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EXCITEMENT STILL REIGNS.

The Wheat Corner Crash Wrecks Houses By the Wholesale.

A SKETCH OF THE RUINS.

The Bears Climb the Collar of the Bulls and Give Them a Death Squeeze—Braced By Outside Buyers.

The Crash in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—This has proved to be a day of intense excitement on 'change. Everybody is in a state of confusion, and the labor of extricatement will take time and patience, and will necessarily be accompanied by some embarrassment and loss. At this writing the wheels of trade are practically blocked. A general tie-up is the result of a most extraordinary proceeding on the part of Rosenfeld & Co., the clique house whose collapse occurred yesterday. It was formally stated this morning that the clique had placed on deposit in the American Exchange bank to the credit of C. J. Kershaw & Co. $800,000 to protect trades with that house down to a point considerably below the market. This announcement, which was made by authority, caused a feeling of relief. Kershaw Co. owed the clearing house in the neighborhood of $250,000. The $800,000 deposited was therefore ample to cover any contingency that was likely to arise, and the trade breathed free. Kershaw checked against the deposit and the market firmed up. June wheat advanced to 78c and July to 76⅝c. About 10:30 a. m. rumors of a new trouble affecting Kershaw were circulated and the market dropped 3@4c. What the trouble was nobody seemed to know. The general feeling took form in the question: "Is the money really here?" The money was here all right enough, but Rosenfeld & Co. had tied it up with a garnishee. In general terms they set up the claim that the $800,000 is a clique money, and that the creditors are entitled to a show at it as much as those who have trades with Kershaw or any other clique house. Privately they set up the additional plea that they were "bunkoed" by the manipulators and purposely left to hold the bag. The statement is made that the clique drew down profits on trade with Rosenfeld & Co., and saddled the firm with a great mass of high-priced wheat which is represented to have been inadequately protected. The fact that C. J. Kershaw & Co. had not gone through the clearing house was known at 12 o'clock, but the cause of their failure was not commonly understood for quite a time. The mere announcement of the bald facts paralyzed brain and tongue. The market fell to below 70c, but there was very little business. Nobody knew where he stood or how his neighbor stood. The whole situation was gloomy in the extreme. Among the suspensions announced were several strong houses, though as a rule the list embraced the names of firms whose capital was known to be small. Nearly every house on the floor had trades with Kershaw, and a great deal depended on his solvency. When it was known that he had gone down, nothing remained for many but to fold their hands and await further developments. This was what they proceeded to do. By 1 o'clock everybody had learned what was the matter.

During the noon recess, however, another lightning change act in this very singular drama occurred. Previous to adjournment a member of the firm of Rosenfeld & Co. had stated that he had authorized his attorney to attach or garnishee the $800,000 in question. A member of the firm of Kershaw & Co. stated that the money had been so tied up and that the sum was between $700,000 and $800,000. Half an hour later the statement was made at the bank that the story in everybody's mouth was not true. About the same time Rosenfeld & Co. denied that they had garnisheed Kershaw's deposit. Evidently the nice distinction is made that they elect to call it clique money and not Kershaw's. The bank's statement may be susceptible to the explanation that it is discovered that the attachment or garnishee proceedings will not hold. The fact remains that the money placed on deposit by the clique principal—about $800,000—is still tied up by some sort of proceeding, and that a legal fight for the enormous "jack pot" has been inaugurated. How it will end, or what the method employed to release the fund will be, cannot now be stated. The tying up of the $800,000 virtually tied up the market, and the last hour of the long session was uneventful as to the amount of business done. Everybody was disposed to wait before making another move. A few determined men of large means stood ready to render what help they could by taking the wheat offered by panic-stricken people. When the wreckage could be cleared away it was done, but nothing more was attempted.

The 1 o'clock range of prices showed a material recovery from the bottom quotations and no change of consequence occurred during the afternoon session. June and July wheat closed 4⅛c and 2⅛c lower respectively. The foreign markets were flat and the domestic markets in a tremor of excitement. About 3 o'clock Kershaw expressed the belief that his funds would be released to-morrow and that he would yet pull through. An effort will be made to get at the fund, that is certain.

The wheat pit was filled with traders five minutes before the hands of the big clock pointed to the hour of trading to begin this morning. Unusual order prevailed, though everybody seemed to be holding his breath and waiting for the final tick, ready to do what he had to do on the instant. More than half had their coats off, as though they realized fully that there was likely to be warm work ahead. The galleries were packed, the two front rows of seats being occupied by ladies. No two rows of boys at a circus ever looked more thoroughly expectant of entertainment than these two rows of bright faces, shaded by bright ribbons and dainty summer hats. Their carriages had blocked the street in front of the board for half an hour before trading began. They knew that there would be big excitement when the board opened and they wanted to see it. There may have been among them, too, some anxious wives who wanted to be near their husbands in the hour of peril. But if there were any such, they did not show it. Back of them a row of escorts were pointing out prominent brokers and explaining how trading was done and how prices were indicated by three dials on the south wall near the landing in the private gallery. The public gallery was jammed as full as it could hold, many of its occupants looking as though they might have been speculators in their time, but probably never would be again.

The instant the long hand of the clock marked the half hour between 9 and 10 every hand in the wheat pit seemed to be raised at once and thrust forward, the palm outward, the motion indicating that the owner wanted to sell, and a great roar swelled up through the hall, completely drowning the cries of the messenger boys as they nudged their way about the hall calling the names of brokers for whom they had telegrams. From the gallery the throng looked like nothing so much as a swarm of bees on a busy day. Those on the outer edge pressed forward on those in the middle so impetuously that they with difficulty prevented themselves from being borne down by the crush. Now and again some one half way up the side pressed forward too impetuously in his anxiety to buy or sell, and those in front caught him and hustled him across to the other side, or in some other direction, without too much consideration for his wearing apparel. Sometimes a dozen would be trying to trade with one, and in their mad enterprise seemed bent rather on tearing him to pieces.

The rush had lasted scarcely half a minute when the gavel of Secretary Stone began to be heard from the gallery, and the wild uproar changed to an uproar of another kind, but equally vigorous, which, ludiciously enough, was a demand that all the other uproar should cease so that what the secretary had to say could be heard. It took fully a minute to get all quiet, and then the announcement of the failure of one or two small firms was made. This was followed by the announcement that Kershaw & Co. would pay their differences and margin all trades down to 74c. This was greeted with a wild yell from the pit, and a rather stout, well-dressed lady near the secretary's right, rose in her seat and waived her handkerchief enthusiastically. Before the secretary's voice had ceased to resound through the hall the wild hubbub of trading began again.

Frank Johnson, of the firm of Maurice Rosenfeld & Co., said this morning that the firm could not tell just how it stood. Many of their trades were with other clique houses, so that their clique clients were both their debtors and creditors. He also said that if the clique stood by Kershaw it would have to stand by his firm. Wiltshire, the representative, was in town, and they were sparing no effort to get at him and bring him to time. They had their attorney on his trail and intended to hold him and his colleagues up to their promises. They had furnished his firm money yesterday to margin down 14c, but they failed to respond with an additional 10c called for although again and again wiring them that they would do so. Their first dispatch was that they were raising the money and would deposit at once; then that they would have it in ten minutes; then that it was deposited, and on the strength of this encouragement they had stood in the gap almost alone until noon. Having been forced to the wall by failure of the support that had been so repeatedly and positively promised, they did not propose to tamely submit to have another firm made secure and themselves left unprotected, and they would not do so.

The break in the wheat corner and the excitement on the board has had the effect of cutting off for the time all grain shipments, both for export and eastern consumption. Shippers here are all at sea regarding prices, and can do nothing until the panic is over and trade settles back into legitimate channels. It is believed in the railroad offices that shipments will not be resumed until the first of the week, although all interested officials agree in asserting that the restoration of wheat to normal prices will have the effect to swell east-bound tonnage for the next three months to double the usual proportions.

In the circuit court to-day a suit was commenced by the failing firm of Rosenfeld & Co. against Wiltshire, Eckert & Co., of Cincinnati, for $1,000,000. A deputy sheriff secured service during the afternoon on Wiltshire while the latter was engaged in conference in a Dearborn street bank. Mr. Rosenfeld said to-night that the suit was entirely of a civil nature, but what the developments would be he was not prepared to state. The suit had been brought in a hurry in order to secure service on the defendant, Wiltshire, while he was in town, and the details of the proceedings were still in a chaotic state. The basis for the suit is the defendant's failure to put up margins as they agreed to. Wiltshire would not be interviewed on the subject and left the city this evening. Frank Johnson, of the firm of Rosenfeld & Co., was asked this evening for a definite statement regarding the attachment of Kershaw & Co.'s bank account to-day by the firm. He denied it emphatically, but would enter into no discussion. The aspect of affairs in the office of C. J. Kershaw & Co. this afternoon was very different from that of the previous day, when it was the center of consolation, and members of dozens of houses passed to and from the presence of their expected preserver. Now the head of the firm sat alone in his private office, and the few who sought an interview were sternly denied. The clerks in the outer apartments had ceased to labor on the books and stood about whispering over the gloomy outlook. About 3 p. m. an unexpected visitor arrived in the person of Deputy Sheriff Burke. He was armed with a writ of attachment against the firm in favor of George D. Baldwin & Co. The writ was served on Mr. Kershaw, after which he went home. Handfuls of attachments were taken out by various parties against the embarrassed firms and it is thought that all the firms were served upon. So far as is known but one of the failed merchants foresaw the danger of such an event and took the precaution to transfer any property. This was J. W. Yourt, who had a deed to his wife recorded on twelve pieces of real estate, the consideration named being $10,000.

The utmost uncertainty prevailed to-night regarding the status of the $800,000 said to have been brought from Cincinnati this morning by Wiltshire, and supposed early in the day to have been deposited in the American Exchange bank to the credit of Kershaw & Co. Not a few went so far as to say the money was a myth; others said it had come but gone back to Cincinnati this evening with Wiltshire and had never been deposited to the credit of Kershaw. Still another story was that it had been attached by Rosenfeld as belonging not to Kershaw but to Wiltshire, or, more properly, to the clique. The guarded denials of Rosenfeld's firm were quoted as confirming this view. It was said this evening that the American Exchange bank officials and Kershaw were in conference at the bank. When a reporter reached there at a late hour the book-keeper opened the door in response to a knock. Cashier De War appeared and said: "There has been but one attachment issued against the money received from Cincinnati to Kershaw's credit, and that was at the instance of M. Rosenfeld for a claim of $10,000." Mr. De War would not say how much money had been received from Cincinnati, but admitted that it was a "pretty big roll."

On hearing this the reporter said, "And Rosenfeld's claim is for only $10,000?"

"Well," said DeMar, "It's $20,000. You know the claim is doubled to provide against damage."

He would say no more.

On 'Change at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The opening of today's wheat market was characterized by intense interest of local traders in the situation at Chicago, and the market was helped a little at the outset by reassuring news from that city. But pit traders had no faith in the advance and soon showed their desire to sell. When the Chicago tumble came sellers became more excited and the bear feeling raged unchecked. Trading, however, was much lighter than yesterday. There was no fear felt here that any trader or house in this market was or could be financially damaged by the collapses as the whole gang in the pit was short. Quite a number, however, were caught, but not to any heavy extent.

On New York's Exchange.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The big drop of 7½c in June wheat and 4½c in July wheat at Chicago from the opening figures, announced in the New York produce exchange at 1 o'clock, created temporary excitement, but seemed to meet no corresponding fall in this market. The drop of 2c in New York from the opening quotations refused to go any lower, and the market remained comparatively steady. The News of the failures of Chicago firms caused some nervousnsss. At the close of the main session at 2 o'clock, June wheat went at 92c and July at 87⅝c. The final rates show an irregular reaction of ⅛@1c, most marked in June.

Duluth Feels the Shock.

DULUTH, Minn., June 15.—A nervous and panicky feeling characterized the wheat market here to-day. The close was weak at 71c for July. Trading amounted to about 10,000,000 bushels. Arthur Water & Co. were long about 250,000 bushels bought around 80c. It is doubtful whether they will resume. R. H. Kershaw & Co. were forced to suspend on account of the failure of Kershaw & Co. in Chicago. Henry Dewitt closed out his trades on account of the Kershaw failure.

A Short Cashier.

COXSACKIE, N. Y., June 15.—Rumors have been current for several days that the national bank was in trouble. Yesterday it was learned that Sidney A. Dwight, cashier, who is sixty-five years old, is between $50,000 and $60,000 short in his accounts.

Coke Workers' Troubles.

PITTSBURG, June 15.—All the coke producers in the Connellsville region except the Carnegie brothers have resolved not to grant the advance demanded by the workers.

Striking Car Loaders.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—The striking car loaders at the docks this morning again drove the colored non-unionists from work. There was, however, no rioting.

STARS AND BARS SENT BACK

The Return of the Rebel Flags Intensifies Feeling Against Cleveland.

OLD SOLDIERS INDIGNANT.

The Right of the War Department to Dispose of the Banners Without an Act of Congress Called in Question.

The Rebel Flags.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The return of the confederate flags captured in battle during the war of the rebellion is actually in progress at the war department by direction of President Cleveland. There are 545 of these banners, 150 of which have a complete history recorded, 150 have a partial history on file, and the remainder are without identification that can be depended upon. Most of the rebel flags were won at the cost of life, and nearly all caused the shedding of union blood. The indignation and exasperation among old soldiers and loyal people generally, as the action of the administration becomes known, is most intense. The affair caused an excitement and protest beyond anything yet attempted in the recognition of states' rights, as the official notice to the governors of the southern states in this connection simply alludes to the captured colors as belonging to the troops of their respective states, to whom they are returned. No mention is made of the confederacy or of the rebellion, and the delicacy observed by the administration in awarding the tender of the flags to those who lost them is remarkable. There is serious question of the right of the president or the secretary of war to restore property captured during the rebellion. It took an act of congress to get the flags to Washington, and it naturally follows it ought to take an act of congress to give them away. At the war department the only reason given for the action being taken is that it is the desire and order of the president.

Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, a member of the military committee, was asked to-night what he thought of the order. He replied that the president has, in his opinion, absolutely no authority to take such action. As he understands it the flags are in the nature of contrabands of war and are the property of the United States. The president has no more authority over them than he has over the funds in the treasury received from the sale of captured cotton. He might with equal right order the repayment to states of moneys received from this source. "It would be a parallel case," continued the senator, "if a burglar was captured in the commission of crime with his tools in his possession. He is convicted and pardoned and then his tools are returned to him. I have no bitter feeling toward the men who fought on the southern side, but I am opposed to this action because I think it unjust to the men who fought to maintain the union."

Other union men are equally forcible in the expression of their opinions, and it is possible that the feeling may develop into legal proceedings to restrain the president from carrying out his designs.

IT CAUSES BITTERNESS.

NEW YORK, June 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Tribune's Washington special says: The order of President Cleveland to return to the authorities of the late rebel states the rebel flags captured during the war, has excited more indignation among union veterans of the war in Washington than anything that has happened in many years. The order came like thunder out of clear sky. For forty-eight hours rumors were afloat that it was to be issued, but no man who had been a soldier could be found who would believe the report. But the order has been issued and the adjutant general of the army hastens to declare that it is his pleasant duty to communicate it to the governors of the late rebel states. The Tribune correspondent called on him and said that suggestions had been made that the president and secretary of war had no authority to surrender the captured flags. General Drum replied that he knew of no law to forbid it. He added: "It is not proper for the government to preserve as trophies flags captured in internecine war."

The correspondent asked: "What is to be done with the rebel flags which are in possession of loyal states."

General Drum replied: "They must be returned also. We shall return to the loyal states the flags captured from them, and recaptured by national forces.

General Drum did not seem to realize that this action will only make it more clear that the design of the order is to wipe out as far as possible the distinction between the stars and stripes and the stars and bars. Section No. 218 of the revised statutes requires the secretary of war to cause to be transmitted to him all flags, colors and standards captured from the enemies of the United States. Section No. 217 makes him custodian of all the books, records, papers, furniture, pictures and other property appurtaining to the department. He has no right to dispose of any of the property in custody except by authority given to him by congress. No longer ago than last year it was regarded as necessary that congress should pass a joint resolution before the governor of North Carolina could be furnished with a certified notices of "The official letter books of the executive department of North Carolina, now in the war department." The rebel flags went into the custody of the secretary of war, by virtue of an act of congress. Nothing less than an act of congress can lawfully remove them from his custody. Although it has been rather difficult for union veterans to attain a glimpse of the captured rebel flags since "the confederates captured the capitol," there is reason to believe that they number about 545. They are stored in an attic room of the war department, the door of which is kept locked, so that the sensibilities of the southern democrats may not be shocked by a public display of the emblems which show the "lost cause" was regarded indeed as lost at one time. An officer, who has spent forty years in his country's service, said: "I do not understand this. I suppose Cleveland can get the nomination any way, and, of course, if he is nominated the south will support him. It hardly seems worth while to insult every man who fought for the union."

An old army officer remarked: "Well, you know, neither Cleveland nor Endicott exactly appreciate the significance of the flag. I presume that the stars and stripes seems to be nothing more than a few yards of bunting or silk to either of them. The stars and stripes and the stars and bars are about the same to them." Among members of the Grand Army who were seen the feeling is bitter to the extreme, and it probably will result in some official expression at the national encampment.

A PROTEST FROM OHIO VETERANS.

COLUMBUS, O., June 5.—Governor Foraker to-day received a telegram from the department commander of the Grand Army, urging him in behalf of 30,000 comrades of the Ohio department to protest to the authorities at Washington against the return of the rebel flags captured by the soldiers of Ohio. This return of all captured confederate flags, which was recently ordered by the president, is now being carried out by Adjutant-General Drum. The governor forwarded the telegram to President Cleveland, and in the same connection said: "In transmitting this message, I desire to comply with its request, and do most earnestly protest against the action with which it relates. The patriotic people of this state are shocked and indignant beyond anything I can express. I earnestly request you to revoke the order which has given such unqualified offense." The governor also sent a telegram to General Boynton, asking him to take legal advice and institute proceedings to enjoin the return of the rebel flags captured by Ohio troops.

ANOTHER FROM IOWA.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 15.—General Tuttle, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Iowa, to-day asked Governor Larrabee to protest to President Cleveland against any rebel flag captured by Iowa troops being surrendered by the south and to take legal steps to enjoin any such surrender if it is contemplated. Governor Larrabee has telegraphed the president his emphatic protest, and will take legal steps if necessary to make the protest effective. The following was sent to-night by Governor Larrabee:

DES MOINES, Ia., June 15.—To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.: I send herewith a request made upon me as governor of Iowa by the commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in this state against the proposed return to the south of the war flags captured by the union troops during the rebellion. I add to this request and protest of the surviving union soldiers in Iowa the respectful but equally urgent protest of the people of the state, and shall deem it my duty to use all proper endeavor to prevent any such return of the battle flags captured by Iowa troops.

[Signed.] WILLIAM LARRABEE.

The American Telephone Company.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The American Telephone company has been very much annoyed to-day over the statement telegraphed from Boston to the effect that the concession from the Venzuelan government, upon which all hopes of its success is based, has been revoked. The directors deny that such action has been taken by the Venzuelan authorities, and they still insist that their rights in Venzuela give them authority to state that investments in their company will prove of great value to the fortunate possessors of stock. They admit, however, that their circulars were painted in colors altogether too glowing, and that they have promised more than they can fulfill unless they secure a stronger foothold than they will be able to do under the concession as it now stands. They are willing to admit that they will have no exclusive rights in the four principal cities of the republic, but still they hope that they will be able to force out the Bell company and thereby enhance the value of their stock. This morning the directors authorized the publication of a notification to stockholders that dissatisfied purchasers of shares could have their money back within the next ten days, and this has served to restore somewhat the confidence of the public in the concern. But a number of the stockholders availed themselves of the privilege to-day and surrendered their certificates upon the receipts of the money paid in. It is learned upon authority that the two men sent to Venzuela took with them less than a dozen telephones and a very small quantity of wire. There are no present indications of any active construction operations upon the part of the American company, and if it is their plan to do business in South America it will be many months before "central" offices will be established in sufficient quantities to pay the expenses of the men who have been or who are to be sent to put the exchange in operation.

Hop Louse Habits Discovered.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Prof. Riley, entomologist of the department of agriculture, has made an exhaustive investigation into the habits of the hop louse. His discoveries are expected to prove of great value to hop growers, as he has succeeded in learning the habitation of the pest during the winter months, and tracing it through the varying stages of insect life. The professor believes that the louse has been brought to this country from Europe on plum stock. The discoveries render it possible to check the ravages of the louse either by the use of insecticides in the spring time before the insects have reached the winged state, or by the destruction of sheltering plum trees.

Internal Revenue Districts.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The president to-day issued an order modifying his recent order consolidating internal revenue districts so far as affects the collectors of districts in the states of North Carolina and Iowa. The consolidated districts of Iowa will hereafter be known as the Fourth district of Iowa and August H. Kuhlmeier, now collector of the present Fourth district, is designated collector of the district. No changes have been made in the boundaries of the districts as fixed by original order, and it is understood that the president decides there shall be none.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following Nebraska pensions were granted to-day: James Crawford, Hayden; William J. Babbidge, Rushville; George Shepherd, Sidney.

Iowa pensions: Mary E. Hoyt, former widow of John E. Hall, Beacons; Eliza, mother of Paul Brandon, Charles City. Originals: Joseph Hugh, Dubuque; William H. Hellis, Mount Pleasant; Y. G. Johnson, Chariton; T. B. Sells, Mount Ayr; James M. Thorp, Esterville; William K. Laughlin, Fort Dodge; W. W. Church, Troy Mills. Restoration and increase: Isaac Nash, Springville. Reissue: M. L. Elliott, Marion; Hayden Reynolds, Newton.

Plans For Our Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The board which was appointed by Secretary Whitney to select suitable designs for a 6,000-ton armored cruiser and an armored vessel of the same size from competitive designs has made its report. The board approves the design of an armored battle ship submitted by the Barrow (England) ship building company, and is of the opinion that such ship would be a valuable addition to our navy. As the board has failed to find a design suitable for the cruiser, the bureau's plans for that vessel will doubtless be used.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—George D. Merrylan was to-day appointed postmaster at Bordeaux, Dawes county, Nebraska, vice William B. Messinger resigned; Charles E. Irwin at Henderson, Mills county, Iowa, vice Anthony Baumgarten, deceased.

Bell Telephone Arguments Concluded.

BOSTON, June 15.—In the United States circuit court argument in the Bell telephone case was continued to-day. Judge Thurman reviewed the manner in which an invention may be patented. By this rule patents are all locked up from the public. He then explained the different modes of procedure in patent and law offices. If the government had a right to appeal to the courts to set aside a land patent, much more had they the right to ask the setting aside of an ordinary patent. Judge Thurman also devoted some time to consideration whether the Bell Telephone company was a bona fide purchaser, and also the statute of limitation. Mr. Dickinson, of New York, spoke for the telephone company, claiming Thurman's argument to be erroneous. This closed the argument. Decision was reserved.

Sabin's Supporters Victorious.

ST. PAUL, June 15.—At the annual meeting of the Minnesota Thresher Manufacturing company a new board of directors and executive committee was elected by a vote representing 80 per cent of the stock. This puts the control of the company, which was formed for the purpose of reorganizing the Northwestern manufacturing and car company, into the hands of the supporters of Senator Sabin. The company purposes to petition the court to an order of sale of the plant and franchises of the Northwestern manufacturing and car company, and the purchase of the same.

Sunday Closing in the Saloons.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Preparations are being made here for putting into effect the Sunday law as provided for in the legislature last winter. Under this law all saloons, beer gardens, billiard rooms, shooting and bowling alleys, theatres and base ball parks must close. The chief of police has been instructed to rigorously enforce the law. The saloon interest has held two or three meetings and decided to close all saloons next Sunday in the city, except Schneider's garden, which will be kept open in order to test the constitutionality of the law.

Young Boyd Released.

DENVER, June 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Louis Boyd, son of the manager of Boyd's opera house at Omaha, who was arrested here last month on the charge of grand larceny, was arraigned in the criminal court yesterday. No one appearing against the prisoner, the district attorney entered a nolle, and Boyd was released.

THE LONG AND SHORT HAUL.

A Decision Finally Made on Section Four By the Commission.

ITS PROVISIONS DEFINED.

The Roads Must Judge of Their Rights to Grant Special Rates Without Prejudgment By the Inter-State Board.

Decision of the Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The inter-state commission rendered to-night the long expected decision upon the fourth section of the inter-state commerce act. The decision is very long, comprising more than 15,000 words. The commission, after mature consideration, is satisfied that the statute does not require it to prescribe in every instance an exceptional case and grant its order for relief before a carrier is at liberty in its tariffs to depart from the general rule. The carrier must judge for itself what are the "substantially similar circumstances and conditions" which preclude the special rate, rebate or drawback which is made unlawful, since no tribunal is empowered to judge for it until after the carrier has acted, and then only for the purpose of determining whether its action constitutes a violation of the law. The carrier judges on peril of the consequences, but the special rate, etc., which it grants is not illegal when it turns out that the circumstances and conditions are not such as forbid it. The commission will not undertake to decide in advance what does or does not constitute discrimination "under substantially the same circumstaces and conditions," but will leave the railroads to act upon their own judgment, subject to accountability before the commission and courts. For the guidance, however, of the railroad companies, the commission has considered at great length nearly all the questions raised under the law, and has reached conclusions which are summarized as follows:

1. The prohibition in the fourth section against a greater charge for a shorter than for a long distance over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, as qualified therein, is limited to cases in which the circumstances and conditions are substantially similar.

2. The phrase "under similar circumstances and conditions" in the fourth section is used in the same sense as in the second section, and under the qualified form of prohibition in the fourth section carriers are required to judge in the first instance with regard to the similarity or dissimilarity of circumstances and conditions that forbid or permit a greater charge for a shorter distance.

3. The judgment of carriers in respect to circumstances and conditions is not final, but subject to the authority of the commission and courts.

4. The provisions of section 1, requiring charges to be reasonable and just, and of section 2, forbidding unjust discrimination, apply when exceptional charges are made under section 4, as they do in other cases.

5. The existence of active competition, which is of controlling force in respect to traffic important in amount, may make out dissimilar circumstances and conditions entitling the carrier to charge less for the longer than for the shorter haul over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included in the longer in the following cases: first, When in competition with carriers by water, which are not subject to the provisions of the statute. Second. When in competition with foreign or other railroads, which are not subject to the provisions of the statute. Three. In rare and peculiar cases of competition between railroads which are subject to the statute, when a strict application of the general rule of the statute would be destructive of competition.

6. The commission further decides that when a greater charge in the aggregate is made for the transportation of passengers or like kind of property for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included in the longer distance, it is not sufficient justification, therefore, that the tariff which is subjected to such greater charge is way or local traffic, and that which is given more favorable rates is not; nor is it sufficient justification for such greater charge that the short haul traffic is more expensive to the carrier, unless when the circumstances are such as made it exceptionally expensive or the long haul traffic exceptionally inexpensive, the difference being extraordinary and susceptible of proof; nor that a lesser charge on a longer haul is merely a continuation of the favorable rates under which trade centers or industrial establishments have been built up. The fact that the long haul traffic will only bear certain rates is no reason for carrying it for less than cost at the expense of other traffic.

The petition on which the decision was reached was that of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. In considering the cases governed by the fifth section in the above abstract, the commission takes up, first, the competition by carriers by water, and states that it was fairly shown along the routes of the petitioner's lines that the competition of waterways forced down railroad rates below what it is possible to make them at non-competitive points. The only question is whether competition was kept within proper bounds. The low rates are a necessity of the situation, and if the railroads compete with water transportation they have no choice but to accept such rates. To compel roads to observe strictly the general rule laid down by the fourth section would necessitate their abandonment of some class of business in which their competition with water transportation is now of public importance. The railroads must either be allowed to compete with vessel owners or leave the vessel owners in possession of the business without the check upon charges which competition would afford. The commission is of the opinion that congress had these circumstances in view in passing the law. Competition with the Canadian roads may, it is believed, present a case of dissimilar circumstances and conditions. Whenever such roads compete with American roads for business between one part of our country and another, a state of circumstances arises and exists as to such business which justifies the American roads in meeting such competition by a corresponding reduction in rates without regard to the fact in so doing that the rate between terminals may be reduced below the rates to and from intermediate places which are otherwise reasonable and just in themselves. The commission thinks the cases in which competition between the American roads will permit of a deviation from the long and short haul clause very few, but cites two or three in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. These are parallel with the trunk lines and makes a smaller charge for a longer haul because their direction compels it.

The commissioner says they were unanimous in the opinion and concluded as follows: "The order for temporary relief made in favor of the petitions will be allowed to remain in force until the day originally limited for its expiration."

The other petitions for relief under the fourth section of the law numbered, the commission says, fifty-five. The temporary orders made in some of these petitions will, in like manner, be permitted to remain in force until the expiration of the time limited in each. No further order will be made upon any petitions, for although two or three of the cases may not, by the facts recited in the applications for relief, be brought strictly within the principles above discussed, yet they all present what are claimed to be different circumstances and conditions adequate to authorize exceptions to the general rule; and if the petitioners are persuaded that the fact is as they represent, they should act accordingly.

The Car Builders Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 15.—The master car builders to-day elected officers for the ensuing year. The whole morning was devoted to the revision of the code of rules governing the condition of and repairs of freight cars for the interchange of traffic. At the afternoon session the special committee on prices for the settlement of new cars submitted the report, making an entirely new classification. In no case was there an advance of more than $25 per car, and in two or three cases no advance was made.

Sons of Veterans.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Early last evening the city began to fill with well-built, military-appearing young men in natty blue suits and blue fatigue caps, who came from all parts of the state and were welcomed with the stirring sound of the fife and drum, heralding the fourth annual encampment of the Sons of Veterans which began this morning. The business sessions are necessarily secret. This morning Colonel J. D. Rowen called the assembly to order and the boys appointed a committee on credentials, on ritual, on reports of officers and on rules and regulations, after which the reports of officers were read. This afternoon the division council met. This evening a rousing camp-fire was held. Eminent speakers from all over the state are in attendance, notably Cato Sells, of Laporte; R. Showman, of Denison, and Johnson Brigham, of Cedar Rapids, who spoke here Decoration day, and H. C. Nash, of Creston. To-morrow morning will occur the annual parade at 9 o'clock, the column marching to the capitol, where it will be reviewed by the governor, after which the boys will make a tour of the capitol.

A Fatal Base Ball Game.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A special from Albia says that a young man by the name of Baker was killed in a Sunday ball game in Wayne township, Monroe county. Some words had passed between Sylvia O'Brien and Baker about a pipe. John O'Brien came up and engaged in the conversation by asking, "What's this racket about." Sylvia made answer that they had had some words. John said, "why don't you slug him?" Baker said, "maybe you would like to try it. If you do just step out here." John then stooped, picked up a ball bat, a home made one, and very heavy, and struck Baker across the head, breaking his skull and crushing his head in. Baker remained unconscious till the next day when he died. O'Brien will be held to await the action of the grand jury.

Iowa Supreme Court Decisions.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The supreme court rendered the following decisions here to-day:

John E. Francis vs M. E. Griffin, appellant. Clay district. Affirmed.

The State of Iowa vs Fred Stegner and William Kohl, appellants, Calhoun district. Affirmed.

Mills County National bank vs Henry E. Perry et al, appellants. Mills circuit. Affirmed.

W. D. McCash, appellant, vs City of Burlington, Des Moines circuit. Affirmed.

The State of Iowa vs Frank Richards, appellant, sentenced to the penitentiary, Lucas district court. Reversed.

Conrad Gegner, appellant, vs Warfield, Howell & Co., Polk circuit. Affirmed.

Sunday School Convention.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The twenty-second annual meeting of the Iowa State Sunday School association began here this evening with an attendance of several hundred delegates. Governor Larrabee delivered the address of welcome, to which a response was made by Senator T. E. Clark, of Clarinda. The annual address was then delivered by Rev. Dr. J. C. W. Coxe, one of the secretaries of Sunday school work in the M. E. church.

Iowa Bourbons Name the Day.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 15.—The democratic state committee met here this evening and fixed the next democratic state convention for September 1 at Des Moines.

Turkey Reminded of Her War.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 15.—The Russian ambassador has reminded Turkey of the indemnity due on account of the Russo-Turkish war and has intimated that if the liability is not met Russia will take pledges to guarantee its payment. It has been intimated that Turkey need not entertain any fears respecting the outcome of her conduct in concluding the new Egyptian convention with England, the assurance being given that Germany, Austria and Italy side with England.

A Revolution Suppressed.

PANAMA, June 15.—A dispatch has been received from Villa Mari, a town in Argentine Republic, to the effect that the revolution which broke out in the province of Tucuman, in that republic, has been suppressed by the general government with a loss of 400 lives. The dispatch also states that the governor of the province and his ministers have been taken prisoners.

The Coffee Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The coffee market has assumed its natural tone and there is no excitement in trading. At the opening this morning, when the gavel fell for the first call, some hesitation was shown by buyers and early transactions were a little below last night's closing, but in a few minutes the hesitation disappeared and bidding became bolder, and prices advanced about ten points.

An Epidemic of Rabies.

APALACHICOLA, Fla., June 15.—Reports from the adjoining county of Calhoun state that an epidemic of rabies among the dogs and cattle prevails there. Several persons have been bitten by rabid dogs. Much excitement prevails in the county, and dog and cattle killing parties are organizing.

Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Fair weather, nearly stationary temperature, southerly winds, becoming variable.

For Iowa: Southerly winds, fair weather, slight changes in temperature.

For Eastern Dakota: Fair weather except rain in northern portion, winds becoming northwesterly and cooler.

St. Paul's Big Strike Begun.

ST. PAUL, June 15.—The strike of all the building trades in the city decided upon by the amalgamated council of the building trades last Sunday went into effect to-day very quietly.

A Young Woman Hanged.

AMIENS, June 14.—Mlle. Gaussen, a young woman, was executed to-day for matricide. She was taken to the scaffold barefooted, wearing a white robe and a black veil.

Virginia Democrats.

RICHMOND, Va., June 15.—The state democratic executive committee has decided to call the state convention for the 4th of August at Roanoke.

Chandler's Election.

CONCORD, N. H., June 15.—William E. Chandler was formally elected United States senator by the joint convention of the legislature to-day.

Manitoba Crops.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 15.—The first crop bulletin in the Manitoba department of agriculture reports the condition of the crops as most favorable.

Wheeler's Will.

TROY, N. Y., June 15.—The will of the late William A. Wheeler, opened at Malone, gives $25,000 to home missions, $5,000 to foreign missions, $500 to his housekeeper and a few bequests to various friends.

The Rahway Mystery.

RAHWAY, N. J., June 15.—It is reported that Caspar Strembach has been arrested on a charge of murdering the unknown girl found with her throat cut last March. It is said that the arrest was made yesterday in Juka or Salem, Ill.

SOMETHING MADE HIM SKIP.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Prominent Norfolk Live Stock Dealer.

HE WAS ALL O. K. FINANCIALLY.

But His Matrimonial Relations Believed to Have Been Unpleasant—The Trial of Mrs. Shellenberger Begins.

He Jumped the Town.

NORFOLK, Neb., June 15.—Special to the BEE.]—The disappearance of W. H. Loucks, the junior member of the prominent Norfolk live stock and grain firm of Rudat & Co., last week, is town talk. He left on Tuesday for Omaha, telling his partner that he was to meet an uncle there from the east and that he would return the next day. Previous to going he secured something over $500 by draft from his father, who lives in an eastern state. His failure to return led his partner to inquire into the matter. He found his accounts all straight and nothing in the way of a business nature that would induce him to leave. Something over a year ago his father, who is wealthy, invested $4,000 or $5,000 to secure a half interest in the grain and live stock business. Matters ran along smoothly, and several months ago he married a lady who had but recently secured a divorce. Rumors of trouble between them have been rife, and it is believed that these caused him to go away. A few days after his departure his wife received an envelope through the mail containing $50, and since that time she has received a letter from him dated at Denver, Col., in which he still professed a regard for her, and said he could not get along with his partner, but his partner, who says they were on the best of terms, thinks this is a ruse. It is generally believed that his matrimonial alliance is at the bottom of the difficulty.

Mrs. Shellenberger's Trial.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—At 1 p. m. to-day in the district court, Judge Pound on the bench, commenced the trial of Mrs. Shellenberger, charged with murder in the first degree in the killing, with Leo Shellenberger, of her stepdaughter Maggie in Otoe county. Two hours were consumed in getting the jury, only four of the original panel being accepted. The jury as finally secured was regarded as a good one