# NAVAL SUPPLY STATIONS

## One Point in Which Uncle Sam's Present System is Deficient.

## ENGLAND FURNISHES A GOOD EXAMPLE

**Her Independent Coaling Ports Scattered Over the World Give Her a Great Advantage in the Maintenance of War Vessels.**

WASHINGTON, June 15.—(Special.)—"If we ever expect to take hold of and maintain our share of the commerce of the world," says Commodore F. E. Chadwick, chief of the bureau of equipment of the Navy department, "we will certainly have to establish for our own use a sufficient number of coaling stations to supply the demands of our navy. The bureau of equipment is not prosecuting any work now looking to the location or establishment of any of these supply stations, and, of course, we cannot do anything in that direction unless specially authorized and directed by act of congress. I think the time will come, however, although may be not in the immediate future, when we will have a system of coaling stations in foreign ports, owned and protected by the United States government. In fact, such a thing would only be the logical result of the progress which is being made in the upbuilding of our navy. If we are to establish and maintain an enlarged navy, it is imperative that we should have ports which can be used as harbors of refuge, as well as for stations where equipment can be kept in readiness in case of emergency. At present we are at the complete mercy of the common dealer in coal, and we really have no positive supply on which we can depend in case of need. I think that the method employed by Great Britain is an admirable one, and one which could well be adopted by our country. She has a large number of independent coaling ports scattered abroad over her many possessions. Thus established, she has some supply which can easily be kept up to meet the current demands of her service, and which will always be ready to be drawn upon to equip her vessels should they become short of coal or any other item of supply used on shipboard. I think this question of establishing coaling stations is one which will come up in the future, and it is probable that congress will make provision for the establishment of a system."

RENEWING THE POUNDING BOARD.

Workmen have removed from the speaker's desk the heavy oaken board upon which Speaker Crisp hammered so often and so hard with the gavel. It was split from end to end, and was almost ground to pulp where the heavy mallet fell so frequently. A new oaken board will be placed on the desk, and beneath the heavy hand of big Tom Reed it will share a like fate unto its predecessor. Relic hunters found the desk top which had been hammered by Reed during the turbulent Fifty-first congress, and splinter by splinter they took it away until a piece only as large as a brick remained. This a sensible workman preserved and sent by express to Mr. Reed, who preserves it as a relic; an heirloom to be handed down from generation to generation in the Reed family.

The workmen have removed all of the desks and chairs from the house of representatives and are giving the big hall a thorough overhauling. On the floor where the desks will be placed copper blocks are being screwed down. When the desks are put in position and the carpet is laid these little copper dies will be out of sight. They are to form a part of the electric bell system, which was authorized by a resolution passed within a few hours of adjournment on the 4th day of last March. Congressman Cannon secured the adoption of the resolution which authorizes the architect of the capitol to "introduce a system of electric bells in the hall of the house, connecting the desks of members with apartments to be fitted up in the rear of the hall, for the convenience of members in communicating with pages, the expenditure not to exceed $1,000." Always heretofore when the statesmen wanted pages they have clapped their hands, and sometimes been obliged to shout for a boy, thereby increasing the din and confusion in the house, where confusion so often prevails. This new system was not adopted without opposition. It was claimed that good service could not be rendered in that manner, and that the page boys would prove to be incompetent.

The senate is as bare as old Mother Hubbard's cupboard. All of the chairs, desks, tables and carpets have been removed. It is like some banquet hall deserted. In the cloak rooms chairs are piled in confusion. Visitors walking on the bare floors make the chamber resound with echoes. Sergeant-at-Arms Bright is making the entire senate wing of the capitol as bright and clean as it can be made. He is a good executive officer, and will leave his office in the hands of his successor so perfectly arranged that it will almost run itself. The senators will be pleased to see what good work Mr. Bright has done in providing for their comfort. Visitors and the general public will take it for granted that the senate should be beautiful. But, all the same, it would not be but for the diligent vacation work which is being done under the direction of the sergeant-at-arms.

INSPECTING MILITARY POSTS.

On the 9th instant Major Francis Moore, acting inspector general, started on his annual tour of inspection of military posts within the Northern district. According to a statement of his itinerary, on file in Inspector General Breckinridge's office, Major Moore was at Fort Riley to make an inspection June 10. On the 18th instant he will be at Kansas City. On the 19th he will arrive at Leavenworth, and on the day following he will inspect the military prison and post at Fort Leavenworth. He will be in Omaha for inspection of the post there on July 1. On the 8th of July he will go to Sioux City. Fort Niobrara will be inspected July 9, and Fort Robinson will be visited by him on July 16. The remainder of Major Moore's itinerary, after leaving Fort Robinson, with the dates of inspection, is as follows: Fort Meade, July 24; Fort Custer, July 31; Camp Merritt, August 7; Fort Keogh, August 10; Fort Yates, August 19; Fort Pembina, August 27; Fort Buford, August 29; Fort Assiniboine, September, 3; Fort Yellowstone, September 10; Camp Pilot Butte, September 15; Fort Washakie, September 18, and Fort D. A. Russell, September 22. Major Moore will return to headquarters at Denver September 29.

Colonel Robert P. Hughes, inspector general of the North Atlantic district, is now just finishing his tour in the northeastern states. The latest report from Colonel George H. Burton, inspector general of the Pacific district, shows that he is in Helena, Mont. He will also make a brief trip over to Yellowstone. Lieutenant Colonel Peter D. Vroom, whose inspection headquarters were recently transfered from San Antonio to Chicago, is now carrying on his work of inspection at Memphis, Tenn., and will next go up through Ohio, visiting Columbas barracks. Lieutenant Colonel Henry W. Lawton, who has about completed his inspection of accounts, will start on July 1 for a visit to the posts in his district—the Southern district. Major E. A. Garlington, who is assigned to the South Atlantic district, is now inspecting the posts in the gulf states. Considerable importance attaches to these inspections in the various districts, as they are the first inspections which have been made under the new system recently adopted. This system has not been in vogue since the civil war, and hence its results are looked forward to with a great deal of interest. The reports which will be submitted by the various officers will be incorporated in the annual report of Inspector General Breckinridge.

REPORTS FROM COLLEGES.

Nearly two-thirds of the 104 colleges where army officers are detailed as military instructors of cadets have been inspected and the reports have been received by Inspector General Breckinridge. The inspections of the remaining colleges are now being carried on and it is expected that the reports will be received before long. Major E. G. Pechet, Sixth cavalry, with headquarters at Lincoln, inspected the University of Nebraska at Lincoln and Doane college at Crete. Reports from both inspections are on file in the inspector general's office. The report on the Nebraska State university has been carefully examined by the officials of the inspector general's office, as well as by the secretary of war, and the opinions expressed are that the report is a very excellent one and shows much discretion and preparation on the part of the officer. Major Pechet sends goods news in regard to the military companies at the college. He says, in fact, that he thinks the organization at Lincoln is second only to West Point, and makes an excellent showing, particularly with reference to the splendid discipline which prevails. It appears that the attendance at the Nebraska university has increased 40 per cent since 1892, no inspection having been made in 1893 or last year. The report of Captain John Kinzie, Second infantry, Fort Omaha, who had charge of the inspection of the University of South Dakota at Vermillion, has not yet been submitted. All of the reports of the inspections made by Colonel Peter D. Vroom have been received at the War department. Colonel Vroom inspected the following colleges: In Iowa—Cornell college at Mount Vernon, Iowa State university at Iowa City, Iowa Wesleyan university at Mount Pleasant, and Iowa State Normal school at Cedar Falls; in Minnesota—University of Minnesota at Minneapolis and Bishop Seabury mission at Faribault and the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis.

CARTER AND THE INTERVIEWERS.

"There is very little enterprise among the newspaper men of Washington," said Senator Carter of Montana, chairman of the republican national committee, this evening. "I have now been in Washington for six consecutive days and have not been interviewed. When I was in New York over night recently I was interviewed six times without once seeing a newspaper man. Each interview expressed different views. Now that was enterprising journalism. It ought to become universal. It relieves each public man of responsibility for his own views. It saves his time, which is surely worth something. And it saves the reporters the necessity of filling assignments of that character. A good newspaper man can cut off a yard or two of such views as public men ought to have on a moment's notice from his managing editor.

"Why, one newspaper in New York," continued Senator Carter, "not only interviewed me without seeing me, but actually printed the interview over my own signature. There it was as big as life. The whole column contained not a single sentiment ever uttered by me, and it contained a score of assertions which I could not indorse. And yet there it was in the morning paper with 'Thomas H. Carter' signed at the conclusion.

"What did I do? Why, nothing, of course. When a man in public life begins denying things said concerning him he may as well give up all other business. I have not been interviewed and will not be interviewed just now. I have not expressed any presidential preference. I have not declared that free silver will dominate or split the republican party. In short, I have not been making a fool of myself down east by talking to strange newspaper men. I can talk freely to Washington newspaper men, because I know them, and they are gentlemanly in their treatment of me and of all other men who enter public life. I shall not go west for some time, as my state makes demands upon my time and services, so that I must remain here and attend to business for my people."

### GROWING INDUSTRY IN BRAZIL.

**South American Republic Engaging Largely in Cotton Weaving.**

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Consul McDaniel of Bahia, Brazil, has sent to the Department of State a report upon the cotton factories of Bahia. He says that a factory is now building in that place which will be the largest in Brazil, being 90x275, with 2,000 looms, 1200 for weaving calicos, light domestics, etc., and for colored cloths, cotton checks and stripes, heavy cotton odes, etc. The machinery was all purchased in Europe, mostly in England. There is no spinning, the yarn being imported from England.

The mill at present employs 450 hands who earn from $2 to $9 per week each, working from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., with one hour off at noon. The present production is about 150,000 yards of cloth per week. The company has built about 300 artisan dwellings on the English plan. The foreman, engineers and machinists are foreigners, English, German and French, and receive more wages than natives.

Six cotton factories in operation were until a few years ago owned separately, but have since been consolidated with a capital of $880,000. Last year the six consumed 2,228,600 pounds of raw cotton, producing 282,500 pounds of cotton thread and 4,631,500 metres of cloth. Another company with a capital of $1,600,000 operates two factories with 800 spindles and 208 looms. The same company operates a boot and shoe factory employing 800 hands.

In Valencia, about fifty miles east of Bahia, are two factories with 11,000 spindles and 280 looms. All the factories have many advance sales and their stock is quoted above par.

### MISLEADING NAVAL NOMENCLATURE.

**Secretary Herbert Issues a Circular Making Many Corrections.**

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The result of the radical changes in naval architecture in recent years has been to render confusing and inadequate the nomenclature which has ruled aboard ship since the birth of the first navy. Particularly misleading were the terms applied to designate the different decks of a ship. A modern ship has decks never known to vessels of the old navy; whole decks intended solely for protection against gun fire; partial decks that would not have been possible to sailing craft, and bridges, expanding into the dimensions of actual decks in parts of the ship. These have been christened haphazard by the builders, the sailors and the officers, and the result has been a degree of confusion that in scarcely credible, making it very difficult for the bureau officers of the navy department to know just what part of the ship is referred to in the reports which come to the department. To correct this in a measure, Secretary Herbert has issued a circular prescribing in great detail the names to be applied to every deck in the ship, from the bridges above to the orlop deck below, and copies of this circular have been sent to every ship in the service and every commander with instruction hereafter to use only the prescribed names on all occasions.

### CIVIL LAW SUPPLANTS MILITARY

**Japanese Speedily Restore Order in the North of Formosa.**

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Japanese legation today received an official dispatch from the foreign office summarizing the status of affairs on the island of Formosa as follows:

At Tai-Phu-Fu and Tamsui, the two large cities in the north, all disorder is at an end and peace is established. The Japanese have put into operation a civil system of administration. German marines were landed at the cities mentioned, but have now been withdrawn. The foreign settlers are now under the entire protection of the Japanese army and civil authorities.

The mention of the establishment of a civil system shows that martial law, which was in operation when the Japanese fleet and army first arrived, has given place quickly to an orderly municipal system. No mention is made of the reported uprising of the Black Flags.

### NAVY YARD WILL RESUME WORK.

**Bethlehem Iron Companies Will Deliver the Necessary Forgings July 1.**

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Information has been received at the Navy department that there is no doubt that the work at the Washington navy yard will be actively resumed after July 1. On that date the Bethlehem Iron company will commence the delivery of the steel gun forgings which will be manufactured into armament for ships. The contract calls for the delivery of the forgings as soon as possible after July 1, and requires that all shall be delivered within 119 days after that date. The contract is for ten sets of forgings for four-inch guns and twenty sets for five-inch guns. These will keep the yard busy for some time to come.

**Patents to Western Inventors.**

WASHINGTON, June 15.—(Special.)—Patents have been issued as follows: Nebraska—Albert W. Armstrong, Columbus, pea huller; Eugene F. Hardin, Lincoln, storm door for railway cars. Iowa—Jacob S. Baughman, Burlington, down spout filter; Albert E. Beall, Hubbard, bed spring; Wilber A. K. Campbell, Eldora, device for applying adhesives to the edges of wrappers; William H. Jones, Blue Grass, governor for steam engines; Harry R. Layton, Leon, device for preventing rust in gun barrels; Hugh Wright, Clinton, combined whip and line holder. South Dakota—Charles M. Dilger and H. Birnbaum, Rapid City, window curtain hanger.

# CLAIMING THE ARID LAND

## Wyoming and Idaho Avail Themselves of the Grant Made by Congress.

## STATE AGENTS NOW IN WASHINGTON

**Irrigation Works Undertaken by the States Will Make the Desert Bloom Like the Rose—One Million Acres Deeded to Each.**

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Millions and millions of acres are to be added to the great homestead areas of the west. The last congress enacted a law providing that the general government shall donate to each state in which there are arid lands 1,000,000 acres of such lands, on condition that the reclamation is done by the states. Already Idaho and Wyoming have complied with all the formalities of the law and have taken steps toward securing a million acres of land within their borders. Lieutenant Governor Miles of Idaho and E. Meade of Wyoming, both engineers appointed by their respective states, are here to complete the final arrangements. Their mission promises to be very successful, for they are receiving from Land Commissioner Lamoreaux the most cordial co-operation.

"The steps that are now being taken to transform an immense section of arid country into fertile and fruitful fields," said the commissioner, "will, without doubt, be most far reaching in their effects. Under the new law, however, the state is to undertake the work and is to sell the lands, in sections of not over 160 acres to any one person, for such price as can be obtained. The government retains possession for five years, and at the end of that time if the reclamation appears to be permanent, the title to the land passes to the state and thence to the settler. This means homes and farms for a multitude of people."

### INTERESTING LAND LITIGATION.

**Review of the Case of Joseph F. Webber from the Bloomington District.**

WASHINGTON, June 15.—(Special.)—The secretary of the Interior today rendered a decision in a Nebraska land case, which, although not important by virtue of the amount of property involved, was quite interesting on account of the question which was decided. The question at issue was that of veracity between the defendant in the case, and the officer whose duty it was to serve a notice of contest on the opposite side. The case was that of Oscar Williamson against Joseph F. Webber. On August 1, 1889, Webber made a timber culture entry of the southeast quarter of section 10, township 2, north, range 20 west, Bloomington land district, Nebraska. On February 16, 1893, Oscar Williamson filed an affidavit of contest against the entry, alleging that Webber had failed to plant, or cause to be planted, any trees, tree seeds or cuttings on the tract during the third year of the entry, and that there were no trees growing on the tract at the date of the filing of the affidavit. Notice was issued and the case was set for a hearing on March 23, 1893.

The defendant tried to dismiss the case on the ground of insufficient service, but this motion was overruled by the local officers, who found that the charges had been fully sustained, and ordered the cancellation of the entry. On appeal to the general land office the commissioner affirmed the decision of the local officers. Again the case was appealed, this time to the Interior department, and the secretary affirmed the decision of the general land office, holding that there had been sufficient service of notice, and that the testimony showed a failure to comply with the requirements of the timber culture law.

The question at issue was mainly one of veracity between the defendant and the officer who makes affidavit to service of notice. The latter on oath swears that he did deliver the notice to Webber. The defendant contends, however, that he did not receive a notice. Nevertheless, the local officers and the commissioner of the general land office, as well as the secretary of the interior concluded to credit the sworn statements of the officers that he did deliver to the defendant a true and certified copy of the notice.

The case finally come back to the secretary of the interior on a motion for a rehearing. In making the motion for a rehearing the defendant asks that the case be reopened for the following reasons: That he did not have an opportunity to submit testimony at the trial held at Bloomington on March 23, 1893; that the plaintiff and the officers of the United States land office at Bloomington and others conspired together for the purpose of depriving this claimant of his timber claim; and that the claimant be entitled to a fair and impartial hearing and the privilege to submit testimony in the action before the land is taken from him. In deciding the case by overruling the motion for a rehearing, the secretary says:

"The accusation of conspiracy looks at first blush like a new element introduced into the case, but upon perusal of the arguments and affidavits it is found that their 'conspiracy' consisted in deciding the case against Webber, and that is the reason why he makes the charge."

To corroborate his statements that he has not violated the timber culture laws, Webber has presented the affidavit by Joseph Clipper. In conclusion, the secretary says:

"Inasmuch as no scintilla of evidence appears to support the charge of conspiracy between the local officers and others, and as a re-examination of the record only affirms the conclusion arrived at in a decision heretofore rendered that the service of notice of contest was sufficient, no reason is disclosed for disturbing the department decision heretofore rendered."

On January 11, 1894, the commissioner of the general land office rejected the application of Jerry A. Wells for an extension of time for making payment upon his preemption claim for a quarter section of land in the Alliance land district of Nebraska. In that decision the commissioner held that there was no such failure of crops as would warrant the office in granting the extension of time prayed for. The secretary, however, overrules this decision and decides in favor of Wells, saying that he thinks the proof of compliance with the requirements of the pre-emption law were sufficient and the proof of inability is such as brings Wells within the provisions of the act of July 26, 1894, which provided "that the time of making the final payments on entries under the preemption act is hereby extended for one year from the date when the same became due in all cases where the pre-emption entrymen are unable to make final payments from causes which they cannot control." Although he decides the case in favor of Wells, the secretary says that the application for extension having been made in September, 1893, and the case having been pending for more time than the time applied for, the claimant has succeeded in securing a longer delay than he would if his application had been orginally granted. The secretary therefore directs that the local officers call upon Wells for immediate payment of the amount due upon his claim. The decision of the case is important in that it carries an interpretation of the law of July 26, 1894, which was passed for the benefit of the drouth sufferers of the west.

**Two Appointments to West Point.**

WASHINGTON, June 15.—(Special Telegram.)—President Cleveland today made two appointments at large to West Point, but the name of Paul Ward Beck, son of Captain William H. Beck, the agent of the Omaha and Winnebago reservation, was not on the list. The president still has one appointment at his disposal, and it is possible that he may decide to give it to young Beck. The appointments which went to the sons of army officers are as follows: George B. Comly, son of the late Major Clifton Comly, ordnance department who died very suddenly at Governor's Island, in 1894, while in the performance of duty, leaving a widow with a number of children, and William Tidball, son of General John C. Tidball, U. S. A., retired, who was graduated from the military academy in 1848, and retired after continuous and distinguished military service in 1889.

**Petrel Sent Up the Yang-tse-Kiang.**

WASHINGTON, June 15.—A telegram received at the Navy department announces that Admiral Carpenter, in command of the Asiatic squadron, has sent the Petrel from Shanghai to Hankow. This last named point is about 600 miles up the Yang-tse-Kiang river above Shanghai and is in the direction of the provinces where the recent riots occurred. Hankow is many miles from the scenes of the riots, but it is presumed that the Petrel is sent up the river to give the Chinese government an intimation that the United States intends to look after its citizens and their property. The ship is under the control of Admiral Carpenter and was not dispatched to Hankow through orders from Washington, the admiral acting wholly upon his own discretion.

### SOUTH OMAHA'S PUBLIC BUILDING

**Red Tape is Being Slowly Unwound by the Treasury Depatment.**

WASHINGTON, June 15.—(Special Telegram.)—The Treasury department has just begun to make preparations for carrying out the provisions of the Mercer bill of the last congress, providing for a new public building at South Omaha. The bill provides that the building shall be used for the United States postoffice and "other government offices in the city of South Omaha." In cases where the buildings are to be used for more than one branch of the service the supervising architect's office always prepares the plans for the building in such a way that each office will have a part which will be constructed in the manner best suited to that branch. In accordance with the usual custom, therefore, the department has sent out letters to the different branches of the government service asking them to specify how much, if any, room they will need in the proposed South Omaha postoffice building. One of these communications was sent to Secretary of the Interior Smith asking for information relative to the land office and business thereof at South Omaha. To this letter the secretary replies: "I have to advise that on the 8th instant the acting commissioner of the general land office reported that three is no United States land office at South Omaha, Neb., and consequently no rooms are required for the accomodation of such office at that place."

Now that the first steps have been taken in pushing the work on the proposed building at South Omaha it is expected that other portions of the work will be commenced within a short time.

**Furnishings for Western Federal Buildings**

WASHINGTON, June 15.—(Special Telegram.)—The Treasury department today authorized the custodian of the public building at Lincoln to accept the bid of W. N. Renlaender for furnishing six gallons of pure castor oil at his bid of $5.40.

The Cascade Netting company at Sioux Falls, S. D., has been notified that the furniture appropriation will not permit the expense which would be incurred in fitting Sioux Falls' court house and postoffice building with wires for the electric light system. The custodian of Sioux Falls' building has been notified that the department will pay the expence of $14 incurred in adjusting doors of building out of the appropriation for furniture. The custodian of the public building at Nebraska City has been authorized to purchase one boiler flue brush at $3.50.

**Cadet Appointments at Large.**

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The president has made the following appointments at large to West Point: George B. Comly, son of the late Major Clifton Comly, Ordnance department, who died very suddenly at Governor's Island in 1894 while in performance of duty, leaving a widow with a number of children; William Tidball, son of General John C. Tidball, U. S. A., retired, who was graduated from the military academy in 1848 and retired after continuous and distinguished service in 1889.

**Postoffice Changes in Nebraska.**

WASHINGTON, June 15.—(Special Telegram.)—A postoffice has been established at Canton, Box Butte county, Neb., with Charles O. Lockwood as postmaster. Nebraska postoffices have been discontinued as follows: Riggs, Sheridan county; mail will go to Rushville; Thornton, Polk county; mail will go to Swedehome.

**No Americans Hurt in the Riots.**

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The State department has received a cablegram from Minister Denby, saying that in the recent Chinese riots at Cheng Tung the American mission property was not much damaged, and that no Americans were hurt.

**Trouble with the Bookbinders Settled.**

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The trouble between Foreman Espey and the bookbinders of the government printing office was amicably settled this morning and the threatened strike averted. Public Printer Benedict had no hand in the negotiations.

**Lieutenant Backus Dead.**

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The War department has been informed that Lieutenant George Backus, First cavalry, died at Dallas, Tex., today.

### *DEPEW WON'T BE THERE.*

**New York's Orator Cannot Address the Cleveland League Convention.**

CLEVELAND, O., June 15.—The following telegram has been received from Chauncey M. Depew in reply to an inquiry as to whether he would attend the republican national convention next week:

NEW YORK, June 14.—I have notified the committee of the impossibility of my staying over the 20th at Cleveland to attend the league meeting. I leave here tomorrow for Nashville to deliver the annual address at the Vanderbilt university and make one other speech on scholastic matters. "Returning I will reach Cleveland on the 19th at 5 o'clock and leave at 6 o'clock.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

It is probable that a strong delegation will meet Mr. Depew at the depot and endeavor to prevail upon him to address the convention.

**Squandered His Bride's Money.**

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—J. C. Davis, who was arrested Thursday for victimizing dozens of local tradesmen by passing fraudulent drafts, expected remittances from his father-in-law to cover the amount of his swindling and avoid prosecution. Davis says that he was formerly a reporter on the New York World, but latterly had been employed on the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

He was married in Rochester eight weeks ago to a daughter of H. H. Craig, a wealthy lumber dealer. While on their wedding trip Davis squandered his bride's dowry, amounting to $5,000, at faro. By pawning her jewels, he managed to reach San Francisco, and his effort to raise money on his bogus drafts was to pay the expenses back to Rochester. The unfortunate young bride avows her intention to remain with her husband.

**Bell Telephone Decision Handed Down.**

BOSTON, June 15.—A decision of the United States court reversing a decision of the circuit court and ordering the case of the United States against the American Bell Telephone company, as assignees of the Emil Berliner patents and against Berliner, dismissed, was handed down late yesterday afternoon. The suit was on a bill in equity praying that the patents issued November 17, 1891, numbered 463,569, to the American Bell Telephone company, as assignee of Berliner in all things, be recalled, repeated and decreed absolutely null. The lower court sustained the prayer.

**Did Not Condemn Sunday Riding.**

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 15.—During the recent synod of the Reformed Church of America at Grand Rapids, Mich., a dispatch was sent out saying that "A resolution was submitted condemning Sunday bicycle riding, especially the practice of church members riding to church." Rev. N. D. Williams, pastor of the Reformed Church of this city, who presented the resolution, says the dispatch is not true. He says: "There was nothing in the resolution to give even the color of truth to the statement. The resolution was entirely in the opposite direction.

**Passes Into Receiver's Hands.**

CLEVELAND, June 15.—On a bill of complaint filed by the Central Trust company of New York, the United States circuit court has appointed Benjamin A. Mayo of Chicago receiver for the Ashtabula Suburban Light and Water company of Ashtabula, O. The court is also asked to foreclose a mortgage aggregating $250,000 held by the trust company against the water and light company.

**Largest Order Ever Placed.**

MADISON, Wis., June 15.—The Standard Telephone and Electric company of this city has closed a contract with the Western Electric Telephone company of Britt, Ia., which has been operating Bell instruments under a lease, for 10,000 telephones with Milne non-infringing transmitters. This is said to be the larges order ever placed for "'phones" in the United States.

# BECK READY FOR BUSINESS

## Proposes to Proceed at Once with the Making of Evictions.

## FALL BACK ON TROOPS IF NECESSARY

**Says They Are Promised if Force of Indian Police Proves Insufficient—Will Tolerate No Interference by Mullin or Others.**

It is said upon good authority that instructions have been forwarded from the secretary of war to General Coppinger reviewing the troubles at the Winnebago Indian agency and authorizing the commander of the Platte to send troops to the Winnebago reservation in the event that Captain Beck's increased Indian police force meets with trouble when evictions of Flournoy tenants are resumed. The request to send troops before the Indian police are resisted has been refused by the War department. The attempt to secure the troops as "guards" while the police are enforcing Captain Beck's orders has also been repulsed by a declination on the part of the secretary of war. But, as a result of persistent demand on the part of the Interior department at Washington, the secretary of war has granted the request to issue instructions for an emergency and in substance the troops will be held in reserve to await the sequel of evictions by the Indian police. To save red tape and time the War department has forwarded instructions to General Coppinger to be in readiness at any time to respond to a call for troops from Captain Beck, if trouble at the reservation is precipitated by the action of the Indian police in obeying their superior officer's orders.

John R. Beck, assistant Indian agent and the plucky son of the captain, was in Omaha yesterday, and when seen at the Paxton, confirmed the rumor, and said that while the use of troops had been denied before there was any serious trouble, it was definitely understood at the agency from official advices received from Washington, that the soldiers of the Department of the Platte would be held in reserve, and if the Indian police, with a good equipment and increased numerical strength, could not successfully evict the settlers, and any disturbance occurred as a result thereof, the troops would go to Pender on a special, in all probability, and uphold government interests. When asked whether or not he believed the Indian police would be capable of enforcing Captain Beck's orders without calling on the military reserve for assistance, Mr. Beck replied in the affirmative and said that the ammunition would reach Winnebago agency from the Rock Island arsenal yesterday. He said that the police would be armed at once with Winchesters (loaded this time) and within ten days thereafter there would be a determined crusade against all tenants on Indian lands whose leases were regarded as illegal by Captain Beck. The assistant Indian agent said that the War department believed that in view of the short distance between Fort Omaha and Pender it would be the best plan to await developments of evictions before going to the expense of sending troops, and that inasmuch as no blood had as yet been spilled and resistance to Indian police was only an anticipation, the bluecoats would be kept at the fort, subject to call, however, in case their presence was a necessity to keep the Flournoy company sympathizers from causing trouble.

When asked if an injunction was served on the Indian police or troops how it would be received, John Beck replied emphatically that it would be ignored, and that if the man who served it created trouble he would be promptly put in irons. Mr. Beck also stated that if Sheriff Mullin interfered with the Indian police again when evictions were resumed he would not only be handcuffed, but would be imprisoned at the agency.

"Up to date the affair has been pretty much of a bluff," said Mr. Beck, "but henceforth we propose to enforce Interior department instructions and will stand no more fooling. Those Flournoy tenants have got to go, and if they shoot at the Indian police or in any way resist them there is going to be some lively times up on the reservation. The Indian police will be cautioned not to be too hasty or violent, but they will not be sent out to be made targets of, and if it comes to a choice between peacefully vacating or trouble, the tenants will be responsible for results. There has been too much talk on the subject and not enough action. Now after exhausting all means in our power to settle the affair peaceably, we have been officially authorized to equip our Indian police force for business and if they fail we will get plenty of aid."

Action on the motion to quash the indictment against Sheriff Mullin will occur at this term of federal court, in all probability next week.

### ARMS FOR BECK'S INDIANS.

**Rifles and Ball Cartridges to Be Forwarded to the Reservation.**

WASHINGTON, June 15.—(Special Telegram.)—The following communication was today sent to Captain Beck at Dakota City, Neb: "Sir—I have been informed that the commanding officer at the Rock Island arsenal has been directed today to issue to you at once, sent by fast freight, the following ordnance supplies: Seventy Springfield rifles, caliber 45, model 1884, and 2,800 rifle ball cartridges, reloading. This action is in pursuance of act of congress of March 3, 1879. The stores will be invoiced to you and receipted for by you as acting agent of the Omaha and Winnebago reservation. When these arms are no longer required they will be returned to the Rock Island arsenal. For the purpose of accounting for these stores, a supply of blank returns has been sent you today by mail, and these will be made out by you and forwarded to this office quarterly.

"CHARLES SCHALER,
"Acting Chief of Ordnance."

It is said that the next move in this reservation trouble will be made by Catain Beck and the department will await developments. Officials of the Indian office express the belief that Captain Beck will not encounter any difficulty in enforcing his orders now with a force of fifty additional Indian police.

### *KILLED THREE PASSENGERS.*

**Six Coaches Derailed on a Mexican Railroad with Fatal Results.**

JALAPA, Mex., June 15.—By the derailment of six coaches of a passenger train of the Interoceanic railway, three passengers are reported killed and sixteen wounded. A relief train has been sent to the scene of the wreck, near the Hacienda Demazapa. The derailment occurred as the result of a broken rail, and four of the coaches were badly splintered. When the accident occurred, it is claimed the engineer, who is an American, attempted to escape, as did Nevfere, the engineer of the train which encountered the terrible Temamatla wreck. He was captured by several of the passengers and detained. Several of the injured passengers are already taking steps for gaining indemnity against the road, which is peculiarly unfortunate in the number of wrecks during the present year.

**Accused of Murdering His Father.**

BROOKLYN, June 15.—William Henry, son of Charles Henry, who was found murdered in his home last evening, surrendered himself to the police today. He said that he had slept in Prospect park during the night and the first knowledge he had of his father's death reached him in a morning paper. He made a most emphatic denial of having murdered his father and close questioning by the police captain and detectives failed to make him contradict his statements. The prisoner was remanded pending a further investigation of the case.

**Another Railroad Man Promoted.**

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 15.—George W. Hibbard, heretofore northern passenger agent of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic road, has been promoted to the position of acting general passenger agent, vice C. W. Hibbard, who resigned to accept the presidency of the Northern Adirondack railroad in New York. Mr. Hibbard's headquarters will be removed from Minneapolis to Marquette.

### *OLD BRIDGE GIVES WAY.*

**Number of People Injured by the Collapse of an Ancient Structure.**

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 15.—Today while a crowd of people and several railway employes were on the east end of the old Chicago & West Michigan railroad bridge, which is now no longer used for regular railway traffic, the foot passenger part gave way and fifteen or twenty people were precipitated to the rocks below, a distance of fifteen feet. No one was killed, but a number were injured, as follows:

Michael Devos, cut over right eye and injured internally. John Devos, his son, right ankle sprained.

Frank White, right knee cap broken.

Henry Wylie, brakeman, right wrist broken and right hip sprained.

Henry Hunderkorp, 7 years old, seriously injured.

E. L. Bookman, conductor, left wrist and right arm sprained and bruised.

Jacob Quint, 7 years old, right arm broken.

The railroad men were at work with a pile driver which stood on the bridge, and the other people were watching the job.

**Secretary Lamont Coming West.**

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Secretary Lamont with Mrs. Lamont will leave here next week for a western trip. He will be accompanied by Quartermaster General Batchelor. Secretary Lamont may extend his trip to the Pacific coast. The secretary will probably look over the site for a new military post at Bismarck, N. D., which is contemplated in an act of the last congress.

**Cyclone Does Great Damage in Texas.**

DENISON, Tex., June 15.—A portion of Grazon county was devastated by a cyclone in the Martin Spring district, west of here. The cyclone came from the direction of the river, and thousands of acres of crops were wiped off the earth. Houses were blown down and the damage will run high in the thousands.

### *FIRE IN A WASHINGTON HOTEL.*

**Many Guests Narrowly Escape Death in the Flames.**

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Fire broke out this morning about 9:30 o'clock in a European hotel on Pennsylvania avenue next to Willard's hotel. The flames ran up the stairway almost immediately and burst from the windows of the third and fourth floors, cutting off all means of egress by the main stairway. Many of the guests were asleep at the time and four of them, including the daughter of the proprietor, J. E. Moylan, had their escape cut off from the stairs and fire escapes, but were finally rescued without injury by firemen. Most of the guests lost their effects. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss will not be large, being confined chiefly to damage to the hotel furnishings.

**Valuable Dog Commits Suicide.**

NEW YORK, June 15.—A special to the World from West Point, N. Y., says: Pierpont Morgan's prize collie, Roslyn Wilkes, deliberately committed suicide today. The animal was bought in England and is reported to have cost $10,000. The dog came over decorated with many prize ribbons. When Bob Armstrong, the kennel keeper, took the dog out for exercise, Roslyn Wilkes went to the pond for a bath as playfully as the rest, but when the others came out the prize winner refused to do so. Then Armstrong walked into the water. When the collie saw him coming the would-be suicide dived down and staid down until dead.

**Benson's Slayer Surrenders.**

DEADWOOD, S. D., June 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Frank Manihan, who on Thursday shot and killed his father-in-law, Charles H. Benson, this morning drove into the city and surrendered. Although a diligent search had been made for Manihan, he managed to elude the officers, and his surrender was upon the advice of friends, who profess to believe that facts will be brought out in the preliminary trial justifying the killing of Benson.

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