GROSVENOR TOUCHED IT OFF

First Gun of the Republican Campaign Discharged with a Roar.

RALLY AT EXPOSITION HALL LAST NIGHT

Buckeye Orator on the Inefficiency of the Present Administration and Reasons for a Change-Great Demonstration of Party Activity.

Republicanism was rampant at Exposition hall last evening. A crowd exceeding 2,000 in number gathered to hear republican doctrine expounded by Hon. C. H. Grosvenor of Ohio, one of the frepresentatives of the Buckeye state in congress, and incidentally to enjoy the political songs with which the David City Glee club is making a name for itself all over the state and even beyond its borders. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Hamilton club, and while it was in every way a success, it was nothing compared with what it would undoubtedly have been but for the heat, which kept many from braving the discomforts of an

The club met at its hall at Seventeenth and Farnam early in the evening, and, headed by the Seventh Ward band, marched to the Millard hotel to escort General Grosvenor to the hall. The speaker took a seat in a carriage with Hon. J. L. Webster, President Brome of the Hamilton club and President Boyles of the Young Men's Republican

The crowd gathered slowly, but by 8:15 the main floor was filled, and fully 200 ladies, with their escorts, occupied seats in the galleries, their fluttering fans and airy draperies adding color to the scene. On the platform were a number of leading republicans, among them being Congressman Meiklejohn, State Treasurer Bartley, State Auditor Moore, ex-Senator Saunders, city and county officials, and prominent members of the republican clubs. President Brome presided, and after a selection by the band, introduced the Glee club, which was all the more enthusiastically greeted because of a serenade given in the court of The Bee build-ing in the afternoon, when a number of the audience of the evening heard them. The crowd refused to keep quiet until two num-bers had been rendered, and it was then only for a few minutes. During the interim, Con gressman Melklejohn was introduced, and spoke briefly. He referred to the exciting scenes in Nebraska legislative halls three years ago, when Omaha representa-tives gave him earnest support for law order and the constitution of the state The change in condition since that time were briefly touched upon, the speaker calling attention to the fact that the demo-cratic administration had fastened another \$50,000,000 to the national debt by the issu-ance of bonds, and that the policy that they had inaugurated had prostrated the busi ness of the country by its onslaughts on the rebellion of the voters of the country against this state of affairs had been conclusively shown by the manner in which the prodigals were returning in Oregon, Pennsylvania, New York and to the standard of that Napoleon of republicanism in Ohio, William McKinley, while all indications foreshadowed

nesota to get his wife, instead of patronizing home industries in Nebraska. The Glee club was again called upon, and for a time it seemed as if nothing else to be allowed but music, but the chairman obtained a hearing, and introduced Al Bixby, the journalistic poet and farr Al Bixby, the journalistic poet and later philosopher, at present doing penance on the State Journal. He read a couple of his latest effusions, which tickled the audience mightily. He was good-naturedly given an

the return of congress to republican control from the present 100 democratic majority

The course of Representative Mercer of this district was warmly commended, although

the speaker said he was compelled to state

publican principles when he went to Min

opportunity to escape alive, and quickly GENERAL GROSVENOR SPEAKS.

The speaker of the evening was next in troduced, and held the attention audience for an hour and a half. He said he die not need a political directory to as certain the sentiment of the republicans of Omaha and Nebraska, for platforms of the party were identical the country over, so far as the vital national issues were concerned He indulged in a retrospective glance at the conditions of forty years ago, when he cast his first vote in Indiana, in a memorable contest, when as liberty-loving people the country were arrayed on one side against the democrats, who had growt tyrannical and were trying to force the curse of chattel slavery upon of chattel slavery upon of Kansas and Nebraska He was raised a democratic boy, but stood appalled when he realized that the power and influence of the government, as well as its bayonets, stood ready to enforce the extension of human slavery. And extension of numan slavery.

forty years later, the democratic party stood
unchanged, unimproved in any respect.

"The only thing about the democratic
party," he said, "that can be admired is
its tenacity of life. I thought that I preached its funeral sermon any number times when I was many years younger than I am now. It stands, however, as a per-petual warning to the opposition party to keep off the rocks. Wonderful changes been witnessed in the past forty years. have been witnessed in the past forty years, the forty years that constitute the grandest period in time. The American flag has be carried over the Rocky mountains, and its undisputed dominion extended from share to done in all this time to be proud of? What has it done that you are not ashamed of? It has fought the development It has fought the development of civiliza-tion denied the binding force of the constitution; denied the power of the government to suppress the rebellion; and has never applogized for the crimes of

those four years of the war. It has used every instrument that malicious ingenuity could invent to block republican moves in the way of progress, and the first time that it came into full control of all branches of the government it pulled down the American flag on foreign soil. There may be other sideshows of the party here, but they are all a part of the main aggregation. All are an a part of the main aggregation is under one tent, and one price admits to all. I appeal to my colleague here to know if the populists in the halls of the national congress have not always voted with the democrats on all questions of importance touching national issues. It is a case of Dan Rice and the elephant in one tent, and the fat woman and the snake in the other. It is simply a question in this state as to which is the elephant and which is the

"Now, then, the real question to be con-eidered is, first, what is the possibility of democratic efficiency in government? I am here to argue that the only path of safety and uty leads back to where we stood when Grover Cleveland and his party secured con trol. Something has gone wrong i country since the election of 1892. states have called out their militia and armed it to put down civil disorder and protect property than there were states in re-bellion in 1861. The situation is certainly such as to challenge serious consideration. "No eloquence can describe the splendid

condition of the country in December, 1892 the commercial, financial and industrial con-1892; dition was better than it had ever been and better than that of any other country in the history of all mankind. Foreign commerce was greater than the fondest dream of that enthusiastle soul, the author of reci-Millions marked the balance trade in our favor. There was not an idle man in the United States. Some did not work; there are always some democrats sit-

always wanting the government to do some-

WHEN CLEVELAND WAS ELECTED. "In 1892 the republicans had been in full control for two years, when, by some fa-tality that human understanding cannot demonstrate, Harrison was besten at the polls. Our foreign commerce had increased to more than \$2,000,000,000 in a single year. Every dollar was in motion, earning some-thing and bringing in its reward to the capitalist. The doors of Castle Garden were swinging inward. I have stated that the democrats have done nothing since they came in, but I will qualify that, for there came in, but I will qualify that, for there is nobody coming here now. They are going the other way. There is now no busy activity of honest industry in the Hocking valley, such as there was two short years ago. Wages have been cut, forcing 10,000 miners to strike against a cut to starvation wages, and I say here that when the crime of this strike is placed for responsibility it will not be on the miners, but on the maladministration of the democratic party. Then all was prosperous under the work-Then all was prosperous under the work-ings of the McKinley law. Our mulic was the cheering him of industry, and the pleasing sight to which our eyes were ac-customed were the building of great structures in the cities. It was not forty-eight hours after Cleveland was declared elected tha these disastrous times began to make them-selves apparent. When democrats are crowded into a corner about this they say it was the McKinley bill. Why, they say, we haven't done anything to cause this, have we? I agree with them; they filled the utmost of my expectations. In the south there is a tree which stands in its beauty and shines, but the traveler who lies down under its silent branches receives the deadly Upas poison. It is only neces-sary for the democratic party to exist and

shine and polson. In the 80's the democrats charged every bank failure to the policy of the govern-ment and said it was but the natural re-sult of Shermanism. We will put the shoe on the other foot, and expect them to stand up to the rack and now assume uncomplain-

ingly similar responsibility.
"Under that system we had increased our currency \$120,000,000 in two short years. and there is more money per capita in the country today than ever before. In the banks of New York alone there is over \$87,509,000 above the reserve lying idle and lifeless. There is not a bank in Nebraska that has not money piled up in its vaults earning nothing. It is not a question of quantity of volume, but of what to do with it. It amounts to nothing that there is plenty of blood in the body if it will not act in response to the heart's action. Hypertrophy is as dangerous as atrophy. It is not because the money is not there, but because it has nothing to do. In upholding this condition there is not an enterprise in the country of which you are not an enemy. Money circulates where intelligence and patriotism preside at the head of government, and flees from where ignorance, prejudice and vice are in control. Who would loan money in Colorado while the criminal Waite is in the governor's chair, or in a state where a governor calls out the militia to shoot down citizens because they refuse to buy palmetto whisky of a palmetto executive? "The democrats denounced the Sherman law as a cowarly makeshift, and denounced

the McKinley law, two acts of our re-publican congress. When this destitution first came and Cleveland called us together in extraordinary session last August, he did not say that the McKinley law was to blame. Was it because he was a coward, a liar or a fool? No, he was a brave, wise, intelligent, bull-headed democrat. He said it was the Sherman law, but never men-tlened the McKinley law. He knew as well as you or I that the country had never been so prosperous as under the workings of that law for two years and four months. I voted for the repeal of the Sherman law, as did my friend here, but it was not because we were opposed to silver. We are bimetallists, and I am here to deunce as a faisifier any one who says that e republican party stands for gold monothe republican party stands for gold mono-metallism. It has always declared for both metals, but for such a system as will make every dollar as good as any other dollar. It will stand by that policy, and will not be led away from it and submit to a lot of cheap money simply because a lot of ranting populists are yelling for it. I did not want to see the Sherman law enacted at all, but voted for it to prevent the enactment of a worse law in its stead. I had no idea eithe that its repeal would solve the difficulty an relieve the country. I simply wanted to help wanted, and not leave them a bush to hide behind by way of excuse for failing to ac-complish what they had promised.

MOATON AND BRYAN. "I was only inclined to doubt it after hear ing from the gentleman who writes articles for the magazines and administers the affairs of the agricultural department paper. Your representative in the lower house unloaded some vigorous cratory or the subject, and I will say that his course was a disgraceful abandonment of the interests of the American sugar beet raiser He was one of the parties who carried ou his chief on his shoulders when the fight was won, and shouled triumphantly when your industry lay bleeding and dying. He betrayed the interest of his state, and vote to destroy the last hope of the sugar beet raiser in Nebraska. If you have your rights and just deserts you would have a thousand factories instead of two, and could furnish employment for tens of thousands of work-

ooking to an improvement in any particular They kicked long and loud about the tariff on woolen goods, but they have placed wool on the free list and placed a 45 per cent ad valorem duty on woolen goods. This is taking off of an 11 cent tariff on wool and putting on the other makes a higher protective tarif in favor of the woolen manufacturer before, and leaves the wool grower withou

any protection."
In conclusion, the speaker besought the roters to flee from the storm to the ark that had sheltered them and would shelter them again. He predicted the election of a strong republican congress, with Tom Reed at the head, and said they would not have to change the rules, for the Reed rules of the Fifty-first congress are in force today The democrats bowed slowly, but they bowed They came sullenly, but they came. battle was well fought we would stand well with other countries and other rulers, except L'Huokalani, and would all shout together in victory when the country, disenthralled, should renew its course n the pathway of prosperity. The speaker was frequently and enthusias-tically applauded, and at the conclusion of

initial rally of the '94 campaign. MILLING BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK.

his address the Glee club sang a few more

Business is Unsatisfactory and Flour is Sold

on a Small Margin. MINNEAPOLIS, June 13.—The North-western Miller says: The Minneapolis mills last week ground 205,275 barrels, against 207,450 the week before and 163,440 the same week in 1893. Export shipments were 66,420 barrels, against 58,970 last week and 86,870 in the same week in 1893. The advance in wheat last week caused buyers to take hold at old prices and orders were booked approximating 236,000 barrels. The export saies were fair. The output of the Superior and Duluth mills was 53,534 barrels, against 55,555 barrels the week before and 58,562 in 1886. Export shipments were 19,571 barrels, against 25,354 the week before. The market is still unsatisfactory to milliers and flour is boing made on a very small margin. At Milwaukee the flour production was 35,535 barrels, against 40,227 the preceding week and 35,100 in 1893. Husiness was poor. There was some business in the trade at St. Louis, though confined largely to southern and export orders. The mills are still handicapped by high prices of coal. Valley of the Ohio millers generally had to report unsatisfactory trade. In Michigan the movement of flour and feed was quite large. More strength and activity were developed at New York and quite a large business was done. to take hold at old prices and orders were

Senator Elected in Rhode Island. NEWPORT, R. I., June 13 .- In grand ting on boxes cursing the government and committee of the legislature today George not working, and some republicans are troubled the same way, while the pope are States senator.

BLACK PLAGUE IN CHINA

Natives Dying by Thousands in Canton and Hong Kong.

SEVERAL EUROPEANS ALSO ATTACKED

Dread Disease Has Now Spread to the Country and Those Who Fled to Escape it Are as Bad Off as Before-Everybody Panle Stricken.

HONG KONG, June 13 .- The native population is leaving the city by thousands daily on account of the plague. Over 100,000 people have fled, and 1,500 deaths have occurred. Several Europeans have been attacked. The government proposes to demol-

ish the unhealthy native quarters of the city. There were eighty-six deaths from the plague yesterday. Nine British soldiers have been attacked with the disease and the military authorities are taking extraordinary precautions to prevent its further spread among the troops.

The leading Chinese residents are removing those of the sufferers who are willing to go on board of Chinese gunboats. The

exodus of the natives continues.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 13.—The most important news brought by the Empress of Japan is of the alarming spread of the virul-ent plague that first appeared in Canton at the end of April. The plague is similar to the great plague in London in the sixteenth century and is carrying off large numbers of victims. It soon spread to Hong Kong, appearing there in May. It is chiefly confined to the Chinese. The plague has paralyzed business to a large extent, as many leading steamship lines refuse to take either passengers or cargo from Hong Kong. In describing the symptoms of the disease th newspapers say that without premonitory warning in the shape of a chill there is a sudden onset of fever, raising to 105 de-grees or over. There is much headache accompanied by stupor. In twelve or twentyfour hours a glandular swelling occurs in the neck or armpit, increasing to the size of a fowl's egg, being hard and tender. With or without the decline of fever the patient sinks into a condition of coma and at the end of twenty-four or forty-eight hours dies. If six days is reached recovery is possible.

The Canton correspondent of a Hong Kong paper under date of May 8 says: Scarcely a house has not some one dead. The plague commenced in the Mohammedan quarters and 100 deaths are reported daily. From this district where the dirt is worst and the houses most crowded it spread to the other portions and has now reached the coun-try and the people who fled there from the city now have nowhere to go. Idols are be-ing worshiped in an extravagant and frenried manner. At the largest charitable (native) dispensary a notice at the doors states that up to date 2,000 coffins have been given away. This is far below the actual number used. Sixty thousand is nearer. On May 10 it was found that the disease had reached Hong Kong and energetic steps were at once taken to cleanse the infested localities. Hespitals were opened for the sick and the ship Hygra was moored in the harbor for the accommodation of patients. European and American residents are not

proof against the malady.

The Chinese appeared at first to be inclined to co-operate with the authorities in bringing to light known cases of the plague, but probably because of the heavy mortality they became more and more distrustful The first determined stand against the authorities was made May 19 when houses were barricaded and stones thrown at officers making house-to-house visitations. Up to the latest reports 393 cases occurred and thirty-two deaths. The schools have been closed and a panic exists among the Chinese, many of whom are fleeing to the main land.

KOREAN INSURGENTS GAINING.

Government Troops Sent Against Them Routed Without Firing a Shot. VICTORIA, B. C., June 13 .- The latest news from the Orient is to the effect that the Korean insurrectionists are gaining ground. It will probably be some time be fore the insurgents attack Zolu, but great

anxiety is felt there. In Chulado business is totally suspended. A telegram received by the Japanese government states that the Korean troops dispatched to suppress uprising of the Togaku party were put to flight by the rebels without firing a shot Reinforcements to the number of 400 or 500 men are to be sent at once from Chemulpo The Togaku insurgents increase in number

Three Frenchmen, Retz, Bouyer and Fritz Humbert Drose, who for several months have been detained in captivity by Tonkin pirates, have been given up. Ten piratical bands, comprising 700 men, of whom 500 were armed with repeating rifles, have made submission, and as a guarantee of good faith the captives have been given up without

Straits settlement papers report that the steamer Sett HI foundered in latitude 15 degrees, longitude 97 degrees, and is a total Two boats containing seventy-four passengers and the crew arrived at Rangoon and twenty-five more reached Moulmein. Moline, mate, and thirty-two others mis-ing. The steamer was wrecked in cyclone.

IT'S AN OUTRAGE ON ROYALTY.

Special Wires to the Duchess of York's

, Residence Mysterlously Cut. LONDON, June 13 .- The police authorities are investigating a strange outrage. In view of the approaching accouchement of the duchess of York, wife of the heir presumptive to the throne, a special telegraph wire has been run between White Lodge, Richmond Park, where the duchess is staying, and Whitehall, this city, in order that the officials who must be at the accouchement may be notified when to start to Rich mond. This special wire, it appears, mysteriously cut three times at Richmon during Sunday and Monday and the authorities up to the present time have been unable discover any clew to the culprit. order to prevent any further cutting wire watchmen are now stationed all along the line. Dr. John Williams of London, who has been appointed medical attendant to the duchess of York, has been in attendance upon her royal highness at White Lodge since

GUITERREZ RECOGNIZED.

Provisional President of Salvador Firm in His Position. SAN SALVADOR, June 13 .- President Guiterrez is receiving adhesions from all sides. He has issued a proclamation declar ing the Ezeta brothers to be traitors. TEGUCIGALPA, June 13.-The govern-

ent of Honduras has decided to recognize government of Guiterrez, to Bonilla telegraphed congratulations. GUATEMALA, June 13.—The government has recognized Guiterrez as provisional presi-

dent of Salvador. POPE'S LATEST IDEA

He Will Try the Effect of an Encyclical or the Anglican Prelates. ROME, June 13 .- It is stated that the pope ntends to issue an encyclical to the Anglican prelates urging them to recognize his authority and jurisdiction. The object of the pope, who is also preparing an encyclical to the dissenting eastern churches, is to restore complete unity in the church.

Antwern Representatives Withdrew. BRUSSELS, June 13 .- The Antwerp representatives announced in the chamber that they considered their mandate ended, and the premier said that owing to the withdrawal of these members and the absence | Pennington.

of the members of the left it was impossible for the chamber to continue sitting. The government, therefore, abandoned all measurements ures, except the extraordinary estimates for works in progress and current business. The chamber adjourned after adopting the extraordinary estimates.

DISASTROES FIRE AT PANAMA.

Two Bundred and Twenty-Five Buildings Consumed and the Fire is Still Purning. PANAMA, June 13 .- A fire which broke ut this afternoon has already destroyed 100 houses and is endangering fully a quarter of all building in the city. A high wind is spreading the flames. At 6 o'clock the firemen dd not have the fire under control on any side. Families living near the burnon any side. Families living hear the burn-ing quarter are panic-stricken. Scores of them are trying to move their portable goods, but the confusion and excitement are so great they can find no workingmen to help them. At 7 o'clock, it was reported about 225 buildings were in ruins and the about 225 buildings were in ruins and the public market was threatened. No full estimate of the loss is yet possible. A vast quantity of merchandise in shops and in storage has been burned. Not less than \$1,000,000 worth of property has been ruined, much more has been badly damaged. The present estimates of the loss vary between \$1,250,000 and \$1,500,000.

Russia Reaching Out for Trade. ST. PETERSHURG, June 13.-The minister of finance, M. Witte, is sending a high official of the government, M. Zabouguin official of the government, M. Zabouguine, to China, Japan, Corea and the United States, with instructions to inspect the chief ports of those countries, notably San Francisco, and to report upon the best means to be adopted with the view of promoting commercial relations with Russia. M. Zabouguine is especially commissioned to develop the closest possible relations with North America. The tour of the Russian official will last two years.

Crispi's Resuscitated Ministry. ROME, June 13.—The newspapers of this city today confirm the report that the city today confirm the report that the cabinet reorganization has been completed by Sig. Boselli becoming minister of finance in place of Sig. Sonnino, who will have the portfolio of minister of the treasury. Sig. Damiani replaces Sig. Boselli as minister of husbandry. The new cabinet will appear in Parliament tomorrow.

Platform of Ecclesiastical Reform. BUDA-PESTH, June 13.-The new Wekerle cabinet attended Parliament and Premier Wekerle made a statement declaring that Emperor Francis Joseph had concurred in the representations of the cabinet as to the necessity for ecclesiastical reform. The minister, therefore, would not ask for other

Bismarck's Journey Postponed. FRIEDRICHSRUHE, June 13 .- Prince Bismarck's journey to his summer home at Varsein has been postponed for a few weeks. It is said in explanation that the ex-chancellor requires rest, but it is added his condi-tion is not such as to cause any anxiety.

American Arrested in London-LONDON, June 13 .- An American named Eugene Torbett was remanded today at Gulld hall, charged with the forgery of an order on the Bank of Scotland for a check book. The prisoner maintained that he had been duped, and that he believed the signature to be genuine. King of Korea Reported to Have Fled.

SHANGHAI, China, June 13 .- The government of Japan has sent large forces of troops to protect her interests in Korea. The king of Korea is reported to have fied to Japanese territory, Beat the Boys in Mathematics. LONDON, June 13 -- In the senior class of

Johnson has won the honor of sixth wrangler for 1894, distanting all her male competitors. Fuse Was Extinguished in Time. BOLOGNE, June 13 .- An infernal machine was placed beneath the windows of the police

mathematics at Cambridge a girl named

office, but the fuse was extinguished in time to prevent an explosion. Sicilian Sulphur Miners Strike. PALERMO, June 13.-Three thousand

workmen employed in the sulphur mines near Caltanizetta have struck for an in-

Baron Steinberg, Dynamitard. BRUSSELS, June 13 .- A man claiming to be Baron Steinberg has been arrested in connection with the dynamite outrages at Liege

Beltannia Wins This Time. HARWICH, June 13 .- At the Harwich Royal Yacht club regatta the Britannia beat

ADOPTED WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Another Plank Added to the Platform of

TOPEKA, June 13 .- The people's party state convention put in the entire morning endeavoring to reach a conclusion whether to put a woman suffrage plank in its platform or leave it out.

When the minority report of the resolutions committeee was presented at 'the opening of today's session it was received with a storm of applause. It favors a plank advocating the pending constitutional amend-ment for suffrage, and is signed by eight of the twenty-one members of the platform committee. Judging from the applause two out of three delegates want a suffrage plank

At 1 o'clock the convention decided to in-sert a suffrage plank by a vote of 326 to 280 Immediately upon the adoption of the woman suffrage plank the convention adopted the entire platform, with a few trifling corrections | parseclogy, as given in the Associated process reports of this morning. The clause was added to the suffrage plank that it show not be made a test of party fealty.

The delegates straggled in very slowly after the noon recess, and it was 2:45 be fore the chairman could secure order. The sensation of the day was sprung or the convention in the shape of a resolution denouncing the A. P. A. A motion to table it was lost, 298 to 218, and it was passed by

viva voce vote. Nominations for state officers followed George W. Clark, present assistant attorney general, W. C. Webb of Shawnee, and M. B Nicholson of Council Grove were placed in nomination for associate justice of the reme court. Clark was nominated on the

Governor L. D. Lewelling was renominated by acclamation.

D. I. Furbeck of Shawnee was nominated for lieutenant governor over Percy A.
Daniels, the present tucumbent, and J. B.
Randelph of Emparia.

J. W. Amis of Smith county was nom-

inated for secretary of state by acclama W. H. Biddle for treasurer, John T. Little for attorney general, Van B. Prather for auditor and W. A. Harris for congressman-

at-large were all renominated by acclama John Gray of Osage county was given the ing a protest against the administration from the miners of Kansas. Gray is the man who has been fighting the admin istration all along on account of these min ing disturbances.
"General" Henry Bennet, commander o

the Commonwealers' forces in Kansas City, addressed the convention and collected \$102 for the use of his army. The convention then adjourned sine die. South Dakota Populists Scarce.

MITCHELL, S. D., June 13 .- The attend ance at the populist convention has failen short of expectations. There are not ceed 200 here, besides delegates, and these are from this immediate vicinity, The are from this immediate vicinity, The convention appointed a platform committee today, after a test of atrength between Buchanan and Loucks, in which the former won. He is urged to be a candidate for governor, and after agreeing this morning, changed his mind this afternoon. Movedith of Sioux Falls is after the nomination. The permanent chairman is A. J. McCann of

BONACUM-CORBETT CASE ON

Great Catholic Churc's Trial Begun Yesterday at Nebraska City.

STRONG ARGUMENTS ON CANONICAL LAW

Testimony as to the Bishop's Authority in Suspending a Priest Offered by the Prosecuting Witness-Many Promment Prelates Present.

NEBRASKA CITY, Nob., June 13 .-

(Special Telegram to The Bec.)-The great church trial is on. At 9 o'clock this morning Judge Chapman called court to order, and there was rustling of papers among at torneys for the prosecution and defense in the Bonacum-Corbett trial. The projecution is represented by M. L. Hayward of this city and Attorneys Sullivan and E. F. Warren represents the defense. Bishop Bonacum was the first witness. His testimony is but reiteration of reports before published, telling of Pather Corbett's suspension, his refusal to obey the appointment of Father Smith as Corbett's successor, and the atempt made by himself and Smith to hold services at Palmyra when they found the church locked, Sheriff Hubert testified to serving the injunction on Corbett. There was no trouble, and he did not interfere. Father Smith corroborated the bishops testimony and told of his unsuccessful attempt to hold services at Elmwood. The keys of the church he said are still in the possession of Father Corbett. Vicar General Emanual Hartig and Father Cusson of this city testified that it was the duty of priests to obey the bishop; that no one else could suspend priests. When a priest is removed he must go, but can appeal after his removal. Charles Royal and Mr. Fleming, trustees of the Palmyra church, testified to the church being barred. The bishop also testified that Smith's Elements of Canonical Law were not recog-nized as authority, and Fathers Hartig and Cusson corroborated him. The prosecution rested just before noon. Father Phelan's deposition was the first

thing presented in the afternoon. The depo-sition is an exposition of canon law and its bearing upon the present case. In response to a series of questions he said, in sub-

"The effect of an appeal in canon law is to suspend the jurisdiction of the trial judge and transfer the cause to the jurisdiction of the appellate judge. After the appeal the trial judge cannot take cognizance of the cause appealed. The interposition of an appeal renders null and void all subsequent acts of the trial judge. The rule applies to all trials, whether formal or informal, when ever there is a definitive sentence pro nounced. Appeals may also be taken from an act foreseen or feared. Should a priest apprehend hostile action from his bishop, whether it is censure or removal from office, he may appeal to their mutual superior, and pending a decision the bishop can do nothing which in any way alters the status of the case. Nor can the bishop take adverse action against the priest, as his jurisdiction ceases with the appeal. An individual or collective complaint is an appeal in canon law. The ef-fect of such a complaint is to tie the bishop's hands and render him incapable of doing any acts in the line of the complaint, or in the particular field covered by the complaint. This is the universally recognized principle in canonical jurisprudence. The highest eccleilastical judge in the Catholic church in this country is Francis Satolli, apostolic delegate. He unites the offices of judge and father, and his jurisdiction embraces all clergymen of what-States. His advice as father however de serving of respect otherwise, has no weight in law. When he acts as judge he cannot pronounce sentence until both sides are

Replying to the questions of the cross-examiner, Dr. Phelan denied having taken an active part in all the troubles between the bishops and his priests, or advised the priests to disobey the bishop. Continuing the depo-sition says: "A priest may lawfully disobey the bishop's order of removal if he has previously taken an appeal to a higher authority. A suspended priest has a right to prefer charges against his bishop, and, pend-ing their determination, the bishop is not divested of his powers, but their exercise suspended. A suspended priest exercises all the functions of his office, except that of saying mass, pending an appeal after sus-pension, and if the bishop appoints a priest to the place he becomes an assistant to the suspended priest and must obey his direc-

Eather English of Hastings followed and read a letter from Bishop Bonacum, in which the bishop advised him to study Smith's Elements of Canonical Law as the best authority on church law. Father Murphy's testimony was much the same. The defendant then took the stand and gave a general review of the case, telling of his removal from Palmyra to Rulo mis sion and his reasons for dis obeying the bishop. He stated that when he took charge at Paimyra the church was deeply in debt, and is now comparatively free; that he built the parsonage at Palmyra and a church at Douglass. He contended that his appeal took power to remove him from the bishop's authority, and cited an instance where appeal had been denied a priest who had been removed after he had left his mission. Father Corbet was subjected to a severe cross-examina-tion, but was not shaken. The defense rested here. An adjournment until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning was taken, when ecclest astical law will be read to the cou arguments made. Attendance at the trial has been light.

TOWN SWEPT AWAY.

Everything but the Elevator at Grants Oregon, Wrecked by the River. PORTLAND, Ore., June 13.-A telephon nessage from The Dalles this morning states that almost the entire village of Grants, in Sherman county, has been swept away by the flood. Only the elevator and a few buildings on the high land remain. The distillery owned by Goodale, Walker & Co. went out yesterday. Twelve men & Co. went out yesterday. Twelve men were in the building when it was carried off its foundations. All were saved, one man, after the buildings were well out in the stream, being rescued by boatmen, who saw him floating with the building. Grants is a place of about 200 inhabitants, located on the Columbia river on the Union Pacific railroad, twenty-one miles east of Portland. The distillery at Grants was built about eighteen months ago, and the plant was worth in the neighborhood of \$75,000. Its capacity was 1,580 gallons of spirits perday.

Hampering Postoffice Inspectors. CHICAGO, June 13.—Judge Grosscup of the United States court rendered a decision which will make it more difficult for postoffice inspectors to obtain evidence against
violators of the postal laws. It was in the
case of James Palmer, a letter carrier
charged with stealing from the mails. The
court decided that a test or decoy letter
which was used to trap Palmer was not in
the mails in the legal sense at the time it
was alleged to have been taken by the
carrier. The jury was instructed to bring
in a verdict of not guilty and Palmer became a free man. The letter in this case
was not regularly transmitted through the
mails and was not postmarked. which will make it more difficult for post-

After Mrs. Fremont's Money. LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 13 .- A suit in equity was flied today in the United States sourt by Loren Jones of New York against our by Loren Jones of New York against
Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, widow of
General Fremont, the "Pathinder," to restrain her from collecting money from congress for the seizure of land by the government belonging to her husband. The complaint avers that the land seized by the
government in this state was heavily
mortgaged by General Fremont and that
the property was foreclosed under mort-

FIFTEEN OFFICERS FIRED. Commissioners Begin the Work of Reno

vating the Police Department. The Board of Fire and Police Commission ere last night summarily dismissed from the police force Captain Thomas Cormick Sergeant William H. Sheop, Detective J. M. Vaughn, Court Officer V. B. Walker, Patrol Conductor Al Keysor, Patrolmen Charles Bloom, G. W. Bruce, E. F. Burrows, A. Salter, S. Dubois, Patrick Foley, John Brady, S. D. Cory, J. R. O'Gorman, S. G. Hoff. These men will be removed from duty this morning at 7 o'clock and the date of their dismissal will be June 20, when their

This action of the board will create a genuine surprise when it becomes known, but the work of the commissioners is not yet completed, as they are considering several serious charges against Chief Detective Haze and several other officers. When the beard adjourned it was until the next regular meeting night, Monday, and the members announced that they would then take up the cases of other officers, and the fire

up the cases of other officers, and the free department is coming in for a general reno-vation while they are at it. Captain Thomas Cormick has been on the police force for about ten years, and has always been regarded as a most exemplary officer, but in a moment of anger, while acting as chief of police, he struck Sergeant Sheen when both were an day. Cormick Shoop when both were on duty. Cormichas been suspended from duty for the pas-four weeks, and the distory action of the four weeks, and the distory action of the board was taken by many to mean that the captain's previous excellent record was standing him in good need, and that he would eventually be restored to duty.

Sergeant Shorp was found guilty of disobeying the chief's orders in stationing men at the Coliseum on the night of the Thurston Biffar's countal.

J. M. Vaughn was dismissed for incompetency.

Bloom is the man who was accused of writing a threatening letter to Mayor Bemis

last winter. Walker was discharged for specific cause, as was Cory, who, it is alleged, has been more or less actively engaged in politics to such an extent that his services as an of-ficer became impaired. The others were dismissed for causes which the commissioners refused to make public.

Chief Detective Haze was called before the commissioners again last night to answer to charges preferred against him by Kittle Walsh. The examination was conducted secretly, but a Bee reporter learned about part of it. Miss Walsh alleges that last August she had her purse, containing \$20. stolen from her room. She reported the matter to the police station, and Haze said he would take charge of the case. He did so, and after looking around the house said that if the girl would accede to his wishes he would recover her money. She did so He never recovered the money, according to Kittle's story, and she claims to have filed charges against Haze two days after the oc currence, but nothing was ever heard from them, and Chief Seavey said last night that no such complaint ever reached him.

ERASTUS WIMAN'S TRIAL.

Evidence All Introduced and Attorneys Commence Their Argument.

NEW YORK, June 13 .- Evidence for the prosecution in the case of Erastus Wiman, accused of forgery in the second degree, was all in when the court of oyer and terminer took its noon recess. The witnesses examined today were in the main to corroborate the evidence submitted yesterday and no new points of consequence were scored. In stating the case for the defense General Tracy took the position that as Mr. Wiman was a partner in the firm of R. G. 'if at times somewhat roundabout.

Mr. Tracy argued that each partner had the same rights and powers in the matter of the firm's business as had the combine firm. He was still on this line of argument when the court took a recess. Judge Ingraham ruled that it was immaterial whether Wiman was or was not

partner of Dun, but that it was entirely clear that as between themselves it was not a partnership. The articles of association were merely an employment of Dun, King and Douglass as managers. All power o endorsement was expressly withheld from them, except the power to endorse for de posit checks payable to the concern. In practice, Wiman had been allowed to en dorse for other purposes, and to that extent the articles were virtually modified The act of Wiman, however, so far as shown, was one which plainly brought it under the provisions of the statute relating to forgery, and was as plainly an act which he had no authority under the agreement to General Tracy called the defendant to

the stand and asked him to tell the jury in as brief a manner as possible the story of his life up to the present day. ant began by giving a sketch of his career During his time as manager of the agency the firm's profits increased from nothing a first to \$50,000, then to \$100,000, to \$250,000 and by successive jumps to half a million which in round numbers was the net profits of the agency when he was dropped out of it. Mr. Wiman went on to say that from the time of Mr. Barlow's death, in 1880, Mr. Dun had ceased to take an active interest in the association affairs.

SOUTH DAKOTA MASONS.

Grand Lodge at Hot springs Elects Officers and Transacts Much Business. HOT SPRINGS, S. D., June 13.—(Special

Telegram to The Bee.)—The grand lodge of Masons convened here at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, with Grand Master Mc Calister presiding. The day was occupied with reports of committees and appointment of new committees. In the evening the Star lodge exemplified its work, ac companied with the beautiful floral march The grand lodge today elected the following officers: W. C. Allen of Groton, grand master; F. H. Files of Sloux Falls, deputy grand master; James Lewis of Canton, senior grand warden; A. W. Coe of Deadwood, grand juntor warden; L. L. Loster of Iroquois, grand treasurer; George A. Pettigrew of Flandreau, grand secretary; The grand master-elect appointed the following officers: J. H. Scriven of Mitchell, grand lecturer; J. H. Eabcock of Mitchell, grand chaplain; S. M. Salisbury of Aberdeen, grand senior deacon; R. G. Sedam of St. Lawrence, grand junior deacon; E. H. Lewis of Hot Springs, grand senior steward; John Banks of Huroa, grand marshal; F. H. Kink of Gettysburg, grand tyter; William Blatt of Yankton, committee on foreign correspondence. The remainder of the day was occupied with The grand lodge today elected the follow tyler: William Blatt of Yankton, commit-tee on foreign correspondence. The re-mainder of the day was occupied with routine work. The question of changing the constitution relative to past grand officers remaining members of the grand lodge and drawing mileage for attendance will prob-ably be submitted to the lodges for a vote. The master's degree was exemplified to-night by Grand Lecturer Scriven. The Masons enjoyed the novelty of feasting on barbectued ox this afternoon at the Chau-tauqua grounds. Tomorrow the grand chapter meets. The next meeting of the grand lodge will be held at Pierre.

McNamara Trial Commenced

LIBERTY, Mo., June 13.-Judge Broad-dus called for trial today the case of the state against J. V. McNamara, who styles himself bishop of the Reformed Catholic church. He is charged with falsely accusing certain priests and nuns with immorality. Large delegations of the American Protective association are here from Kansas City and elsewhere to attend the trial. The court room was packed to suffocation all day. The case was considerably delayed by the refusal of Miss Tempy Broaddus, the court stenographer and daughter of the judge, to report it. She had learned that certain parts of Mc-Namara's speech would be introduced in testimony, and that it was too indecent for a woman to hear. Police detectives and John Booth and Jules Rosenberger, who reported the lecture for the Kansas City Star, gave evidence as witnesses for the state. church. He is charged with falsely ac-

Admits that He Was Unassisted the Murderer of Mand Rubel.

DESCRIBES THE CRIME IN DETAIL

Went with the Girl to the Rooms Sunday Morning for Immoral Purposes.

HE REFUSED HER DEMAND FOR MONEY

Threatened with Arrest He Struck Her with a Piece of Furniture.

THEN LEFT HER LYING ON THE FLOOR

Returned in the Evening and Concealed and Robbed the Body.

DENIES THAT HE MEANT TO KILL HER

Says She Had Been His Mistress for Two Years-Reasons for Belleving He Has Sought to Extenuate His Crime.

Sam Payne has admitted that he is the murderer of Maud Rubel. Last evening he made a full confession to representatives of the newspapers. His story, as brought

out by a long series of questions, was: "I first met Maude Rubel at a dance in South Omaha about two years ago and from that time until her death she was my mistress. I never went to South Omaha to see her, but she always came up here. I was employed as porter at the Windsor hotel and she always came there, and from there we usually went to the Traveler's hotel and took a room. We never had any serious quarrel. She came to see me some times as often as three times a week, and my salary was distributed to her, to my mother and to 'Sugar Lump,' my other mistress.

"On Sunday morning, May 27, about 8:30, as I was going to my mother's home at Seventh and Leavenworth streets, I was evertaken under the Tenth street viaduct by Maud. I had no appointment with her and did not expect to meet her there. We bade each other good morning and I then proposed that we go up to the apartments at 806 South Tenth street that Sugar Lump and I had vacated a few days before, and she

DESCRIBES THE MURDER. "I had criminal intercourse with her, and as I was leaving she followed me into the hall and asked me for \$2. I had no money and told her so. She then said that if I did not at once give her some money she would call a policeman and have me arrested. I said: 'Oh, you would not do that, would you?' and at the same time picked up the face of a table drawer was lying on the floor and struck her on the left side of the head near the ear. I did not intend to strike her a hard blow, but she fell to the floor, and not waiting to see

now badly I had injured her, I threw the board away and ran down the stairs.
"The face of the drawer was about fourteen inches long, four inches wide and an inch thick. When we went up to the rooms Maud took off all her clothing except her under garments and was in that condition when I struck her. She said nothing when hit ex-

RETURNED TO THE ROOMS. "At 6 o'clock that evening I went to the McHugh building to see if Maud was still there. I found her body lying in the hall, where she had fallen, with the position un-changed. I picked up the body and carried it into the room in which it was found. I then went into the room we had occupied and got an old skirt and threw it over the Then I took off the finger rings and silk garters, picked up the corset and the slippers, which had fallen off while I was carrying the body, three overskirts, one a white one, and took all of these things to

ugar Lump. I did not go back to the building again. "The next Saturday a reporter for one of the papers told me the police wanted me for the murder of Maud Rubel and I got out of town as soon as I could. I followed a policeman up Sixteenth street, and then made my way down to Eleventh and Doug-las streets, thinking at first to go over to Sugar Lump's on Ninth street, cluded this would not be wise, and walking down the railroad track to Gibson, got on board a freight train and rode to Creston, Ia., where I hired out as a cook on a Bur-lington diner, running between Creston and Plattsmouth. You know about my capture

at Mystic. Payne said that he took the rings because they were valuable. He said that he had given the smaller one, a plain gold ring, to Maud himself, and he had received it some time ago from Jennie Gatewood, who now lives with her husband, Joe Gatewood, at

Fourteenth and Jackson streets, Payne said that he did not Brown and that the latter had nothing to do with the crime. He denied also that he knew Mrs. Hess, Maud's South Omaha chum, or that he had ever seen her. He had never heard of Dr. Putnam and never heard Maud say anything about going south to marry anybody. He said that Maud once threatened to kill him if he did not quit keeping company with Sugar Lump.
While talking to the reporters Payne was

is a rule, exceedingly nervous, though some times he broke out into a laugh, as when telling about Maud's jealously over Sugar Lump and about following the policeman up Sixteenth street on the morning of his

parture for lows. While Payne's story is considered to be true in the main, certain facts are known which must suggest that in describing the crime Payne has sought to, in a considerable measure, extenuate his guilt. SOUGHT TO TRAP HER.

The chief of these facts is that on Friday or Saturday before the murder Payne went out on South Fourtceath street to employ Mrs. Jamieson to care for the rooms at 806 South Tenth street. Payne and his mistress had moved out of there. The rooms were empty and dirty and the windows broken. Mrs. Jamieson went to the rooms, arriving there before Payne did. On seeing their condition she surmised that the negro had brought her there for no good purpose, and she was leaving, when on the stairway she met Payne. He urged her to go back with him. She asked for the landlady. Payrs said she could be found a few blocks away. but that she had authorized him to employ a housekeeper. He again urged Mrs. Jamieson to return to the rooms with him, but oughly, and pushing passed him she hurried home. It is the conviction of the police that Payne got the woman to go to the rooms

enly to ravish her.

Another highly important fact in the light of Payne's statements is that in the room in which Maud's body was found a large pool of blood lay at the side of the head, while none was found in the hall, where, according to Payne's story, the body lay day. As the skin was broken and the head bloody where the blow was received, it is considered certain that the body was not