cheek. He tapped him gently twice more, and the round was closed with some cautious sparring on both sides.

When the men stood up for the third round Burke's pink and glowing skin showed in the contrast with Cleary's almost marble whiteness of Cleary's face and physique. Burke's whole aspect was eloquent of vigor and confidence, yet Cleary pale and sly looked well his match. Early in this exciting bout Cleary got wind later proved to have been the blow that decided the contest. The New Yorker forced the fighting at first, but Burke soon crowded in on him and impudently forced him to his corner, hit him two rattling blows in the face with his left, then parrying Cleary's right with his own right glove he struck the New Yorker a heavy blow on the neck. Cleary staggered and seemed dazed for a moment, then recovered himself with an effort and forced Burke desperately to the opposite side of the ring. It could be seen that the New Yorker was breathing heavily and shook slightly with suppressed excitement, while Burke, perfectly cool and collected, watched calmly for his chance. It came. Quick as a flash his right arm shot out and Cleary fell like a log. The blow caught him fairly just under and behind the left ear and knocked him senseless.

"My God, he's killed him," someone muttered. The huge audience was perfectly silent. Burke stepped up to his fallen adversary and when after he failed to move for a few seconds but lay stretched at full length on his back, the tender-hearted Irishman stooped over and shook him gently, his face exhibiting genuine alarm. A little later Cleary's head sank from under signs of life and the crowd rose with wild cries "Burke! Burke!" It seemed as though the champion climbed over the ropes and walked jauntily to his dressing room, every wink as steady as when he came out. Cleary's seconds, who were all around him, helped him to his dressing room where he revived in a few minutes.

Since Burke went to California after his set-to with Sullivan he has cultivated the offensive use of his right hand which is believed by many to be the secret of his remarkable success in this contest.

UNION PACIFIC EXCURSIONS.

That to Los Angeles to Take Place January 15th—Round Trip Tickets \$100.

OMAHA, Neb., December 18, 1888.

To the Public: Our fourth excursion to California will leave Omaha and Council Bluffs at 10:30 a. m., Wednesday, January 13th.

The success of the three preceding excursions is our claim upon the public for patronage for the January date. We have carried a large number of people, and, without exception, they have been pleased with the programme laid out and treatment received.

This excursion is first-class in every particular. Round trip tickets will be sold at \$100 each, good for six months, children five years old and under twelve, half fare. Pullman fare for double berths, Omaha or Council Bluffs to Los Angeles, \$16.50 extra; to Sacramento or San Francisco, \$14.00.

The entire party must travel together going but can stop off in a body at any point desired. Individual members will remain at pleasure after thirty days, stopping off at will within the life of their tickets. Proportionately low rates are made by all connecting lines from eastern cities. Special rates for side trips to Salt Lake City, Yellowstone Park, Shoshone Falls, etc. All tickets good for Denver.

The route will be Omaha to Ogden via Union Pacific; Ogden to Sacramento and Los Angeles via Southern Pacific. Passengers going west from Omaha may return to Kansas City without extra cost.

Passengers desiring to return via one of the Pacific lines, can secure tickets at Ogden, returning to Missouri River terminus of such line, upon payment of \$10 extra, when ticket is exchanged at the Southern Pacific Agent's Office.

This party will travel together to Sacramento, where it will break up. Those desiring to go through to Los Angeles will remain in sleeping cars running through to that city. Those wishing to visit points in Northern California, including San Francisco, Marysville, etc., will part company with their Los Angeles friends at Sacramento. It is understood that all who wish to stop off at local stations, west or south of and including Sacramento, may do so at their pleasure, and continue their journey at will without extra cost.

All who desire to join this party are requested to communicate with the nearest General or Traveling Agent of the Union Pacific direct or through local railway agents.

A deposit of \$10 must be made, not later than January 10th, to secure a place with the party. This sum will be credited on tickets when purchased, and is asked as an evidence of good faith.

We must know definitely who are to be members of this party by January 10th, at farthest, in order to provide sleeping car accommodations, and make other necessary arrangements.

Coupon ticket Agents throughout the country will be glad to assist parties, going on this excursion, to obtain full information, or they can communicate with one of our General or Traveling Agents or with our office direct. A representative of the Passenger Department of the Union Pacific Railway will accompany the excursion through to Los Angeles, and will be on hand at each successive stopping place, to inquire to insure comfort and enjoyment to the party.

The following programme for the trip is suggested, but subject to such change as may be deemed advisable or necessary for the thorough success of the excursion.

Monday, January 13th, 1889, leave Council Bluffs Transfer Depot at 10:30 a. m.

Wednesday, January 14th, leave Cheyenne, Wyoming, at 6:10 p. m.

Thursday, January 15th, leave Ogden, Utah, at 6:00 p. m.

Friday, January 16th, leave Humboldt, Nevada, at 2:10 p. m.

Saturday, January 17th, arrive at Sacramento, 7:00 a. m.

Sunday, January 18th, arrive at Los Angeles at 1:30 p. m.

It seems entirely unnecessary to speak in detail of the scenery by the way, on a route so well and favorably known as the Great Union Pacific, or to detain the reader with extended descriptions of a trip through Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and California. It is sufficient to assure all who are not familiar with the objects of interest on the route, that no other journey of equal length can be undertaken in which so much can be learned, and so much seen and enjoyed.

The beautiful Platte Valley, the cattle ranges of Nebraska and Wyoming, the crossing of the Rocky Ranges, Ames Monument, Dale Creek Bridge, Laramie Plains, Green River, Battle Pass, Canon, Weber Canyon, Great Salt Lake, the Humboldt Sink, the Palisades, the Truckee Valley, the ascent of the Sierras, and the dash down the western slope of the same range, Sacramento City and Valley, San Joaquin Valley, the ascent to Tulachapi, the famous Loop, the Mojave Desert, San Fernando and San Fernando Valley follow each other in rapid succession. Los Angeles in its sunny clime, amid orange and lemon groves, and fragrant with perfumes of rarest flowers, welcoming the invalid or weary traveler to health and rest, completes the delightful journey.

All who would escape the severity of our northern winters, all who enjoy eternal spring, all who are sick and debilitated by disease or overwork, all, whether sick or in health, who enjoy the grand and the beautiful, all who desire a winter vacation trip of unparalleled interest, are invited to send in their names without delay.

Remember the date, the rate and the route. Tell your friends about it and have them join this excursion. Yours truly,
J. W. Monse,
General Passenger Agent.

CONSUL-GENERAL MUELLER.

His Report May Lead to a Demand for His Recall.

Washington dispatch: This evening's Star has the following: Consul-General Mueller, whose report upon the feeling of the German government towards the United States is likely to lead to diplomatic correspondence between the two countries and probably to a demand on the part of Germany for Mueller's recall, comes from the same town with Representative Foran, of Ohio, who knows him very well. Foran says the report is very characteristic of the writer, who, he asserts, is a man of very advanced liberal views and believes in a republican form of government. He is who was known as a "forty-eighter," having been obliged to leave Germany his native country, on account of participation in the revolution of 1848, when the liberal Germans strove for a constitutional form of government. In this country his republican ideas have had full growth, as well as his antagonism to monarchical government. When he went back to his native land as a representative of this country he carried with him all his American ideas. Foran says further that he would not have been received by the German government when appointed the President Cleveland but for the fact that during the Franco-Prussian war he served the fatherland, and, though an ardent republican, his sympathies were with his own people, and he rendered the German soldiers valuable service in the hospitals and elsewhere. On account of this the German government extended to him a pardon for his previous offenses against his native land, so that when appointed consul general to represent the United States there was no objection to him.

It is felt to be pretty certain, says The Star, that Germany will demand Mueller's recall, and this government will have to comply, but Bayard will not be making it pretty plain that we do not recognize the right of any nation to restrict the liberty of speech of American citizens, and that it is not held by us to be an offense to entertain republican ideas. It is thought that this episode will render our relations with Germany still more strained, and she may be placed on our list with Austria.

A WORD FROM SENATOR BECK.

He Denies that He Attacked the Administration in His Speech.

Senator Beck, says a Washington dispatch, denies that his speech made in the senate on the silver question was an attack on the administration. "I have argued this question with John Sherman and Senator Morrill," he said, long before some of these people ever thought of being presidents or secretaries. I will support the administration to the best of my ability whenever I agree with it, and nine times out of ten I will agree with it. But I am not going to get down on my knees before this administration that I might follow fawning." I have given them the benefit of their own statements and their own facts. Let them refute what I have said before they begin to criticize me for saying it."

The senator was informed that criticisms were being passed not so much on his remarks as on their inappropriateness at the present time. "What would they have me do," said he. "The president's message has been out almost a month. Congress has been in session almost a month. The country has only heard one side of this question, and I want them to hear the other. The western country is all alarmed because it does not know what is going to be done with this silver question. They have read the president's message, and that is all they have seen on the subject. Now I want to show them that there is another side to the question. I want to assure them that nothing is going to be done in the matter of silver coinage now. There may come a time when I shall be just as anxious to suspend the coinage of silver as any of these gentlemen, but I do not think this is the time. Oh, I have great hopes that the president will ultimately be convinced that he has been wrongly advised in this matter. The arguments he has heard have been all one-sided. Now, I have great faith in the justice of the president, and I think when he has heard the other side of this question he will see that he is in the wrong."