THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1893. NUMBER 259.

BOYD HAS DECLINED A PLUM

Offered the Place of Government Director of the Union Pacific Railway.

NOT AN APPLICANT NOR AN ASPIRANT

Has Recommended George Ames for the Position—Missouri River Commission Will Not Be Reorganized—Some New Western Postmasters Made.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 318 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.

As anticipated by a Bee special several days ago, an appointment has been tendered to ex-Governor Boyd of Nebraska, and he has declined it. He has been offered a directorship of the Union Pacific railroad.

A senator called upon President Cleveland today, and in the course of a conversation upon Pacific affairs mentioned the directorship, which, it is supposed, Nebraska will control. The president asked the senator to name a man for the place.

"Give it to Governor Boyd of Omaha," was the reply.

"But would he have it?" inquired the president.

"I don't know," said the senator, "but if you say you will appoint him, I will first go and ask him if he will accept."

"Then go and ask Governor Boyd if he will accept the Union Pacific directorship," said the president.

When the senator called upon Governor Boyd and related what had happened the governor said:

"I am not an applicant for, nor an aspirant to an appointment, and I do not want any place. I would not accept the position."

This was very broad and pointed, and seemed to cover all possibilities. The governor continued:

"I have recommended for the directorship George W. Ames of Omaha, and I hope the president will appoint him."

The senator replied that he did not think it possible to have Ames appointed and repented that the president wanted to give it to Governor Boyd. It is possible, but not probable that Governor Boyd can be induced to accept the place. The governor intends leaving for home tonight. He will stop on his way at Chicago for a day or two. While in Washington Governor Boyd has been received with favorable consideration by the government in all its branches. He is in the swim here now and there is no mistake about it.

Missouri River Commission.

It is not probable that the Missouri River commission will be reorganized, although strong efforts are being made to effect it. Vice President Stevenson is pushing Brown of Sioux City for the position, which it is supposed by democrats is to be filled by a new man. It will be recalled that President Harrison made but one change on the commission, that of Dick Berlin to succeed W. J. Broatch, both republicans. He retained Broadhead of St. Louis, a democrat. It is believed that President Cleveland intends to make the commission as nearly nonpartisan as possible, and that while he may change a democrat, he may appoint a democrat to take the place vacated by Broadhead, who has been appointed to a mission. He will not reorganize the commission, and not more than one change can be expected.

Idaho and Utah to It.

Nebraska and Iowa were left out in today's work by Headsman Maxwell. Neither state got a new fourth-class postmaster. But Idaho and Utah got some changes as follows:

Idaho: Beaver, Bingham county, Julia Harris, vice Mrs. S. Burnside, removed; Bery, Bingham county, B. W. Maycock, vice C. A. Gordon, removed; Ezra, Bingham county, L. L. Rice, vice W. M. Parker, jr., resigned; Genesee, Latah county, M. Drysdale, vice C. P. Burr, removed; Mahal City, Oneida county, Hattie E. Morgan, vice Alice A. Thomas, removed; Soda Springs, Bingham county, William Chester, vice L. C. Eastman, removed; Franklin, Oneida county, J. B. Scarborough, vice G. F. Fortham, removed.

Utah: Mendon, Cache county, A. Gardner, vice F. L. Arsen, resigned; Spanish Fork, Utah county, J. B. Mustard, vice M. E. Brereton, resigned.

Will Not Recall the Treaty.

The publication of the Russian extradition treaty, which was ratified at the last meeting of the regular session of the senate, has shed a flood of light upon truth. There have been widespread statements in democratic newspapers to the effect that this administration intended to recall the treaty before it was exchanged at St. Petersburg. When a treaty is signed by one government it forwards it on to the seat of the reciprocal government, the officers of which sign, and retaining one copy forward the other to the government whose diplomatic officers first attached signature. Then the exchange is complete. This is after the legislatures have ratified, of course. When, a fortnight since, it was announced that there was a clause in the treaty which made extraditable the forgery of passports by criminals in Russia, it was announced that President Cleveland had cabled the recall of the treaty, and the exchange of the document in duplicate would be defeated. It is now shown that the treaty was negotiated and drawn by Secretary Bayard under Mr. Cleveland's first administration, and that Mr. Cleveland is directly responsible for its origin. It is not probable, therefore, that Mr. Cleveland has had any thought of recalling the treaty.

Why Passports Are Necessary.

It is always necessary, under all circumstances, for the subjects of Russia in going out of their country upon any business to present a passport properly vised. This is done in order that criminals may not escape. There is no police system in Russia like ours, and the telegraph is imperfect and limited. Criminals cannot be apprehended like they can be in this country when they attempt to escape, and this is the old-time method of Russia for preventing her criminals running away from punishment. However, there is no clause in the treaty it develops, which specifically treats the crime of forging the names of Russian officers who are authorized to vise passports. There is a clause which is intended to apprehend counterfeiters, and that can be so construed as to cover the crime of forging the name of any government officer to any document or paper representing value. This was desired by our government in order that we may extradite counterfeiters who may flee to Russia. Every crime named in the treaty as extraditable as being applicable to Russian subjects who flee to this country is, upon the reverse, applicable to our criminals who go to Russia. That is to say no crime can be committed in Russia and made punishable by the extradition of the criminal when he comes to the United States, that is not reached in the same way when the circumstances are reversed, and we are the applicant for extradition of the criminal.

Russians Well Protected.

It is specifically stated that political crimes shall not be extraditable, or rather, persons who commit crimes for political purposes cannot be extradited. We make extraditable for Russia no criminal who would not be punished under our laws, should the crime be perpetrated in our country against our government or our citizens. In other words there is nothing in the treaty which alters in the least degree the despotic laws or rules or habits of Russia or Russians. We are protected as much as Russia or Russians by the treaty. If a person who attempts to kill the czar and in order to get out of the empire of Russia forges the name of an officer, that is a matter over which our country has no control. It is an affair which we leave in the treaty for Russia to settle. By making it extraditable we simply declare neutrality. The treaty itself seems to give the negative to the merit of the nihilist's cry.

Personal Mention.

Henry Voss of Omaha has been appointed superintendent of the new federal building which is under course of construction at Omaha.

Colonel William F. Cody has succeeded in his efforts to get permission to take 100 Indians from the Sioux reservation in Nebraska and South Dakota for show purposes to the World's fair and elsewhere. Secretary Hoke Smith finally decided that the influences of Wild West combination upon the Indians were civilizing. Cody intends to invite as special guests the principal chiefs of the well known tribes of the country at the fair show.

Watson Pickrell of Beatrice arrived in Washington tonight for a few days. He probably comes to make his final report to the Department of Agriculture, after which he becomes a private citizen.

Thomas W. Parker of Lyons, Neb., is at the Arlington and William F. King of Mt. Vernon, Ia., is at the Normandie.

Hon. H. A. Coffeen of Sheridan, Wyo., is at Willard's.

Western Pensions.

The following pensions granted are reported:

Nebraska: Original—John Deiskell, Frank Clapper. Additional—Anthony W. Dollin, David H. Mendick. George W. Furrow. Renewal and increase—Daniel Gardner. Increase—William Smith, Jesse O. Payne. Original widows, etc.—Ettal Lamb, Ruth A. Webster, mother, Elizabeth Griddle. Original—Horatio N. Barton, David J. Whitten, John P. Strong, Henry Wood, Thomas H. Hastie, Edward S. Wood, Charles E. Lewis, John Linton. Supplemental—Hezekiah H. Way. Increase—Frederick Wirth, Eldridge Campbell. Original widows, etc.—Isabell Johnson, Bridget Smithwick, Lydia Steel. Widows Indian wars—Elizabeth Howard.

Iowa: Original—John H. Porter, Nelson Mulinex, John M. Brewster, Jennie C. Briggs—nurse. Additional—John B. P. Shannon. Restoration—William Johnston. Supplemental—Orion G. Reeve, Jesse E. Rushing. Increase—Oscar Collins, Reissue—Adnah Sheeley, Jason Grech, John Burrows, George Barker, Jeremiah A. Barcroft. Original widows, etc.—Isaac Moore (father), Sarah McWilliams. Survivors Indian wars—John O'Hara. Original—Palmer Chisman, William B. Little, David L. Armstrong, William H. Barnett. Additional—Anson S. White, Theodore P. Kellogg. Increase—Josiah W. DeSilva, William Roberts. Reissue—James P. Roach. Reissue and increase—Christian J. Asehl. Original widows, etc.—Sarah J. Wright, Harriet S. Scarborough, (mother), minor of George W. Boynton, minor of David M. Bentley. Special act—Phebe Sanger.

South Dakota. Original—Jane A. Fanning—nurse. Original widows, etc.—Mary Garrison. Original—Samuel Riley. Increase—Amos G. Hammer. Reissue and increase—Charles Gates. P. S. H.

ASSISTED THE FLAMES.

Sensational Testimony in a Suit Against Iowa Insurance Companies.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 13.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—The testimony in the case brought by Horton & Hanson, a wholesale fruit commission firm, against five fire insurance companies was highly sensational. The insurance companies are the Gerard, Oaklands, Home, Sun, Buffalo German, British American and Equitable and the amount involved is $5,000. The house of Horton & Hanson was burned last June and the insurance companies resist payment of loss. Today they put four former employes on the witness stand, who testified that after the fire the proprietors of the firm systematically swelled the loss by burning water on a large stock of sugars and by subdividing undamaged fruit into more numerous packages. The witnesses testified that they were ordered to do this and similar acts of fraud in order to deceive the insurance adjusters.

Railroad Commission Decisions.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 13.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—The railroad commission decided three cases today. In the case of the Afton shippers who asked that the Burlington and the Chicago Great Western lines be compelled to transfer freight in less than car lots, the commission held that the volume of freight business in transfer would not justify an order of that kind, which would be a tax on the companies for which there would be no public necessity.

In the case of J. S. Reynard of Creston against the same line to compel passenger train No. 12 to stop and also to compel the companies to make better provision for baggage transfer, the board refused to order the stopping of that particular train, but notified the railroads that better facilities in the way of baggage transfer must be provided than the hauling of it up and down sixty steps.

The petition of J. M. Redman of Cedar Rapids for an order of the board compelling the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern road to furnish protection at its dangerous highway crossing near the Chicago & Northwestern cut-off was granted and the road notified to either place a watchman at the crossing or put an electric or other style of gong to warn people of coming trains.

Costly Litigation Threatened.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 13.—(Special to THE BEE.)—Considerable consternation has been caused at Waverly and vicinity by the announcement that W. C. Haverstick of Mexico would contest the title of considerable valuable property in that city. He claims to be a grandson of William Powell, an early settler of Bremer county, who left there about thirty years ago, having at that time a clear title to the land in question. Powell went to Montana, and afterward to Kansas, where he died some years ago. He left considerable property to Haverstick, who did not know until recently that those Bremer county lands had come into his possession. He will carry the matter into the courts and, being a man of considerable wealth, will make a stubborn fight.

Promoting Athletic Sports.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 13.—(Special to THE BEE.)—The Coe College Athletic association is at work upon the exercises for field day. An enthusiastic meeting was held recently and about twenty-five events arranged. These include all the recognized contests usually held on field days, and two or three others. This will be the first field day ever held by the students of Coe, but from the interest shown it promises to be an unusually good one. It is intended to have business men donate prizes for the various contests. The date set is Saturday, June 1.

Fraudulent Use of the Mails.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 13.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—Joseph W. Lithgow, secretary of the Davenport Fire Insurance company, accused of operating extensively in this city and region in bogus fire insurance, in preliminary examination before United States Commissioner Murphy was held to the United States grand jury in May on a charge of a fraudulent use of the mails. His business was strictly for cash and he has worked at Clinton and Muscatine, Ia., and Waukegan, Ill.

Sibley's Insolvent Bank.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 13.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—Assistant States Attorney General Dawson applied to the district court here today for the appointment of a receiver for the defunct Northwestern State bank at Sibley. The application was made on behalf of the state auditor who has officially declared the institution insolvent. The hearing on the application will be April 18.

To Keep Prices Up.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 13.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—The Wholesale Jobbers association of Iowa is in session here. About fifty houses are represented. The purpose of the meeting is to agree upon a scale of prices and prevent the cutting on staples, but it is thought this cannot be accomplished, and if not the organization will go to pieces.

BLOUNT'S MISSION TO HAWAII

His First Official Act Raises the Hopes of the Royalists.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE PROTECTORATE

Old Glory No Longer Flies Over the Government Building in Honolulu—How the Different Factions View His Advent There.

HONOLULU, April 6.—The stars and stripes, which for two months have floated from the government building, have been hauled down and the remaining forces from the United States cruiser Boston have been ordered aboard. Nothing indicative of American authority remains in Honolulu save Minister Stevens and Commissioner James H. Blount of Georgia. On April 1, in the presence of a crowd numbering probably 2,000 persons, Lieutenant Draper, marine officer of the Boston, blew the notes of the retreat from his bugle and "Old Glory" sank from the sight of the throng and was replaced by the colors of the Hawaiian monarchy, which still remains the flag on the islands. Blount has drawn a Chinese wall about the purposes of his mission here, and has satisfied neither side as to whether he came as an envoy to investigate or a minister to negotiate in a matter of vital importance to them.

Conferred with President Dole.

In the afternoon of March 31 the commissioner held a lengthy and secret conference with President Dole and the ministry, at which he notified them of his intention to declare off the protectorate established by Minister Stevens February 1. It is understood that he gave as his reason therefor that the Washington administration did not regard the protectorate as necessary and further that it was incompatible with any other diplomatic negotiations that might be arranged between the two countries.

This unlooked-for action of the American commissioner it was feared would have the effect of making the natives openly hostile. This subsequently proved to be unfounded.

At Palace square the jumble of natives, Chinese, Japanese half-castes, Portuguese and whites on foot, horseback and in carriages waited to see the flag "that never came down" come down. On the faces of Americans was chagrin, while broad grins overspread the faces of the natives. The majority of the onlookers, however, preserved stolid silence.

One Gatling gun and two Hotchkiss field pieces were placed in position to silence hostile demonstration, should any occur. Company B of volunteers, Captain Ziegler, was left in charge of the barracks and Company C was stationed about the palace. The provisional government forces were all under command of Colonel J. H. Soper. Inside the government with the guard was the president and members of his cabinet, Chief Justice Judd and other officials; officials from naval vessels in the harbor; prominent residents and representatives of the press.

Down Came Old Glory.

As the hand of the clock reached the minute past the hour Lieutenant Draper stepped forth amid a sudden hush of the throng and facing the government building raised his bugle and sounded the call in a clear and distinct note, the flag sank from sight, and a minute after the Hawaiian emblem was hoisted to its place.

Some of the Mohican's officers, as they turned slowly away, said that while the withdrawal of the flag might be the proper thing in international law, they personally had "no right to be here and witness the thing."

Commissioner Blount remains much of an American sphinx to the majority of people here. He is a good questioner, but is not so ready at imparting information. About the only public knowledge had of him here is contained in a letter of President Cleveland to President Dole, dated March 11, in which Mr. Cleveland says: "I have made choice of Mr. James H. Blount, one of our distinguished citizens as my special commissioner to visit the Hawaiian islands and make a report to me concerning the present status of affairs in that country. He is well informed of our sincere desire to cultivate and maintain to the fullest extent the friendship which has so long subsisted between the two countries and in all matters affecting relations with the government of the Hawaiian islands his authority is paramount. My knowledge of his high character and ability gives me entire confidence that he will use every endeavor to advance the interests and prosperity of both governments and render himself acceptable to your excellency."

Royalists Encouraged.

This sounded well, but to a divided people, both sides of which may be considered as waiting on his individual action before shaping their course, something more was expected of the commissioner. The royalists, in view of Blount's first official act, which was unaccompanied by any word of explanation, are greatly encouraged. It is known that Minister Stevens was not informed of the commissioner's intention to lower the flag, and the provisional government had less than twenty-four hours notice. Members of the provisional government called on Commissioner Blount in a body returning his official visit of March 30, when he was introduced by Minister Stevens and presented his credentials. The conference at Blount's cottage lasted over an hour. Attorney General Smith, in speaking of it, said that while the commissioner gave them no direct assurances of any kind beyond that the United States would allow no foreign interference here, the government was well pleased with the manner of the commissioner and did not think their interests would suffer at his hands.

President Dole said he hoped the newspaper correspondents would not make too much of the lowering of the American flag incident. He was satisfied Mr. Blount was proceeding in a proper manner and he would regret to have the question made a partisan political one in the United States. The provisional government was strong enough to maintain itself against any internal disturbances, and though he had not expected the American flag to come down, he held the commissioner's act to be no cause for regret.

Japanese Interference.

The only danger apprehended is that of Japanese interference in their own behalf, or on the application of Japanese subjects, or the Hawaiians themselves. Honolulu, always a town of rumors, was startled on the same night on which the proposed hauling down of the stars and stripes became known, by a report that the queen anticipated such action and would apply to the captain of the Japanese cruiser Naniha for protection against the provisional government and assistance to restore her to the throne. Minister Stevens, Commissioner Blount and others consulted over the matter, and, it is stated, agreed that the Japanese interference would be an act of hostility to the United States, and that American interests demanded that such be repelled. No hostile demonstration, however, has been made by any party up to this writing.

So many rumors have been circulated regarding the intentions of the mikado's representatives that the officers of the cruiser and the consul have been led to make denials of the reports. The officers of the Japanese cruiser called on Admiral Skerrett a few days ago and assured him no hostile intentions were entertained.

The consul, in a newspaper interview, denied that he had received a communication from Commissioner Blount regarding the attitude of the United States and claimed that there was no foundation to the report that the government would interfere in Hawaiian affairs. He stated positively that neither he nor any attache of the consulate had received overtures from the queen, though he admitted he suspected the deposed sovereign had leanings toward Japanese assistance. He declined to state whether he had lodged any protest with the provisional government against the proposed annexation of the country to the United States, but said it was the intention of the Japanese government to claim the same elective franchise for their subjects as those which citizens of other countries enjoy.

Paying Mr. Blount Much Attention.

Commissioner Blount has been receiving much attention from Hawaiian residents, and he has been loaded down with expressions of good will, flowers and invitations to native entertainments. A delegation from the Annexation club called upon the commissioner March 31, and an address was formally read setting forth the satisfaction of the association at the appointment of Mr. Blount and expressing confidence that the most searching examination and analysis will disclose the fact that the present government was established as a matter of necessity and duty, in the interest of humanity and civilization, and not a scheme to promote the selfish objects of any clique. Hope was expressed that a treaty of annexation may soon be accomplished between Hawaii and the United States, which, while securing all the safeguards of a free and stable government to all natives, aboriginal Hawaiians, as well as to those of foreign ancestry, will entail no burdens on the United States, but, on the contrary, prove a source of additional strength and satisfaction.

Mr. Blount in reply said: "Gentlemen, you will very readily understand that I can make no reply to this address. My negotiations will be conducted entirely with your government."

A committee from the Hawaiian Patriotic league called on the commissioner this afternoon, following the withdrawal of the protectorate, and presented a memorial adopted at a mass meeting March 30, reciting that while the Hawaiian people are anxious to promote the closest and most intimate political and commercial relations with the United States, they do not believe the time has yet come for them to be deprived of their nationality and sovereignty by annexation to any foreign power and therefore earnestly and sincerely pray that the great wrong committed against them may be righted by the restoration of the independent autonomy and constitutional government of their beloved queen, in whom they have the utmost confidence as a conscientious and popular ruler.

Mr. Blount assured the committee that their memorial would receive due attention at his hands and be presented to President Cleveland.

To Reduce the Queen's Pension.

The monthly pension of $1,250 paid Queen Liliuokalani by the provisional government has been the subject of much debate lately and in council March 31 J. A. McAndless offered a resolution to the effect that she be paid $500 per month so long as she, in good faith, carries out certain conditions and restrictions relating to political matters which would be prescribed by the executives' advisory councils.

The resolution was considered in executive session, and it was decided to postpone further payment of the pension until the queen's conduct in regard to political interference became apparent.

Several official changes have been made recently. A. S. Cleghorn, father of Princess Kaiulani, retires from the comptrollership of customs. C. M. Cooke is talked of as successor to Mott Smith as minister to the United States and Robert Wilcox is being urged for consul general at San Francisco, to succeed S. S. Pratt. Major Robinson, the deposed queen's chamberlain, has been removed from the custodianship of the palace.

The provisional government is not pleased with the reported conduct of United States Consular Agent Furneaux at Hilo, in working against annexation and the United States may be called upon to make an investigation. Furneaux is quoted as saying America had no right to interfere in Hawaiian affairs and the islands should continue under the monarchy.

The discovery has been made that the crown worn by King Kalakaua, and which was kept in the palace, had been robbed of its diamonds and other jewels, valued at $5,000.

The revenue cutter Rush, Captain Hooper, left here yesterday for San Diego, from whence it is expected she will be ordered to Behring sea. It is understood she conveys official dispatches from Commissioner Blount.

ARMS FOR REVOLUTIONISTS.

Trouble in Rio Grande do Sul Continues to Attract Attention.

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VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), April 13.—(By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.)—The Herald's correspondent in Rivera telegraphs that the revolutionists are receiving large consignments of arms. General Tavares is marching on Vacagrana in the northern portion of the state. A part of the revolutionary army is encamped near Camoati.

Details of the taking of Alegrete by the federals are published confirming in all particulars the message which I cabled to the Herald at the time. It is now reported that the Third infantry refused to fight. This greatly encouraged the federals and they are now boasting that the entire naval force will favor their cause when they succeed in securing domination of the coast.

In the Herald of Santiago, is published a report that the government has received word from Washington on the subject of the refugees in the United States legation. The contents of the communication are kept an official secret. It is reported that the Chilian government has sent word to Washington requesting that Minister Egan be instructed to deliver up the refugees as ordinary criminals.

El Ferro Carril, in an editorial, censures the government for its conciliatory attitude toward the revolters. Troops have been sent to guard all the Cordilliera's passes.

Conspiracies in Nicaragua.

PANAMA, Colombia (via Galveston, Tex.), April 13.—(By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.)—Following closely on the discovery of a plot in Leon for the overthrow of President Sacoza through the confession of the wife of Golkava comes the news from Nicaragua of the frustration of another conspiracy which was being hatched. It has been learned that it was proposed to strike simultaneously in Managua, Granada and Leon. When the government was informed of the plot orders were issued for the arrest of the leaders. In Managua ex-President Joaquin Zavala and the liberal leader, General Santos Zelaya, a wealthy merchant in Granada, Frederico Salorzano, with Colonel Pacy and many other prominent persons, were captured. The Cuban agent, Carmero Carrea, was arrested in Leon as an accomplice and exiled. He was suspected of attempting to introduce arms with which to equip the revolutionists.

Thirty feet of the railroad wharf, which was in bad condition, collapsed this morning. There was a heavy weight of coffee on the wharf awaiting shipment. The damage was slight.

PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo (via Galveston, Tex.), April 13.—(By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.)—The treaty between the Republic of Hayti and Santo Domingo denying exiles of one accused of political offenses against the other, refuge in the neighboring republic, has been renewed. After signing the treaty both presidents, Hippolyte and Heureaux made preparations to withdraw the troops from their respective frontiers. Hippolyte's forces will retreat toward Portau-Prince and Heureaux's toward Santiago. This withdrawal of the troops, it is believed, means that peace will be maintained in both republics. It is now understood that the attempt to overthrow President Hippolyte will be indefinitely postponed. There seems to be no chance of a revolution. President Heureaux is master of the situation in Santo Domingo.

MASON TELLS HIS STORY

Declares that He Did Not Assist His Wife to Kill Cole.

HIS MOTHER'S TESTIMONY OFFERED

Some of the Correspondence Between the Victim and Accused Submitted—Arguments Will Be Concluded Today—Features of the Case.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 13.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—Today saw the close of the testimony in the Edward W. Mason murder trial and the beginning of the arguments. The state yesterday afternoon put Isaac Deffenbaugh on the stand but the defense objected to his giving testimony as his name was omitted in the certified copy of the information served on the prisoner. This morning the court admitted his testimony after the deputy district clerk had deposed that the name had been endorsed on the original information. Mr. Deffenbaugh simply testified that he was at Mason's place on the morning after the murder and saw some woman talking with the prisoner.

Deputy Sheriff R. A. Boyd was again put on the stand and identified the letter which Mrs. Mason yesterday swore was in the handwriting of the defendant, as one which was taken from Cole's effects after death. Two others were produced one of which, was taken from Mrs. Mason's trunk and the other which was obtained at the same time as the one identified by Mrs. Mason. These two letters were turned over to the defendant's counsel but as they didn't put them in evidence their contents are unknown.

Mrs. Mason's Revolver.

Boyd examined Mrs. Mason's rimfire revolver, which he took it from her trunk the day after the murder, and then it appeared as if it had not been fired for a long time. The witness had examined every brand of cartridges on sale in Hastings and Juniata and the only kind bearing the peculiar groove found on the bullet which killed Cole was a Smith & Wesson 32-caliber, center fire, which could not be used as rimfire revolvers like Mrs. Mason's, but which could be used in a center fire revolver like that she is said to have borrowed from Ed Barnard.

Bates, a former inmate of the county jail, testified that Mason had told him that after the trip to the Platte he had given the revolver to Mrs. Mason. On cross-examination the witness caused considerable amusement by frankly owning that at the time mentioned he was serving a term for theft, and that he had been in jail before and ought to have been imprisoned on other occasions. He claimed that one of the defendant's counsel had approached him and threatened him with condign punishment if he testified against Mason. This caused a sensation.

Some of the Correspondence.

The letter from Mason to Cole was then put in evidence. It is as follows:

AT HOME, June 25.—D. S. Cole—Dear Sir: Now, I do not see any use in you and I corresponding any more for, as I said in my last letter, I will not commit myself in a letter, but there is matters concerning you in confidence (the Smith family) ought to know me better than to think I would. There are some things you would have to explain to me fully and will have (the word have being heavily underscored) to do by next Sunday, July 30, at my home, or will have to show your letters to your family and find out what you mean. Now what you offer me may be straight and may be best for me, and I may conclude to do it just as soon as I can get my crop in and things straightened up, but you will have to come to me at home and make all arrangements, as I will not write any more. Your letter today was very good.

The following was crossed out: "Do not fail any more about this. Of course you are the giver, and I do not have the bossing of this matter." Then came the signature, "Yours, S. of V., Edward W. Mason."

The following postscript was added: "Remember, I will not wait one hour longer than next Sunday."

The defense put Dr. J. T. Steele, one of the physicians present at the inquest, on the stand as the first witness. He testified that from the position of Cole's body when found it would have been impossible for Mrs. Mason to have fired the shot as she claims to have done. A bruise on the back of the skull indicated that a blow sufficient to have caused insensibility had been inflicted before death.

Coroner Irwin was recalled and testified that when he first saw Mrs. Mason's revolver it had been recently cleaned with kerosene. Mrs. Mason on the day after the discovery of the body, admitted to THE BEE correspondent that she had a 32-calibre revolver, and that she had it cleaned with kerosene not long before. She said the old revolver had lain around until it got rusty and she had kept it covered with kerosene for some time previous.

Defended by His Mother.

Mrs. Stephen Mason, mother of the prisoner, swore that her son retired for the night at 10.30, while the murder is said to have been committed an hour later, several miles away. From the location of his room he could not leave without passing through his sister's room. Referring to Anna B. Mason, her son's divorced wife, the witness stated that she had a violent temper and that both prior to and subsequent to marriage she carried a revolver. Once she became incensed because the witness and Ed were holding a private conversation and went out on a hill and fired several shots. The defendant's father testified likewise. His sister testified that on the evening of the day previous to the murder, while searching for a book, that she saw a revolver in her brother's trunk which was not his and which looked like the one Mrs. Mason claims to have used.

Testimony of the Prisoner.

In the afternoon Edward W. Mason, the defendant, took the stand. He was 28 years old and lived a mile and a half west of the asylum. He remembered the time of the murder but did not know who killed Cole. He had nothing to do with it. In the summer of 1892 he had forty head of cattle at the Platte and he borrowed Steve Deffenbaugh's revolver as he had done before, his own being out of order. He did this on June 15 and made two trips to the Platte, taking it both times. When not so in use he kept it in his trunk. It was never in the possession of any other person. He returned it on the day after he had seen Anna (his wife) there and after being subpoenaed came to town with her.

The defense introduced a host of witnesses to prove the good character of the prisoner and J. C. Hartigan of the defendant's counsel took the stand to deny that he had used any threats against Bates. E. E. Ferris of the prosecution was called as a witness for the defense and was questioned about having been the attorney for Mrs. Mason in her divorce suit, but the testimony he gave was of little importance. Here the defense rested. After a half hour's recess Mr. Ferris opened the argument for the state, finishing before the evening recess was taken.

In the evening Judge William Gaslin opened the argument for the defense. Tomorrow morning Hartigan will close for the defense and County Attorney McHeary for the state.

Funeral of Mrs. Alexander.

STRATTON, Neb., April 13.—(Special to THE BEE.)—The funeral services last Sunday of Mrs. G. S. Alexander, wife of the editor of the Journal, were largely attended. The large opera hall was filled to overflowing. Presiding Elder Brett of the Methodist Episcopal church preached an eloquent sermon. Nearly 100 carriages followed the remains to the cemetery. The deceased was an artist of wide reputation and possessed an unusually wide circle of warm personal friends.

Shot with Intent to Kill.

BLAIR, Neb., April 13.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—The jury in the case of G. Hashoff, who has been tried at this term of court for shooting with intent to kill, returned a verdict of guilty today after being out about two hours. A few months ago he deliberately shot W. J. Crane of Arlington while the latter was coming out of a store. He is said to be a very troublesome old man.

Judge Orton don't propose to have any play while holding court. He fined four jurymen this morning, L. Parker, H. D. Schwager, Charles Steffin and Ed Grenell, jr., all of Calhoun, for not being on hand at the opening of court. They were on the Hashoff case and went home to stay one night and the train was late, hence the delay of court. One of the jurymen that went home was refused permission to vote to the judge. When they arrived the judge fined them $10 each.

Destroyed by Wind and Hail.

COLON, Neb., April 13.—(Special to THE BEE.)—High winds have prevailed here for the past few days. Tuesday about 4 o'clock p. m. the buildings on the farm of Wilber Houghton, about ten or twelve miles northeast of town were destroyed by the wind, parts of the debris being carried several miles away. The place was occupied by the family of J. F. White. Fortunately no one was injured. A buggy belonging to Mr. White was literally torn to fragments.

Quite a hail storm visited this locality the same day. North and west of town hailstones as large as hen's eggs fell.

Winter wheat here is looking well, but is beginning to need rain. Small grain is all in the ground and farmers are now plowing for corn.

Weary of Sickness.

ALBION, Neb., April 13.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—G. H. Krause, while here on a visit, committed suicide at the residence of his son, P. A. Krause, by hanging himself last night. The deceased was about 60 years old and had been in bad health for some time and despondency, caused by sickness, it is supposed, caused him to suicide.

COLUMBUS, Neb., April 13.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—G. H. Krause, one of the oldest citizens died suddenly last night at the home of his son Paul in Albion. He leaves a wife and three sons and a daughter to mourn his loss. The funeral will be held here Saturday.

Could Not Secure the Funds.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 13.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—After three trials the case of the Farmers bank against G. W. Harshman has been decided in favor of the defendant. The suit was brought by the bank to recover payment on a note for $1,000 which a clerk had stamped as paid, but which was not credited on the books. The first trial declared for the defendant but this was reversed by the supreme court on a technicality, hence the trial of yesterday. The jury was out forty-eight hours before it reached a verdict.

O'Neill's Musical Treat.

O'NEILL, Neb., April 13.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—The famous Sixth Cavalry band from Fort Niobrara gave a concert in this city last evening under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias. It was an excellent musical entertainment and drew a crowded house. Their orchestra played for a grand ball here this evening and this afternoon there was a grand parade, which was headed by the band, and consisted of the uniformed rank Knights of Pythias and four companies of the O'Neill fire department.

Beatrice City Officials Appointed.

BEATRICE, Neb., April 13.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—The city council held an adjourned meeting this evening. I. N. Caspar was elected president. Mayor Shultz made the following appointments which were confirmed: J. S. Rutherford, street commissioner; J. Q. Reed, chief of police; A. G. Randall, William Jacuson, Fred Parish, policemen; Willis Ballou, engineer; John Pierceman, meat inspector, and E. O. Kretsinger, attorney. Ex-Mayor Phillips and the trouble which many were expecting did not materialize.

Handsomely Entertained.

STRAUSSE, Neb., April 13.—(Special to THE BEE.)—The corne band of this place gave a farewell concert and reception in two of its departing members Tuesday night at the opera house. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, they were greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience. The program had been hastily prepared but consisted of standard selections which were rendered in a very creditable manner.

After the concert the members of the band were handsomely entertained at the house of Hon. O. Horne.

Investigating an Infant's Death.

BEATRICE, Neb., April 13.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—A jury was empaneled this afternoon to inquire into the facts concerning the birth and death of an infant, the mother being a young woman giving the name of Carrie Abel, who came here a few days ago from Johnson. After viewing the remains the jury adjourned till 9 a. m. tomorrow. The physician in attendance, an eminent and highly respected practitioner, avers the birth and death were natural.

Clay Center Entertainment.

CLAY CENTER, Neb., April 13.—(Special to THE BEE.)—Union hall was crowded last night to witness the presentation of the "Deestrict School of Twenty Years Ago" by local talent, which was quite a success in every particular.

Injured in a Runaway.

ELKHORN, Neb., April 13.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—While attempting to stop a runaway team on Main street today A. Beerbuch was hurled to the ground and sustained a compound fracture of the left forearm.

Policeman Nelson Not Guilty.

BEATRICE, Neb., April 13.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—Policeman Nelson was discharged this afternoon, having been found not guilty on the charge of perjury.

JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY.

It is Celebrated by the Young Democrats at Ann Arbor, Mich.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 13.—The 150th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson was celebrated in a befitting manner tonight by the Young Men's Democratic club of the University of Michigan. A splendid banquet was given at the palace rink, where covers were laid for 400 guests. Noted democrats were present from all parts of this state and from neighboring states. Vice President Stevenson had consented to respond to the toast, "Our Party," but as the senate did not adjourn, he was not able to come. Congressman Benton McMillan of Tennessee and W. L. Wilson of West Virginia and Judge W. G. Ewing were also expected to attend the banquet and speak, but were unable to be present. Edward F. Uhle of Grand Rapids acted as toastmaster. Judge J. W. Champlin, ex-justice of Michigan, delivered the address of welcome. J. J. Enright of Detroit spoke to the toast, "What of Our Young Men?"

The address of the evening was by Congressman John De Witt Warner of New York City.

Badly Embarrassed.

DETROIT, Mich., April 13.—A local paper says the Detroit Electrical company is embarrassed owing to several reasons, the principal of which is competition. The paper puts the total indebtedness at $300,000. A meeting of the stockholders will be held tomorrow at which a lively time is predicted. The annual report made last December shows the following figures: Capital stock, $750,000; capital stock paid in, $494,450; personal estate, $592,679; debts of the corporation, $300,455; credits, $418,568.

Outwitted the Marshal.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 13.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—The city council has slopped Marshal Hollenbach's crusade against the saloons, which promised to deprive the city of an annual income of $60,000, by refusing to approve the bonds filed by the deputies he appointed to close the saloons.

HILL HOPES TO GET OFF

Attorney Broady for the Ex-Treasurer Pleads Lack of Jurisdiction.

EXPIRATION OF HIS TERM IS SET UP

Fact that He Had Turned His Office Over to Bartley Said to Exonerate Him—Defects in the Indictment Alleged by the Defense.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 13.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—At a few moments before 5 o'clock this evening Judge Broady filed his plea excepting to the jurisdiction in the case of the State of Nebraska against ex-State Treasurer J. S. Hill. In the plea the attorney contends that the supreme court, sitting as a court of impeachment, should not take further cognizance of the articles of impeachment presented against Hill by the senate and house of representatives in joint convention, for the reason that at the time the first resolution of impeachment was considered in the house of representatives, and at the time of the institution of the investigation which led up to the impeachment and at all times since the first thought or suggestion of the impeachment, and for a long time before, Mr. Hill was not an officer of the state of Nebraska. The main part of the plea is as follows:

Was Already Out of Reach.

And the said J. E. Hill further says that at the general election in 1890 he was elected treasurer of the state of Nebraska for a term of two years, and that at the general election in 1892 he was not a candidate for the office nor did not seek a re-election, but at said last named election Joseph S. Bartley was elected his successor for the term of two years from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January 1893, which was January 5, 1893, on which last named day the term of office of said Hill ceased by operation of law, but inasmuch