THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1894. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

CAMP IN THE TIMBER

General Kelly's Army Sleeping in the Woods East of Council Bluffs.

HIS MEN MOVE FIVE MILES ON FOOT

Urgent Invitation of the City to Depart Accepted with Little Reluctance.

NO TRANSPORTATION IS IN SIGHT YET

Railroad Companies Have a Vow They Will Not Haul the Outfit Gratis.

TROOPS KEEP UP THEIR COURAGE WELL

Escorted by the Sheriff and Two Companies of Militia They Move in Good Order to Parks Mill—Song Service and Speeches.

It's a long road to Washington if you have to walk.

This is respectfully referred to General Kelly's brigade of the Industrial army, which slept last night beneath the stars on the Chautauqua grounds, east of Council Bluffs. At 3 o'clock the troops marched out from the camp at Dillonville, and at 5 o'clock a new camp was pitched at Parker's Mill, more familiarly known as the Chautauqua grounds. They were escorted that far by Sheriff Hazen and two companies of militia. It was the prevalent belief that a train would be "captured" there and the Mississippi river reached in good season. It may develop that the fostering of this belief was just a little bit of diplomatic sharp practice on the part of the authorities and the railroad men, used to get the army in motion. If a train is "captured" it will be taken after a proper show of force on the part of the sheriff, to exonerate him from any charge of negligence and to excuse the railroad company from any liability to the members of the army. What Kelly and the officials have between them is not given to the humble privates, one of whom is a Bee reporter.

INVITED TO MOVE ON.

A conference was held yesterday morning between Sheriff Hazen and Governor Jackson, the result of which was that the sheriff notified General Kelly that the twenty-four hours for which he had asked had expired and he must get ready to leave. Kelly asked if transportation had been provided and Hazen told him no. Kelly then announced that he would leave on foot by 3 o'clock and would give up the Union Pacific freight cars within thirty minutes. The provisions, clothing and other effects of the men were hastily removed and at 11:30 o'clock the Union Pacific engine moved westward with the twenty-seven box cars attached.

During the forenoon General Kelly was the center of attraction. Many ladies drove up in their carriages and halting in the outskirts of the crowd called him to them and shook him by the hand, offering him words of encouragement. One woman asked if she might join the army, saying she had been defrauded out of some money and then blackmailed and she wanted to lay her grievances before the government. The general's suave manner got him out of the scrape the same as all previous ones. He told the woman that he had been giving orders to his wife for a good many years past and had concluded to give it up as a bad job. He had no ambition to give orders to an army of other men's wives and sweethearts after making so ridiculous a failure in his own household. The woman retired saying she hoped there would be a war and if there was she would be sure to enlist.

The program arranged yesterday morning was for the men to camp at Parks Mill, six miles east on the Rock Island. This course was adopted for the reason that it is the most direct way through the state and for the still better reason that the men had good reasons for thinking they would find there a train of empty box cars with a crew that is willing to be overpowered.

Two companies of militia were detailed to accompany the army as far as the county limits. The same formalities will have to be gone over with there as at Ogden, for there is a state law in Illinois that will enable the authorities to impose a fine of $100 on any railway company that willingly imports a pauper into the state. This fine repeated 1,200 times would make it unprofitable business for any company to openly consent to the use of its trains for such a purpose.

Chief Scanlan of Council Bluffs instructed all of his men yesterday to notify any of the army found about the streets that they must leave the city, and on their refusal to do so to place them under arrest. During its stop in the Bluffs citizens contributed $113 to the army, and a good portion of this sum was used in buying supplies.

Provisions were scarce. The army and Mayor Cleaver and Chief Scanlan circulated a petition, securing quite a sum of money. The railroad companies were asked to subscribe, but refused.

KEPT PERFECT ORDER.

The order maintained by the officers of the army throughout the stay of the army in Council Bluffs was almost perfect. Very little profanity or boisterous conduct and no drinking of anything more harmful than Missouri river water was indulged in by the men. Every officer was recognized as supreme in his jurisdiction, and it was very seldom that any one tried to run counter to his orders. The nearest there was to a disturbance was yesterday afternoon at the commissary department. A large amount of clothing contributed by citizens was on hand for distribution. One private of the army insisted that he must have a pair of shoes, and refused to take the statement of the colonel that there were none for him. The colonel told him in a few chaste but vigorous remarks that if he showed any signs of insubordination he would be run out of the camp and his papers revoked. Fifty men who were standing around showed their determination to put the commands of the colonel into force, and the kicking member soon slunk off.

The determination of the Chicago & Northwestern people not to assist the Kelly movement in the slightest degree was shown yesterday, as on the two previous days. The incoming passenger trains were unloaded at the transfer and then whisked back to Missouri Valley, where they were kept until ready to be used again. The roundhouse was deserted of all engines not in actual use. There was not an empty box car in the city yesterday afternoon.

MARCHED AT 3 O'CLOCK.

It was shortly after 2 o'clock when the bugle sounded to call the army into marching position. Almost an hour was occupied in getting the men into line, and it was just 3 o'clock when the order to march was given. The sight that met the gaze of thousands when the line was in motion was different from anything ever seen here before. The men, with sunburned, but clean shaven faces, clothes that bore the visible marks of five nights close communion with the bottom of a box car, paced over the half dried roads with steps that savored more of a business trip to the brick yard than a stealthy attempt to cut the throats of defenceless railway officials. Every soldier carried his bundle. About half of them had blankets rolled up in long rolls, with the ends tied, thrown over their heads and shoulders in true soldier fashion. One man carried an axe for splitting kindling wood, another a banner with some such device as "The Mellican Man Must Go," and a picture of a "heathen Chinee." Another carried one of the big iron water pails, and another a big iron kettle, or some similar campfire utensil.

The front rank of the army was occupied by two big trucks, which were generously furnished by S. H. Finney, proprietor of the Red Line Express company, to carry the food, clothing and other stuff that had been contributed by the citizens. Sheriff Hazen headed the army with the big cane that was made for him and presented to him by Polk Wells. He was closely followed by the cornet and the drum, that revived the spirits of the marching hosts with such selections as "Marching Throug Gheorgia," "John Brown's Body," and the like. General Kelly rode a spirited sorrel horse, which had also been furnished by Mr. Finney. Several times while passing through the city he was compelled to stop and make a speech to the citizens who had gathered along the line of march. He was greeted with cheers everywhere.

CAMPED IN THE TIMBER.

From the camp at Chautauqua grounds The Bee correspondent telegraphed:

"Tonight the army is encamped under the hills at the Chautauqua grounds. The boys are singing and happy, but their hearts will be broken in the morning, for if they wish to get through Iowa they will have to walk. Sheriff Hazen is here with two companies of militia, and they are stationed at the Chautauqua grounds. The army reached here at 5 p. m. and had supper before dark. The men are very cheerful, as they are under the impression that they are going to be given a free ride across the great state of Iowa, but a special car containing officials of the Milwaukee and Rock Island roads arrived here about 9 o'clock. They say they will prevent the men from capturing their trains at all hazards, and if the army does capture a train it will be sidetracked at the first station.

"Mrs. Overton and others from Council Bluffs were here tonight holding song and religious services, after which General Kelly made a speech to the army saying that they were now half way over their journey and that if the army would stick together he would land them in Washington in a short time. He promised the men extra rations in the morning, and said, come what would, they would all stand together. He said that if he was fired on his men would be. The railway officials have stopped trains from meeting here."

NOT YET GONE.

Kelly and His Army Still Linger in the County Limits.

There was a rumor from Council Bluffs this morning that Kelly's men had captured a train on the Milwaukee road at 1 a. m. Careful inquiry by telephone and telegraph failed to verify this. The rumor grew from the fact that six cars with hay in for the accommodation of the militia were sent out about midnight. This was the only train out.

PREPARING TO RECEIVE THE ARMY.

Washington Authorities Discussing What They Will Do with Coxey.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Washington authorities, civil and military, are beginning to take active interest in the arrival of Coxey's army. As the Commonweal approaches and the stories of detachments from various cities begin to be authenticated, the outlook for a rather troublesome problem for the District authorities to solve becomes brighter. The question is, what will be done with the Coxeyites after they disband. The individual members of the army will be without means to get out of the city, and General Coxey has disclaimed all intention of leading away the men he brings in, and it looks as though the men might camp here and say to the authorities: "Here we are, and what do you propose to do with us?" The District authorities had prepared today a list of the statutes under which Coxey and his men could be arrested and dealt with. There is no lack of law; laws against vagrancy, against bringing paupers in the District, against assemblages on the capitol grounds, or processions without a permit are in force. Commissioner Ross, the president of the board, today said the authorities do not think they will have any trouble in dealing with the Coxey army, and that he considered the invasion chiefly dangerous because of the precedent it would establish. If disgruntled factions were to form the habit of marching upon the capitol in force to voice their demands, he thought it would be disturbing the legislation and decidedly uncomfortable for the residents of the city. There are 450 men on the local police force, but of course only a fraction of this body would be available to handle the Coxeyites, and the probabilities are that it would be necessary to call upon the militia for assistance. There are 1,000 troops so well drilled that they could be massed in marching order on two hours notice from General Robert Ordway, their commander.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 16.—Contrary to general expectations, the Army of the Commonweal did not leave here today. The experience of mountain climbing in Pennsylvania, which nearly disintegrated the army, deterred the leaders from attempting the hard climb over the steep ridge of Sidell mountain, between here and Hancock. Coxey has been making a determined effort all day to secure canal boats to take the army by water to Williamsport, thus giving the men and horses another rest. The people of Cumberland have become greatly reconciled to the Commonwealers and instead of meeting them with a vigilance committee on the edge of town, as was threatened, have given the travelers the use of the base ball park, three miles from the city, and have contributed freely food and money for their support. Coxey and Browne addressed a large meeting in Cumberland tonight, though the rank and file were not present. The difference between Coxey and his son, Jesse, arising from the latter's joining the "Unknown" Smith in his uprising on Saturday, has been adjusted, and Jesse has been reinstalled in the army. Smith, though expelled from the Commonweal, protests his devotion to the cause, and says that he is going on ahead of his late associates to make easy the path of the army through the wilderness.

VANDALIA, Ill., April 16.—General Frye's army of Commonwealers arrived at Altamont, twenty miles east of here, last night. They camped near the town, but the citizens refused to aid them in the least. Frye has but 200 men following him now, 155 having deserted him at Vandalia. This contingent went south, aiming to go to Sandoval and strike the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern at that point. These men camped near Patoka, eighteen miles south of here, last night. General Frye expects to reach Effingham tonight. He will follow the Vandalia road through the state.

NEWPORT, Del., April 16.—After a good breakfast, contributed by the townspeople of Newport, Christopher Columbus Jones and his army started for Newark, nine miles below. Recruits during the night increased his numbers to forty-six. On the Elkton road, three miles below Newark, a party of about forty men are in waiting.

EVANSTON, Wyo., April 16.—Sixty rugged, fairly well dressed men under Captain Morgan arrived here today from the west, bound for Washington to join the Industrial army. Between 100 and 200 are expected tomorrow. They will push forward as rapidly as possible.

DENVER, April 16.—About 250 men have enrolled in the Denver Industrial army under Captain Grayson, which will start for Washington tomorrow if transportation can be secured.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The city authorities are arranging to send 500 employes to Chicago via Mojave for $2,000. Three hundred members of the Second regiment of the Industrial army of California marched to the city hall this morning and appealed for assistance. Mayor Ellert and Chief of Police Crowley called upon Southern Pacific officials, and the railroad company is expected to take the men as far as Mojave, where they can be turned over to the Atlantic & Pacific.

DENVER, April 16.—A detachment of Grayson's Colorado regiment of Coxey's army seized a line of box cars last night in the B. & M. yards, just north of here, after driving off the watchman, intending to force the railroad to haul them east. The not being done, several empty cars wer set on fire early in the morning, but the fire was put out. At noon today the cars were again discovered burning, and thirty were destroyed. The plan now is for the regiment to march out a few miles tomorrow along the Rock Island track, where a train of empties will be found ready to be seized and forced to go east.

GUTHDIE, Okl., April 16.—Coxey's army here now numbers 300. Arrangements have about been completed for box cars on the Santa Fe to Washington at $5 per head, providing the 300 go. As yet only half of the army can raise $5. When the start will be made is consequently indefinite.

TERMS DID NOT SUIT MELLO

Wanted a Guaranty He Would Not Be Surrendered to Peixoto.

URUGUAYNS REFUSE TO CONCEDE THIS

General Salgado and Some Hundreds of Sick and Wounded Men Gave Themselves Up, but the Admiral Returned to Rio Grande do Sul.

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MONTEVIDEO, April 16.—As exclusively cabled by the Associated press correspondent Saturday afternoon, the rebellion of Admiral de Mello against the government of President Peixoto has completely collapsed and the capture of the rebel admiral by the fleet of President Peixoto is looked upon here as being only a question of a few hours.

As told in these dispatches on Saturday, Admiral de Mello, after sustaining a severe defeat at Rio Grande City, losing from 400 to 500 men, succeeded in putting to sea with the Republica and the transports and attempted to make a landing in the department of Rocha, Uraguay, intending to surrender his whole force to the Uruguayan authorities. But at the last moment a disagreement took place between the rebel admiral and General Salgado, and the latter, accompanied by 400 armed, sick and wounded and almost starving men landed upon Uruguayan territory and tendered their submission to the authorities. After General Salgado had gone ashore Admiral de Mello sent an offer to surrender to the Uruguayan authorities if the latter would guarantee not to surrender him to the government of Brazil. The Uruguayan officials were unable to give this pledge, and consequently Admiral de Mello remained on board the Republica. That war ship afterwards went to the province of Rio Grande do Sul, according to a report received here, and attempted to make a landing. The rebels were driven back to their boats by the forces of President Peixoto and the whereabouts of the Republica are now unknown.

The Brazilian government fleet, after taking possession of the Aquidaban, formerly the rebel flagship, at Desterro, is said to have captured that city and the state of Santa Catharina is also reported to have returned to its allegiance. These reports, however, lack confirmation.

HOW DA GAMA FLED.

Full Story of His Attempt to Surrender Followed by His Flight.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, March 14, 1894.—(Special Correspondence, via Steamship Coleridge to New York, April 16.)—"While nothing except taxation—not even bloodshed— is certain in a South American revolution, nevertheless, it may be fairly said that the revolt in Brazil is dead. But the wake over the corpse may be lively."

This sentence was penned by the Associated press correspondent several weeks ago. It has now been verified. The "wake" was very lively. Twice yesterday, for an hour or more each time, the government batteries thundered away at the rebel ships and forts, which, without their knowing it, had been absolutely deserted by the rebels the previous night. It was a fitting burlesque ending to a burlesque war.

On Sunday, March 11, President Peixoto sent notices to the diplomatic corps that at noon on Tuesday, March 13, forty-eight hours after the date of the notice, he intended to open fire on the insurgents from the city batteries. This led to the almost complete desertion of the city, and when night fell the police took charge of the town.

During the day da Gama sent a proposal for surrender to the government. It was transmitted to the foreign office by Count de Pavaly, secretary of the Portuguese legation, the Portuguese minister being absent. The secretary commenced by saying that he therewith transmitted a proposal for surrender from "his excellency, Admiral Saldanha da Gama, commanding the fleet of liberation in the harbor of Rio." Da Gama's terms, briefly, were absolute surrender on promise of a general amnesty, all officers being allowed to leave for Europe after swearing never again to make war against the Brazilian government.

President Peixoto refused to consider this for a moment. He insisted on absolute unconditional surrender.

When morning dawned the bay presented its usual appearance. From all the insurgent ships and islands fluttered the white ensign of the rebels. If any persons suspected that the ships and forts had been deserted during the night they were not curious enough to take the risk of investigating the matter. Yet this was just what had occurred. During the night the rebel sailors and marines had been grouped on the two hospital islands. Many of their officers had already gone to sea on merchant vessels and others had sought refuge on foreign merchant ships. The rest did the same before the day was over. The only officer known to have stayed with the rebel rank and file was Dr. Montiero, who remained on Enchadas island, in order to provide for the wounded.

Admiral Saldanha da Gama, unwilling to meet the fate to which he had led so many of his countrymen, went with other rebel officers on board the French man-of-war Magon, which put to sea with them. Some say he has lived only to slay de Mello for deserting him, but most people believe that he had preferred to save his life at the expense of his honor.

LONDON, April 16.—The Brazilian minister has received the following dispatch:

"RIO DE JANEIRO, April 15.—The insurgents have abandoned all their remaining vessels at Parana and Santa Catharina. The attempt of the insurgents to land at Rio Grande City was defeated. The rebels lost 600 men and afterward landed in the twelfth department of Rocha, Uruguay, whence Admiral de Mello and General Salgado went south. The Uruguayan authorities refused to allow the rebel ships to remain where they had anchored and they left after landing 400 disarmed men.

"The insurgent troops were removed from the shores of Rio Grande do Sul by the insurgent war ship Republica and by the insurgent transports."

At noon precisely the bombardment commenced.

WAS A BLOODY FIGHT.

Four Hundred, Mostly Rebels, Were Killed in the Attack on Rio Grande do Sul.

MONTEVIDEO, April 16.—The commander of the gunboat Beagle telegraphs that the Brazilian insurgents lost in the attack on the city of Rio Grande do Sul 350 men killed or wounded. The government loss was 100.

Armenians Fleeing to Russia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16.—Many Armenians belonging to the district of Van Moorsh, Erzeroum and Bayazid, have recently been migrating to Russia, on account of their dissatisfaction with the administration of affairs in Armenia. News has reached her that a body of the Armenians was recently attacked by a detachment of Kurds and many of them killed. The survivors eventually joined with other bands of Armenians bound for Russia and succeeded in reaching the frontier where they were given temporary quarters until their ultimate destination is decided upon.

Interesting Catholic Ceremony.

ROME, April 16.—A picturesque and interesting ceremony took place in St. Peter's yesterday. It was the beatification of John Davlar, the Spanish theologian, who is known as the "Apostle of Andalusia." A statue of Davlar, lighted by candelabria, was placed at the altar end of the basilica, while on each side were banners depicting miracles and illuminated by Severes candles. Among the great number of persons present were the members of the Spanish embassy and 7,000 Spanish pilgrims. The imposing services were conducted by Cardinal Aloisi Mall, prefect of the congregation of the sacred rites, and the whole chapter of the basilica. At the end of the services his holiness received gifts presented him by the promotors of the movement. He was cheered as he was borne from the church.

DYNAMITER CAUGHT IN LONDON.

Bombs and Bomb Material Galore Found in His Lodgings.

LONDON, April 16.—At Farrington road Detective Inspector Mr. Melville arrested Francesca Polti, an Italian, well known as a dangerous anarchist. When taken into custody he had a bomb in his possession. He was a great friend of Boudin, the anarchist who was fatally injured some time since by the premature explosion of a bomb that he was carrying to Greenwich park. After Bourdin's death Polti vanished from his usual haunts. After much search it was discovered that he had taken refuge in a house at Clerkenwell. The police watched his abode closely, and Saturday were rewarded by seeing him emerge therefrom. He carried a suspicious looking parcel, and started off on a quick pace, closely followed by the detectives. When the reached Farrington road the six men who were shadowing him sprang upon him. He was taken to the Bow Street police station. The parcel he had been carrying was found to contain an iron bomb seven inches long and five feet wide, with an iron screw knob at one end. Later Polti's lodgings were searched and there were found bottles containing sulphuric acid and liquid potash. A number of letters and anarchistic literature were also seized. It transpires that the police received warning two weeks ago that an explosion would be shortly attempted in England. The authorities regard the capture as a most important one.

Polti was brought up at Bow Street police court today and formally charged with the crime. He was remanded. The bomb and the anarchist literature and liquids found in the anarchist's lodgings were produced in court. Polti was charged with the unlawful possession of explosives and it transpired after his arrest that the police received a notification two weeks ago that an anarchist explosion would shortly be attempted in England. Among the books found in Polti's lodgings was a treatise on dynamite written by Alfred Nobel, the Swede, who first attempted the application of nitro-glycerine as an explosive agent.

On the pages of other books was written "Long Live Anarchy," and "Down with Laws and Governments," etc.

Triple Alliance Talks Disarmament.

LONDON, April 16.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Standard says Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph, according to the Pesther, had a narrow escape from injury on Friday last when they were leaving the terminus of the Southern railway. Just as their majesties passed out of the door a large hammer dropped from the roof of the station and fell to the ground at their feet. An inquiry has been opened into the affair.

The Munich Allegenen Zeitung says that Emperor William's absence from the gala performance, given in his honor, was not due to the fact that he had received information that an anarchist outrage was intended if he visited the theater. It is stated in diplomatic circles at Vienna that the emperor, during his visit to Emperor Francis Joseph and King Humbert, discussed the question of a partial disarmament of the nations in the triple alliance. The three monarchs agreed that certain disarmaments should be made as soon as safe.

SAMOSETS DENOUNCE HILL.

Brand Him as a Treacherous Traitor to His Party.

Mr. Arthur M. Brown, formerly mayor of Wellington, New Zealand, delivered an address to the Samoset association last evening, describing the organization of the Australian ballot method in Australia. His discussion of the differences between the working of the system there and in this country was of much interest, and especially that part respecting property qualifications for suffrage in Australia, which sometimes allows to a single man as many as twenty votes.

Following the address, the Samosets discussed the recent attack made by Senator David B. Hill on the Wilson tariff bill, the sentiment of the organization being finally expressed in the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The principle of the tariff for revenue only as announced by the last national convention of our party is by us considered the most cardinal of all the doctrines of the democratic faith, and,

Whereas, It is the chief aim of our organization to strengthen the hands of those, in or out of office, who make honorable battle for democratic principles; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we as an organization heartily commend the action of President Cleveland and his co-workers in the present congress in the cause of tariff reform, and while we deprecate and regret as undemocratic the position of all those who will not support the Wilson bill, we hereby denounce David B. Hill of New York for the speech delivered by him in the United States senate April 9, 1894, as showing him recreant to his duties as a democrat, and brand him as a deserter of the party in the hour of its direst need, as a traitor who, having hitherto skulked behind the watchword, "I am a democrat," dealt a treacherous blow at the vitals of his party at the time of its greatest peril, who gave aid and encouragement to our common enemy in this imminent crisis of party destiny.

WANT RATES ON WOOL REDUCED.

Union Pacific Officials Requested to Rearrange the Freight Schedule.

RAWLINS, Wyo., April 16.—(Special to The Bee.)—J. C. Davis, one of the prominent wool growers of Wyoming, has gone to Omaha to consult with the Union Pacific officials concerning a reduction of freight rates on wool. A cut has been made in the rates east of the Missouri river, which reduces the freight from Rawlins to Boston from $2.40 100 pounds to $1.95. It is desired to have the Union Pacific make a proportionate cut. The wool growers in Fremont county also desire to have the Union Pacific fix up the shearing pens at Rongis.

Wyoming Gold Miners Active.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 16.—(Special to The Bee.)—The Union Pacific company has fixed May 10 as the date on which to send out the first stage from Rock Springs to the Lewiston gold mines. At present the snow is very deep in a number of places, and it is thought best to keep the people away from Lewiston until the snow disappears. Rock Springs people will go to the mines in great force. Two or three new mining companies and syndicates are organized there every day.

Schemes of Omaha Capitalists.

SHERIDAN, Wyo., April 16.—(Special to The Bee.)—A number of Omaha capitalists are figuring on building a handsome opera house in Sheridan.

FEMALE DEPUTY MARSHAL.

Record of the First Woman with that Authority in South Dakota

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 16.—(Special to The Bee.)—United States Marshal Otto Peemiller last week had a large number of subpoenaes which he wanted to have served on some Yankton persons. There is no deputy marshal there, so he deputized his wife and she served the papers. This is the first time in the history of the state that a woman has acted in the capacity of deputy United States marshal.

Hon. Robert Buchanan, in the last issue of his paper, the South Dakota State Forum, denies emphatically that he is a candidate for gubernatorial honors. He reports the alleged fusion scheme, which was exposed by Washington correspondents, as being concocted by the democrats and independents, was nothing more nor less than a plan to increase the strings of the correspondents.

Work on the big irrigation ditch at Edgemont is progressing nicely. The ditch will be completed in time for use to water this year's crop. The water will be stored in two large reservoirs until it is necessary to use it, and there will at all times be enough water to supply the land. The ditch is large enough to furnish a forty-horse power reserve of water to be used for manufacturing purposes at Edgemont.

Grant Claim Declared Void.

SANTA FE, N. M., April 16.—The United States court of private land claims today handed down a decision declaring void the Gervacio land grant claim to about 600,000 acres in Mora county. Justices Sluss and Stone dissented.

BONACUM AGAINST CORBETT

Suit to Evict the Recalcitrant Priest from Palmyra Postponed.

IMPORTANT WITNESSES NOT PRESENT

Lively Tilt in the Court Room Over the Admission of the Defendant's Affidavit—First Point Well Won by the Priest.

NEBRASKA CITY, April 16.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The suit in ejectment brought by Bishop Bonacum to eject Father Corbett from the parochial residence at Palmyra came up before County Judge Eaton at 2:30 this afternoon. This morning about 10 o'clock M. L. Hayward, Bishop Bonacum's attorney, called upon Father Corbett and his attorney, E. F. Warren, desiring to know if they would not accommodate both himself and the bishop and try the case in the morning, instead of 2 p. m., the time set, and was informed that defendant was not ready for trial, due to the fact that material witnesses could not be present, namely all the priests present at Omaha and Father Phelan of St. Louis. This seemed to satisfy the bishop's attorney, who stated that a short form affidavit would be sufficient, as he was not anxious to try the case himself, owing to sickness of relatives.

After a preliminary skirmish in the court room, counsel for defendant withdrew to prepare the formal affidavit, and upon presentation of this document the circus in the court room began. The presence of the reverend fathers as witnesses was desired to establish two facts in the main—first, the pendency of charges and specifications which were presented to Archbishop Hennessy last Thursday and are soon to be laid before Mgr. Satolli, which, if true, disqualify Bishop Bonacum from beginning or maintaining his present suits, said charges having been pending in the papal court before the beginning of the present action (this point, if sustained, would nonsuit the bishop); second, to prove that Bishop Bonacum had entered into an agreement with Mgr. Satolli and the complaining priests to cease persecutions of priests and take no steps against them pending the trial of charges against himself.

The proof of the second point is said to be in the hands of Dr. Phelan of St. Louis in the shape of an autograph letter from Satolli stating such to be the facts.

Bishop Bonacum denied having entered into such contract and Father Corbett produced a copy which he translated to the court. Bishop Bonacum reiterated his denials, and the court ruled if he would file an affidavit denying such an argument he would compel defendant to go to trial instantly. His attorney preceded to prepare an affidavit.

Mr. Warren then said he would be very glad to have the bishop sign the affidavit, not that it was material in this case, but he would be happy to have the bishop's signature attached to the document. It would prove useful in a higher court, because the question of veracity was not between plaintiff and defendant, but between the bishop and Mgr. Satolli.

Upon a further discussion of the law Judge Eaton revised the former ruling, and the case was continued until June 13. The room was crowded during the hearing. Father Corbett and his attorney leave tomorrow for St. Louis, where an appeal from Bishop Hennessey's ruling will be prepared for the papal court.

WAITE WINS.

Supreme Court Orders the Old Police Board to Turn Over the Offices.

DENVER, April 16.—The supreme court has issued the writ of ouster in the fire and police board controversy and ordered the old board to turn over the offices at noon tomorrow.

This is a complete victory for Governor Waite.

Since the supreme court has rendered its decision the members of the old board have decided to keep their agreement to abide by the decision of the supreme court, and are already making preparations to leave and turn over the offices, as required. There will be no further contention in the courts or by force, and the question is absolutely and peaceably settled. As the present police force has been active in its support of the old board no doubt exists that it will be entirely reorganized, and the police officers supplanted by populist men. It is the general opinion here that Governor Waite acted within the provisions of the law, and that the opposition on the part of the old board to complying with his demand for its resignation existed purely because of the personal and political advantages the positions offered. There have been no demonstrations of any nature and the city is absolutely peaceful.

Governor Waite, in asking for the resignations of the members of the old board, made accusations of unbecoming official acts, and an effort was made to show that the governor's action was prompted by political reasons rather than a desire to punish official misdeeds. The decision of the supreme court, which is a lengthy document, quoting many authorities, holds that so long as reasons sufficient to warrant removal were presented the governor's motives could not be inquired into. Governor Waite held an enforced impromptu levee when the decision became known, people packing into his office with congratulations, which he received with quiet dignity. He said he was "mighty glad of it," as he had passed many sleepless nights. He thought the calling out of the militia had helped to precipitate the result, and that the militia had proved its loyalty.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Will Reach Omaha Eastbound Friday Morning Next.

PALO ALTO, Cal., April 16.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Ex-President Harrison delivered his last lecture in the course before the students of the Leland Stanford university this afternoon, and will leave for the east tomorrow via the Central and Union Pacific lines. It is expected that the party will reach Omaha on the 10:55 train Friday morning, going thence to Chicago and Indianapolis.

(The train upon which the ex-president will arrive stops in Omaha twenty minutes).

News for the Army.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The leave of absence granted Captain Ogden Rafferty, assistant surgeon, Department of California, is extended eighteen days.

Leave of absence of one month from April 18, 1894, and permission to go beyond sea, is granted First Lieutenant Andre W. Brewster, Ninth infantry.

Senator Morrill's Eighty-Fourth Birthday.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Senator Morrill of Vermont celebrated his 84th birthday by holding his customary birthday reception today. Senator Morrill is the oldest man in the upper branch of congress. He was elected to the lower house in 1855 and in 1867 was sent to the senate.

Jerry Simpson Sick.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Congressman Jerry Simpson is critically ill with a complication of disorders. He has inflammatory rheumatism, and it is making its way to the direction of vital parts. His physician, however, expects him to recover.

Fell Off a Train.

DE SOTO, Mo., April 16.—An old gentleman named F. L. Stewart of 132 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia, walked off an Iron Mountain express train as it left here late last night and received injuries from which he died at Farmington, Mo., several hours later. Mr. Stewart had a large amount of money on his person and receipts for several thousand dollars which had been sent him by express to Fort Worth, Tex. The body was left with Coroner Holmes at Piedmont.

MIGHT PAY OUT IN FULL.

Promising Proposition of the Receiver of C. Aultman & Co.

CANTON, O., April 16.—Receiver Lynch of C. Aultman & Co., which went into liquidation last summer, has issued a circular proposing a compromise with Lewis Miller of Akron. Mr. Miller proposes to assign to the Savings and Trust company of Cleveland for the creditors of Aultman & Co., $319,000 worth of stocks owned by him in the First National bank of Canton and other corporations, to be held in trust for three years. If the indebtedness is not satisfied at the end of that time the securities are to be sold. Receiver Lynch has received from the bank creditors in various parts of the country endorsements of the proposition. He says that if these terms are accepted it will be possible to reorganize and pay dollar for dollar. The schedule of C. Aultman & Co. shows that the assets are $1,900,000 and the liabilities $1,500,000.

CHICAGO'S SCOURGE.

Smallpox Cases Counted by the Hundred—Health Department Helpless.

CHICAGO, April 16.—One hundred and twenty-six new cases was the smallpox record in Chicago for the last week.

One hundred and eighty-six patients are in the pest house, several are in the suspected ward in the county hospital, and a numbered are quarantined in private houses because there is no room in the city hospital.

The Department of Health declares it is unable to prevent the further spread of the plague unless facilities are provided at once, and the people of the wards most affected co-operate in reporting new cases as soon as they arise.

HILL HISSED.

Extraordinary Demonstration Against New York's Senator by Single Taxites.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Senator D. B. Hill was vigorously hissed at a meeting under the auspices of the Manhatian Single Tax club. The hisses were called forth by a speech from Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio, who arraigned Mr. Hill for his tariff speech. After Mr. Johnson had discussed single tax a while, a man in the audience wanted to know by what right he came to New York to insult David Hill, "the greatest living democrat." Mr. Johnson had no opportunity to answer this question, the audience bursting forth with hisses, cat calls and cries of "Hill is a traitor to the democracy."

FARWELL MADE A JOKE.

Explained that His Phrase "Dear Sturges" Applied to Cost.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The Sturges-Farwell arbitration was continued today with John V. Farwell under cross examination. Mr. Farwell stated that Sturges had stolen some papers from him. Attorney McCarthy, for the plaintiff, objected to the word stolen with the remark: "You wouldn't call a thief 'Dear Sturges' for four years would you?"

"Well," responded Mr. Farwell, testily, "I did not mean dear that way; I meant expensive."

The reply caused a laugh which the bailiff with difficulty suppressed.

M'KANE'S APPEAL.

Supreme Court Has Agreed to Advance His Case Ahead of the Call.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The supreme court today granted the motion to advance the case of McKane, appellant, against Warden Durston of Sing Sing, and it was set for hearing on April 23 ahead of the call.

Chose the Most Valuable Land.

DENVER, April 16.—A special to the News from Cheyenne expresses what it terms an attempt to secure possession of valuable mineral lands through dishonest methods on the part of former administrations. In the act to provide for the admission of Wyoming to statehood the state was awarded 30,000 acres for the deaf, dumb and blind asylum of Laramie county. In carrying out these provisions over 15,000 acres in the very center of the Silver Crown mining district, Laramie county, was selected. The dispatch predicts the defeat of the republican party in Wyoming as the result of the discovery.

Conductor Gracie is Worse.

LARAMIE, Wyo., April 16.—(Special to The Bee.)—Robert Gracie, the Union Pacific conductor who was stricken down with the smallpox on Friday, is much worse, and it is the opinion of the attending physician that the disease has not yet reached its height. The city council is having the old pest house fitted up for an emergency. Every precaution is being taken, however, to prevent the spread of the disease, and it is not believed there is cause for unnecessary alarm.

Thinks They May Want to Keep Him.

DENVER, April 16.—Louis Plante, for whom detectives are here to take back to Toronto, where he is wanted on the charge of robbing a Chinaman of a large sum of money, confessed last night to a News reporter that he and Clare Fredericks, the woman with whom he had been living, burned down their house in this city some time ago for the $7,000 insurance. It is believed Plante owns up to this crime to avoid extradition.

In Mourning for Senator Vance.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 16.—The whole city is in mourning over Senator Vance's death. All the flags are at half mast and the court house is draped in black. Committees were appointed to draft resolutions and arrange for the funeral, which is expected to be in this city. A monster memorial meeting, combining the whole of western North Carolina, has been arranged for and will probably occur Frriday.

Headquarters Moved Westward.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—The convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes National alliance is closed. The offices of president and vice president have been dispensed with and that of national organizer created. The following officers were elected: George Kittel of Chicago, treasurer; J. J. O'Brien of Boston, organizer. The national headquarters of the alliance were changed from Philadelphia to St. Louis.

Greetings to Satolli and the New Bishop.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—An audience of over 3,000 people crowded the Academy of Music upon the invitation of the Catholic association to extend greeting to Mgr. Satolli and the recently consecrated bishop of Wheeling. Cardinal Gibbons made a few remarks, while Mgr. Satolli delivered an extended address, speaking of the phenomenal growth of the church in America.

Blew Off the Safe Door.

BERTRAND, Neb., April 16.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Robbers last night blew off the safe in C. Fastenaus' saloon and secured about $50. Most of the tools were taken from a neighboring blacksmith shop and were left behind. The perpetrators cleaned out everything in the safe, even carrying off the books.

New Postmaster at Mooreville.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—A. L. Penerill was today appointed postmaster at Mooreville, Tama county, Ia., vice L. J. Merritt, resigned.

SCARED TOO WELL

Fatal Termination of an Attempt to Frighten a Scab.

FIRST VIOLENT ACT OF STRIKERS

Attempts of the Great Northern Company to Move Trains Defeated.

STRIKE EXTENDS TO EASTERN DIVISIONS

First Section West of St. Paul the Only One Running.

POSTAL OFFICIANS WATCHING THE STRIKE

Company Rejects Offers of the Men to Run Mail Cars Without Passenger Coaches—It is a Whole Train or Nothing.

ST. PAUL, April 16.—The Great Northern strike at dark tonight has reached within one division of this city and it is probable it will be here before morning.

On Sunday Grand Forks, N. D., was the most eastern point, but since then it has extended to Crookston, on the Fergus Falls division, and to Breckinridge, on the Breckinridge division. East of these points there was no interruption of traffic today, and west there was a complete tie-up. General Manager Case today said this end of the line was working as usual, but he had no knowledge whatever from the other end of the line. Friends of the strikers in this city do not favor the extension of the strike to this division, for the reason they believe the company would have a certain advantage near its headquarters that it would not have anywhere else.

Things have been quiet here today, both at the Great Northern offices and the headquarters of the American Railway union. Everything was running on schedule time from this city to the boundary of the strike territory. The report received last night from the west that the Northern Pacific employes out there would probably strike in sympathy cannot be verified here, and it is generally discredited. Meetings of the American Railway union are being held at Crookston, St. Cloud and Minneapolis, at which it will be decided whether the men at the points named will join the strike. There was some doubt what action would be taken at these meetings. At St. Cloud the men tonight decided to strike, and all the members of