

NO MORE PUGILISM

GOVERNOR OF TEXAS SUCCESSFUL IN HIS FIGHT.

The Legislature of Texas Consumes Only Three Hours of Time in Passing an Emergency Bill—Six Votes Against It—Will Probably Fight in Mexico.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Oct. 4.—There will be no prize fight at Dallas October 31 between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. This fact was settled yesterday afternoon by the Texas legislature in exactly three hours by the vote. The two committees, one in the senate and the other in the house, gave an audience to the Dallas attorneys all the morning to ascertain their objections and protests to the passage of the law.

After hearing the gentlemen until noon, the two committees adjourned. When the two houses met at 3 o'clock, both committees were ready to report and the senate bill was very promptly considered. From the time the bill was placed before the senators to the time it passed was exactly fifty-five minutes. During this time Senator Dean opposed the bill and Senator Lasker spoke in its favor. There were only two gentlemen who spoke on the bill, the balance satisfying themselves by voting. The vote on the final passage of the bill was 27 yeas and 1 no, Dean being the negative voter. The bill was immediately sent over to the house and at 4 o'clock that body began discussing it, substituting the senate bill for the house bill. After several gentlemen had spoken on the bill and the emergency feature, pro and con, a final vote was reached at 6 o'clock precisely and the bill passed the house by a vote of 110 yeas to five nays. Thus, within three hours, did the Texas legislature forever put an end to prize fighting in Texas.

Governor Culberson's friends consider it a great victory for him, and lost no opportunity to congratulate his excellency on the outcome of one of the hottest and, it might be safely termed, one of the bitterest, as well as the shortest, political fights ever brought up in the Lone Star state on any single man.

The bill that will prohibit prizefighting in Texas in future, as passed, reads as follows: Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas, that any person who shall voluntarily engage in a pugilistic encounter between man and man, or a fight between a man and a bull, or any other animal, for money or other thing of value, or for any championship, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years.

Section 2. By the term "pugilistic encounter," as used in this act, is meant any voluntary fight or personal encounter by blows by means of the fist, or otherwise, whether with or without gloves, between two men for money, or for a prize of any character, or for any championship, or for any other thing of value, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered.

Section 3. That all the laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed. Section 4. The fact that there is now no adequate penalty against prize fighting or pugilism, or against fights between man and beast, creates an imperative public necessity and emergency requiring the suspension of the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days, and that this law should take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is hereby so enacted.

DAN STUART TALKS

Says the Contest Will Come Off, but Not in Texas.

DALLAS, TEXAS, Oct. 4.—Dallas people thronged the streets discussing the news from Austin, and the general sentiment is that the question is finally settled and that all ideas of holding the mill here must be abandoned. Said Dan Stuart discussing the matter: "The contest will not come off in Texas. We have proceeded so far under the law. We did not touch a stick of timber till the highest judicial tribunal of Texas in criminal matters decided there was no law against glove contests on the statute books. The legislature was called to remedy the defective law, and that is an end of it."

"What plans have you now?" was asked.

"This is a matter to be determined by the Florida Athletic club," said Mr. Stuart. "The officers of the club will meet here or in New York and decide. We have three points in view as a location." "Then the contest will come off?" was suggested.

"Yes, sir, the contest is coming off, but more of that hereafter."

Constans Curtin Dead.

BELLEFOONTE, Pa., Oct. 4.—Constans Curtin, aged 78, the only brother of ex-Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin, died this morning. Being a bachelor, the state will get five per cent of his estate, amounting to about \$150,000. He was one of the oldest and best known iron masters in Pennsylvania. His entire life was spent in the vicinity of the old Forge, the first iron plant in Cedar county. He was a third-second degree mason, and Constans commandery, K. T., of Bellefonte, perpetuated his name.

Hydrophobia Caused by a Cat.

ASHLAND, Pa., Oct. 4.—Mrs. Andrew Kane died at her home at Germantown yesterday. A few weeks ago Mrs. Kane was pounced upon by a ferocious cat, that bit and tore her flesh. Two weeks ago she was seized with pleurisy and later symptoms of hydrophobia set in that resulted from the bite of the cat. Dr. Hoffman, who was her attending physician so diagnosed the case, and last Thursday Dr. Buler of Wilkesbarre, was summoned, but said there was no hope. For a week Mrs. Kane suffered intensely. She did not eat nor drink anything, and had an aversion to water or liquid food until the time of her death.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS

Commissioner Wade Hampton Makes His Annual Report Thereon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Wade Hampton, commissioner of railroads, has made his annual report to the secretary of the interior. He says that during the hard times the gross receipts of the Union Pacific system was reduced \$1,000,000 a month below the normal. He also says that a cast-iron rule as to payments cannot be observed, and thinks there should be a flexible adjustment of annual payments to correspond with diminished earnings. He thinks that the Thurman act will be found to justify the expectation of its framers, if the following amendments are made:

First.—To embrace within its provisions all Pacific roads which have received from the United States a loan of its bonds in aid of construction.

Second.—To provide that 50 per cent instead of 25 per cent of the net earnings be retained.

Third.—To extend the debt till it shall have been discharged as provided.

Fourth.—To further provide that if any of the companies abandon any portion of the subsidized lines or divert their business from a subsidized to an unsubsidized road, the company shall, in such cases, be required to transfer the lien and condition which attached to the aid or subsidized line to the new and unsubsidized line, in order that the rights and interests of the United States may be protected.

The commissioner believes that such legislation will hasten the payment of the companies' indebtedness, as they are anxious to be freed from governmental supervision.

The commissioner also renews his recommendation relative to a revised system of accounting by the Pacific roads.

If the recommendations previously made that the Thurman act be amended be not accepted as an alternative, he recommends that a commission be appointed by the president to settle the indebtedness of the bond-aided railroads.

The commissioner further recommends the order of the treasury department which directs that compensation services rendered the government by the non-aided and leased lines of the Union Pacific company be paid the receivers of the roads in cash and not retained in the treasury as formerly.

The commissioner refers to the fact that there has been great improvement in conditions since his last annual report, and that there is an increase of earnings of roads under his supervision. He reviews the financial condition of the Union and Central Pacific railroads to the United States is \$53,005,000, with a total liability of \$77,874,000; the debt of the Central Pacific to the United States is \$77,734,982, with a total liability of \$185,024,182. The commissioner says that the bonds of the Central Pacific, which fell due on January 10, 1895, were to have been paid by the company, but as a matter of fact, were paid out of the general funds of the United States treasury. He said that this payment would be reimbursed from the sale of bonds in the sinking fund, but there is not sufficient market for the sale of such bonds to cancel one-tenth part of the debt. The properties of the two roads are reported in good condition.

Commissioner Hampton, reviews the attempt at Pacific railroad legislation in the last congress, and says: "The results of the past two years have shown that during a period of financial and industrial depression, it would be impossible for the Union Pacific company to meet the annual fixed charges, in addition to other necessary and inevitable expenses, of such an amount as would be required to discharge the debt of the United States in fifty years at 3 per cent, as proposed in the Kelly bill, or even 2 per cent, which the representatives of the company were understood to be willing to accept. Some regard should be had for such conditions as have existed and which are likely to arise again."

USED THE HORSEWHIP.

Mrs. Gustave Pabst, Formerly Margaret Mather, Lashes Her Husband.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 4.—Mrs. Gustave Pabst, formerly Margaret Mather, the actress, created a sensation near Twenty-ninth and Cedar streets yesterday afternoon by striking her husband, a son of the wealthy brewer, several times with a horse-whip. What was the cause of the trouble no one seems to know, but numerous residents in the vicinity were eye witnesses to the altercation, which began in a buggy in which the couple were riding, and which ended at the corner of Twenty-fourth and State streets, where Mr. Pabst wrenched the whip from his wife's hand as the latter struck her husband a blow full in the face.

Gustave Pabst and Margaret Mather were married in November, 1892, but the wedding was kept a secret for several months, creating a great sensation when it finally became known. The bride soon after left the stage and has since lived quietly with her husband in this city.

Friends of the couple give no explanation of the trouble and Mr. Pabst has not been found since the encounter.

A Ship Burned at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—Private advices received here from London, England, state that the British ship Europe, bound from Leth to San Francisco, has been burned at sea. The crew of the Europe was rescued by the Oscar II, which brought the news of the disaster and landed them at Liverpool.

Secretary Herbert's Mission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Secretary Herbert will leave Washington Wednesday evening for Alabama, where he will deliver several speeches on financial topics. The first speech will be delivered in the theater at Montgomery, Friday night.

RUSHED DOWN HILL.

Horses Dashed Henry Waterman to a Violent Death.

STENSAUR, Neb., Oct. 8.—A distressing accident occurred near here yesterday afternoon, resulting in the death of Henry Waterman, an old resident of this vicinity, living about five miles northwest. Mr. Waterman and his only child, a young lady, were going home from here with a load of lumber. When about three miles out the team became unmanageable and ran down a long hill. Mr. Waterman and his daughter both tried to stop the team by pulling on the lines. Seeing that they could not check the team, the young lady worked her way back to the rear of the wagon and dropped to the ground. Upon rising and looking around she saw her father near the road and on coming up to him found his head crushed and mangled so as to be almost unrecognizable. He lived only a short time after being picked up. His brother was killed about thirteen years ago at this place by a kick from a horse. The team started to run near the place where the fatal shooting of Schultz occurred a little over a year ago.

Diphtheria at Blair.

BLAIR, Neb., Oct. 8.—People of this city and vicinity are becoming considerably worked up over the spreading of what seems to be diphtheria among the children. Two deaths have already resulted and yesterday morning a number of families were quarantined and several new cases are reported. The schools are more affected by the scare than anything else, and each room reports its absent members at between ten and thirty.

D. Neil Johnson Reigns.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Oct. 8.—Monday morning Superintendent Ebricht turned the institution for the blind over to D. Neil Johnson, the new superintendent appointed by Governor Holcomb. Everything was amicably arranged and there will be no friction as far as the school is concerned. Professor Ebricht will remain a day or two to introduce his successor into the work, and tomorrow will return to his old home at Beatrice.

Stolen Papers Returned.

HENNESEY, Ok., Oct. 8.—Two years ago Dr. F. G. Minton of Homestead was robbed of \$50 in money and papers of over \$300 value. Saturday he received an envelope containing all of the papers intact, and a note saying that the robbers had no use for them, and as he had acted very reasonably when he was robbed, they had concluded to return them. The postmark was so dim that it could not be traced, except that it was mailed at some point in Oklahoma.

Morrison Murder Case.

CHADRON, Neb., Oct. 8.—District court occupied a day attending and disposing of a number of minor matters, and in fixing dates for the transaction of business relative to the motion for a new trial in the Morrison case. Defense is to have his testimony in support of motion in by November 4, and the state is then to be given two days to get ready to argue the motion.

Wichita Girls Missing.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 8.—Flossie Guthrie, the 15-year-old daughter of Robert E. Guthrie of this city, has been missing since Saturday evening and the police are unable to find any trace of her. Jeannette James, aged 14, a chum of hers, disappeared last night and cannot be found. It is believed that the girls left according to pre-arranged plans and are together.

Ruined a Girl.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Oct. 8.—Postmaster Fred W. Patterson of Rock Bluff precinct came to this city Saturday evening and filed a complaint against Alonzo Moore, charging him with being criminally intimate with his daughter Vernonia. As the girl is only fifteen years of age, Moore will have to answer to the charge of statutory rape.

Will Rebuild.

BRADSHAW, Neb., Oct. 8.—The Bradshaw creamery which was destroyed by fire last May, is to be rebuilt under a new management. The co-operative company under which it was operated has disposed of its interests to Hon. S. V. Moore of this place, and material is already being hauled for a handsome brick structure which will be fireproof.

Stull and Letton Named.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Oct. 8.—The republican judicial convention of the First district was held here yesterday. The twenty-eighth ballot resulted in the nomination of Judge J. S. Stull of Nemaha and Charles B. Letton of Colby as the vote being: Letton 47, Colby 35, Appleget 37, Stull 46, Martin 1.

Steal Hides.

EDGAR, Neb., Oct. 8.—Another raid was made Saturday night on the slaughter houses of C. W. Wiley and Harrison and Specht, and the thieves secured about \$100 worth of hides. The thieves are known and steps are being taken to secure both thieves and booty.

Some Interesting Cases.

BLAIR, Neb., Oct. 8.—The adjourned session of district court opened here Monday. A number of interesting cases are on the criminal docket and among them is that of J. H. Stewart, charged with forgery, and in which a great deal of interest is manifested.

Lots of Quail.

CHADRON, Neb., Oct. 8.—Local sportsmen are enjoying good quail shooting this fall. For a number of years the birds have been practically uncollected and have been allowed to multiply, and as a result there are a great many of them in this vicinity.

Caught Two Thieves.

RIVERSIDE, Neb., Oct. 8.—Two tramps that robbed a drug store at Holdrege Saturday night were run down by Sheriff Smith of this county at this place yesterday. Some of the alleged stolen property was found on their persons.

NO TERRITORY FIGHT

COMMISSIONER BROWNING TAKES A STAND.

Agent Wisdom Instructed to Prevent Corbett and Fitzsimmons From Meeting in the Territory—Federal Troops Available—Law Ample to Meet Every Point.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Commissioner Browning of the Indian office has taken prompt and decisive steps to prevent the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight taking place in the Indian territory. He has sent a letter of instructions to Agent Wisdom at Muscogee, I. T., directing him to see that the laws are enforced and to eject forcibly any intruders who may enter the Indian country for the purpose of creating a disturbance or of engaging in anything that may be detrimental to the Indians. The commissioner says that the statutes of the United States are ample to cover the situation and to prevent the fight. The agent will have at his back not only the Indian police but all United States troops necessary to eject the fighters. The statutes give the United States authority to keep out of the Indian territory all persons whose presence would be detrimental to the peace and prosperity of the Indians. The commissioner says there is no doubt that the prize fighters and the gang that would follow them into the Indian territory would be very detrimental to the Indians, and that it is therefore the duty of the Indian office to keep them out. He says the agent at Muscogee has not got as much authority as the agents on reservations, but, nevertheless, has enough to prevent the fight taking place in the territory of the five civilized tribes. The commissioner intends also to notify all governors and head men of the five civilized tribes that they must not allow the fight to take place, and must assist the United States authorities in preventing it.

Commissioner Browning was asked if the admission of Corbett, Fitzsimmons and others connected with the fight to citizenship in one of the tribes would make any difference in the authority of the government and he said that it would not change the conditions in the least. The government has the power to expel a full blood Indian from the territory if the peace and good order of the Indians require it. The government would be able to exercise a great deal of discretion in the affair. The United States marshals, or the Indian agent and his police, backed by the United States troops, can remove the fighters as intruders and keep them out and then answer as to violation of the law afterward. It is not a case where the fight might take place and the fighters then be called upon as to whether they have violated the law. The government will not even wait for a violation to progress that far. The principals and others connected with the fight will be unceremoniously hustled off the Indian lands on the ground that they are intruders whose presence is undesirable. If they make any complaint about it the courts will have to determine the rights of the matter, and it is believed the possibilities are that the power of the United States government will be broadly interpreted.

NEW PROMISES BY TURKEY.

Plan of Reform for Armenia Accepted—Fresh Trouble in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.—Said Pasha, the new Turkish minister for foreign affairs, has called at the different embassies, and has presented to the representatives of the powers a communication from the Turkish government repeating the assurance that a plan for reform in Armenia has been accepted by the powers. It is not believed, however, that this will satisfy the powers. There have been no further excesses, however, although the feeling of great disquiet still prevails and fresh demonstrations on the part of the Armenians are feared. The Armenians still in the patriarchate church, in which they sought refuge after the rioting of Monday last, fired some shots at noon today, and it was feared that another outbreak was imminent. The police watching the building promptly notified the military authorities, and a strong force of troops was sent to the spot and occupied all of the adjacent streets. This caused quite a panic among the inhabitants of that quarter. The Kurds then entered the workshops along the quays and expelled from them all of the Armenians they could find. Later, it is claimed, the bodies of four Armenians were found.

FUNDS FOR IRELAND.

An Appeal Issued by the Irish National Alliance.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The national officers and executive committee of the Irish National alliance issued yesterday the following appeal: To All Friends of Irish Independence: The convention which recently organized at Chicago the Irish National alliance has placed its guidance and government in the hands of the undersigned for the ensuing two years. The purpose of the alliance has already been proclaimed—to obtain the complete independence of Ireland from England by any means consistent with the law of nations. Organizations, like governments, have to depend on their revenue for the successful accomplishment of their duties. "The sins of war" for both are absolutely necessary, both for organization and propagation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Chief Harris, of the Cherokee nation, is on hand to urge the secretary of the interior to get ready to rush the intruders out of the Cherokee country soon after January 1, next. Within a month he says that all intruders will be paid for their improvements according to the appraisal made by the commission appointed to do that work. When this payment is completed, Harris will insist that the nation has complied with all the terms incumbent upon the Cherokees, and then the United States, according to legislation, shall step in and force the intruders, numbering 4,000, out of that country.

THE PEARY EXPEDITION

Professor Dyer Tells the Story of Its Failure.

New York, Oct. 8.—Professor L. L. Dyer, of Kansas university, in an article in the Herald on the Peary expedition, asserts that Peary when only a few miles from the farthest point north, was forced to turn back and thus describes the incidents after the failure to find the caches: "There was nothing more to be done but to beat a retreat. It must have been a terrible moment to Lieutenant Peary when at length he was obliged to turn his back upon that open sea of ice. He had reached a latitude of eighty-one degrees forty-seven minutes, ten miles farther north than he had reached before. Not many miles farther on and he would have reached the farthest north. Had he secured his alcohol and pemican he could have safely and easily continued his journey. He stood upon the brink of the rocks and looked down and out over the sea of ice before him. The ice was smooth and inviting; the dogs could have made the march in half an hour. Like another Moses, he looked toward the promised land, to enter which he had toiled so long and faithfully. Sadly he turned his back, leaving hope and his ambitious dreams behind, and began his grim and terrible march toward Anniversary lodge. For ten years he had struggled to reach the farthest north and now when he had almost achieved it he was obliged to beat a retreat. Slowly the party dragged themselves backward, throwing away everything that could lighten their toilsome march. Bedding, instruments, a prayer book, the tent itself—in fact everything that might impede them in their terrible struggle for life—was abandoned. They even tore from their nautical almanac the three leaves containing the calculations then required and threw the rest away. The line of march was marked by the whitening bones of the dead dogs and abandoned equipments of the party. They started with forty-one dogs and five sledges; now they had one sledge and only two dogs, remnants of the five days they had but a few biscuits and a little tea per day. They killed one dog and ate him, giving the remaining dog a share. The dog they ate had been so starved that there was nothing but dry tendons and tough hide to gnaw upon. At length the last morsel of food of any kind was consumed, and the lodge was still twenty miles away. It took them two days to get there, during which time not a particle of food passed their lips, nor had they anything to drink. Footsore, weary, emaciated, to death's door, they reached Anniversary lodge on June 25, three gaunt men, one shadow of a dog, the sole survivor of the pack."

GOVERNORS AND RELIGION.

Thirty-Nine Chief Magistrates Avowed Believers in Churches.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Of the forty-four state governors in the American union, thirty-nine are avowed believers in religion, twenty-nine are professed Christians. Most of them are regular attendants at worship, and a great majority are contributors to the expense of religious work. A careful canvass of the subject made by the Times-Herald discloses these facts. Responses were obtained from forty-three of the state governors and three of the territorial executives.

Of the state governors, one—Mr. Culberson of Texas—declined to define his sentiments and no one would speak for him, and another—Governor Evans of South Carolina—failed to reply in any way. But those of the other states spoke freely and frankly. Among the governors there are ten Presbyterians, five Congregationalists, five Episcopalians, four Methodists, three Unitarians, one Baptist, one Christian and sixteen unconnected with church organizations. Of the sixteen governors unattached to denominational organizations, twelve attend religious services regularly or intermittently, and all except two, one a Universalist and the other a Free Thinker, believe in the Christian religion and its plan of salvation. Ten of them have denominational preference, and even those without such predilection entertain a kindly feeling and appreciation of religion's beneficent results. Of those who declare denominational preferences, three are Methodists, three Presbyterians, one Congregationalist and one Baptist.

Sectionalism cuts no figure in the preferences of governors except that most of the Congregationalists are New Englanders and a majority of Presbyterians Southerners. But each of the religious bodies has representation in every section.

The most conspicuous of the Methodist governors are McKinley of Ohio and Daniel H. Hastings of Pennsylvania. The governors that attend that church are Stone of Mississippi, Cleaves of Maine, Clarke of Arkansas, Rickards of Montana and Foster of Louisiana.

The Presbyterian fold embraces Governor Matthews of Indiana, Allen of North Dakota, O'Farrell of Virginia, Brown of Maryland, Renfrow of Oklahoma, and Jefferson Gardner, chief of the Choctaw nation in the Indian territory. Among those who lean on that substantial religious creed are Stone of Missouri, Clough of Minnesota and Jackson of Iowa.

Governors Morton of New York, a presidential candidate; Turney of Tennessee, Watson of Delaware, Prince of New Mexico, and Carr of North Carolina, are Episcopalians.

Governor Budd of California says that he has no religion, but he believes in the observance of Sunday as the day of rest. His parents are not believers and he was brought up as a free thinker.

Governor Oates of Alabama says that he is not a member of any church and that he has joined only two institutions—the Masonic fraternity and the Democratic party. Governor McIntyre of Colorado affiliates with the liberals, but is not an infrequent attendant at Unity church.

The Unitarians are Greenhalgh of Massachusetts, Morrill of Kansas and Zippitt of Rhode Island.

COLD BLOODED MURDER

James M. Frazier Kills His Father-in-Law, Jacob Oxford.

PLATTE CITY, Mo., Oct. 8.—A family quarrel of long standing resulted in the murder of Jacob Oxford, an old and well-to-do farmer residing about five miles north of this place, by his son-in-law, James M. Frazier, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

The crime was committed in cold blood and on the threshold of Frazier's home. Its immediate cause was the separation about four months ago of Frazier and his wife, although for more than two years the murdered had his father-in-law had been on very unfriendly terms.

Frazier came to this neighborhood some time ago, and secured employment on Mr. Oxford's large farm. Later he married the farmer's daughter and Mr. Oxford built a home for them at the other end of his farm, about a mile away from his own home. Frazier and his wife lived together happily for a while, and the result of their union was two bright children.

But finally Frazier began to abuse his wife. His conduct toward her finally became so unbearable that a month ago she returned with her children to her father.

The deserted husband rent word to his wife that if she did not return home with the children he would make trouble. She paid no attention to the threat. He repeated it several times, but yet she refused to go back to him. He met Oxford several times on the farm and in Platte City, and tried to quarrel with him, accusing him of causing the separation. The old gentleman tried to reason with Frazier that he was not mixed up in the quarrel in any manner, but the son-in-law wouldn't have it that way.

Yesterday morning Frazier acted on him and he sent him back home with a message to Mr. Oxford. "Tell the old man," said he, "that I want to see him here as soon as possible."

The boy delivered the message, and Oxford walked over to his son-in-law's house, arriving there about 10 o'clock. He knocked at the door and Frazier threw it open in a towering passion.

"Why did you send for me?" asked the old gentleman.

"To kill you like a dog," came the reply, and without another word Frazier drew a 38-caliber revolver and fired two bullets into Oxford's body—one entering directly over the left lung and passing through the body, and the second penetrating the lower part of the abdomen. The old gentleman fell dead where he stood.

The son of Farmer Oxford, who delivered the fatal message that lured him to death, was the only eye witness to the murder. He returned with his father to Frazier's house and stood within a few feet of him when the shooting occurred.

Immediately after the shooting Frazier escaped and is still at large, although Sheriff Oscar Berry and a posse of citizens are scouring the country in the hope of capturing him before he gets too far away. The murderer was about 45 years of age, while his victim was 62.

WAGNER AN EMBEZZLER.

The Ex-Priest Short in His Church Accounts—Stedel Case Indictments.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 8.—The grand jury returned three indictments against Dominick Wagner, the ex-priest, for criminal assault, for raining a girl under 16 years of age and for abduction. The grand jury is now investigating charges of embezzlement preferred against the ex-priest by members of his congregation.

The indictments will probably be nolle prossed, the ex-priest having married the girl Saturday night, and she cannot be compelled to appear against her husband. Wagner will, however, be prosecuted on the charge of embezzlement, as the experts who have examined the books of the parish, say there is a shortage of \$2,000. Bishop Burke, who reached home from Rome this morning, says before he left, three months ago, Wagner admitted that he had misappropriated \$1,000 of the church's money.

FATHER WAGNER MARRIED

The St. Joseph Priest Taken From His Cell to Marry Maud Stedel.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 8.—Father Dominick Wagner and Miss Stedel, the girl whom he betrayed and whom he had spirited away to Chicago two weeks ago, were married Saturday night at the home of the girl's mother by Justice Fitton in the presence of immediate friends of the family. After the ceremony the priest was driven back to jail, where he will remain pending the action of the grand jury. The mother of the girl was scarcely able to stand, and her lamentations were pitiable in the extreme.

St. Joe Wants the Fight.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 8.—A movement is on foot among the sporting men of this city, looking towards the bringing off of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at this place. In the middle of the Missouri river opposite the city is an island which has been formed by the river in the past two years. On this island the Ryan-Layton and several other fights have been brought off, the authorities of Missouri and Kansas being unsuccessful each time in trying to prevent the meetings. An association of wealthy sports is now arranging an offer to bring off the fight on the island, and claim there will be no interference.

AMBUSHED BY INDIANS.

Three Men Killed by Redskins at Jackson's Hole, One Being Captain Smith.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 8.—A special from Idaho Falls, Idaho, says: A report was brought here today by J. W. Wilson, who lives near Jackson's Hole, that three men were killed by the Indians at the lower end of Jackson's Hole, on the morning of the 3d. The men were shot from ambush, and one was Captain Smith, who precipitated the Indian trouble there last July.