THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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THE BOOMERS ASSEMBLING.

Thousands Already Encamped On the Oklahoma Border.

PREPARING FOR A GREAT RUSH.

Indications of Serious Trouble Within the Next Few Days—Some Valuable Points For Intending Settlers.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., April 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Thirteen coaches loaded with Oklahoma boomers arrived on the Santa Fe at noon, and wagon trains from all directions are arriving. The hotels are all full and hundreds of people are being turned away. The United States troops will permit no one to stop off in the territory. All points are being carefully guarded. The troops have been ordered to move to the borders of Oklahoma on the 19th, and on that day the boomers will be permitted to enter the Cherokee strip, en route to the Oklahoma lands. The United States register, receiver and inspector for Guthrie are here awaiting the arrival of their tents. There are no buildings at Guthrie except the Santa Fe depot and one or two little shanties, and these officers will temporarily reside in tents. A general quiet prevails, but serious trouble is apprehended when the rush begins on the opening day, for there is not near enough land to go around, and a large number of old "boomers" seem determined to have their quarter sections. Some have their claims already picked out, and will have them regardless of consequences. They hold that, as they staked off and improved these lands four years ago under Captain Payne, they have a prior claim upon them, and will assert their rights.

The Affidavit Required.

ARKANSAS CITY, Mo., April 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—United States Receiver C. M. Barnes, who is here ready to move to Guthrie, Oklahoma, as soon as shelter can be obtained there, has just received instructions from Washington concerning the entry of Oklahoma lands. For the purpose of guarding against fraud, a very particular affidavit is required to be signed by all applicants for land, and every one must be familiar with the land he desires to enter, and to have passed over it and personally examined it. These instructions requires each individual wishing to enter land to make affidavit that he is the identical person who is an applicant for a government title to that particular land; that he is well acquainted with the character of said described land, with each and every legal subdivision thereof, having frequently passed over the same; that his personal knowledge of said land is such as to enable him to testify understandingly with regard thereto; that there is not, to his knowledge, within the limits thereof any valuable mineral, gravel beds or cement, and that no portion of the land is being worked for mineral or is claimed as mineral, and that the object in securing the land is for agricultural purposes. This affidavit is to be read to the applicant by the proper officer, who has instructions to call his special attention to it, and prosecute him to the fullest extent of the law if he swears falsely.

This precaution is deemed necessary on account of the great scramble there will be for lands since it is well known here that there are thousands of persons who contemplate entering lands without even having seen them. Some trouble is apprehended on account of the supposed uncertainty of the law governing Oklahoma, under which one person might enter a tract of land at the register's office and another might settle and improve the same land, since the locater has ninety days in which to make his improvements. The rule is to give the actual settler the preference, but that all will have to be settled by the receiver and register, sitting as a court subject to appeal to the interior department. These are the matters that seem destined to cause serious trouble, because the boomers are wholly ignorant of the law and its application, and most of them are ready to fight for what they may consider an infringement on their rights.

Stockslager Explains.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Commissioner Stockslager has made public a letter concerning homestead entries in Oklahoma, addressed to D. D. Halstead, Purcell. It runs thus:

"In reference to a memorandum of five questions received from you under date of the 15th, I have to state that it is not usual to answer hypothetical questions; but in view of the anomalous conditions affecting public lands in Oklahoma, I will state, viz:

"A person desiring to become an actual settler under the homestead laws may initiate his claim by entry at a district land office, after properly selecting and examining the land desired, in which case he is allowed six months from date of entry within which to establish his actual residence on the land; or, if he so elect, he may initiate his claim by actual settlement on land which may consist of some act or acts connecting himself with the particular tract claimed, said act or acts to be equivalent to the announcement of such intention, and from which the public generally shall have notice of his claim. Thereafter he is allowed three months within which to make his claim of record by entry at the district land office.

Which of the two methods should be chosen is a matter for the party's selection, according to the circumstances and his own judgment.

"Of two bona fide settlers or claimants, the one whose settlement or entry is prior in time will have superior right. When inception of claims is simultaneous—that is, at the same time—the legal right is equal, and the question can not be decided according to equities, the land shall be awarded to the party having superior equities, if any; if none, then it has been the practice to put the land up between the claimants and to award the right of entry to the one bidding the highest for the privilege.

"The act of March 2, 1889, enacts that until such lands are opened for settlement by proclamation no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and any person violating this provision shall never be permitted to enter any of these lands or acquire any right thereto. The president's proclamation of March 23, 1889, calls attention expressly to this provision, and directs that it be strictly enforced.

"I am not prepared, in advance of a case arising, to give an opinion as to what particular act or acts will be considered a violation of law in this respect."

Preparing For the Rush.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., April 17.—The announcement of Captain Hayes, who is commanding the cavalry detailed to guard the border here, that settlers be allowed to cross the line into the Cherokee strip immediately after midnight on Thursday, created a great stir among the projectors here, and it is thought that the large majority of them will take advantage of the opportunity, and that midnight to-morrow will witness a grand rush into the strip. The campers realize that all cannot cross the border at the same place, and there will be a scattering along the border for miles.

A terrible wind and rain storm passed over here last night, which played havoc with the boomers' tents, women and children were drenched and badly frightened.

Postoffices For Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Since March 4 about five hundred changes have been made in the personnel of the railway mail service. First Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson, in speaking of the matter to-day, said it has been the policy of the department to displace incompetent clerks and appoint experienced and thoroughly efficient men, who left the service during the last administration, where such are available and desirous of re-entering the service.

The postoffice department officials are making active preparations for the immediate opening of two postoffices in Oklahoma, one at Kingfisher Station, and the other at Guthrie. For the present all mails will enter the territory from the north, over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, to its southern terminus, and from there will be carried forward by government contractors over regularly established routes. It is expected that the mail facilities will equal the needs of the settlers. Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson said to-day that probably twenty-five postoffices would be established in the new territory within the next thirty days.

The Rivers on a Rampage.

CALDWELL, Kan., April 17.—Oklahoma excitement is at its height here to-day. It is almost impossible to get along the streets, as the crowd is so dense. Five hundred wagons were the estimated arrivals to-day, while reports of those to come to-morrow will double that number. Capt. Woodson, of the Fifth cavalry, says that he will search every outfit to make sure that there is no liquor of any description taken into Oklahoma. A bank was organized by a company of capitalists, which will open for business on the 22nd at Lisbon.

The heavy rains last night have made the streams worse than ever, and unless they subside there will be great difficulty in reaching Lisbon (formerly Kingfisher) from here. The country here is very beautiful after the rains, and the Cherokee strip south of Caldwell is as good as any. It is a fertile, rolling prairie. Cattlemen are not yet reconciled to the situation and look on the settlers with ill-concealed dislike. The boomers will all start together, with the troops in front of them. It will be a sight not often presented before in America—a thousand or more settlers marching toward their homes under the regulations of the war department. The settlers are of a remarkably good class. Most of them have comfortable outfits. Everybody seems to be for himself, and to be jealous and suspicious of others. Some experienced frontiersmen say there will be no trouble of any kind at Lisbon, while others say it cannot be prevented.

A Perplexing Question.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The prospective opening of Oklahoma has already resulted in applications for charters for national banks to be established there. These applications have raised a perplexing question, with which the attorney-general and the comptroller of the currency are now wrestling. The law provides that applications for authority to open national banks shall be on file one year before the charters are granted. The territory of Oklahoma, however, has not been open to settlement until now, and consequently there has hitherto been no occasion for applications for the establishment of national banks. With the opening of these lands there will be an immediate need of banks, but if the law be construed literally no national banks can be established in Oklahoma for a year to come.

THE POLES ARE FALLING.

Major Grant Vigorously Prosecuting the Work.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Wires came down with a swish and a rush upon the cobblestones on Broadway this morning. In every direction, as far as the eye could reach, were gangs of men hacking and cutting. The contractors had their hands full in keeping venturesome pedestrians and drivers of vehicles from being crushed under the falling poles. The Brush company and United States Electric Light company have at last awakened to the fact that the mayor means business, and it dawned upon them to-day that miles upon miles of fine copper wire was worth saving. They will strip everything along the proposed route of destruction. They have already taken down about sixty poles and several miles of wire.

At the offices of the different companies this morning everybody looked glum. At the United States office they predict that electric lighting has received its death blow. It costs $300 to stretch a mile of wire overhead, they said. It will now cost $3,000 to lay a mile of wire underground. In addition to this, the company has to make its own connections from the subways to houses, and one to each building. They think that the increased charge necessitated by the heavy outlay will make it hard to compete with the gas companies.

To-night the upper portion of the city, from Fourteenth street to Fifty-ninth, is still shrouded in darkness on account of Mayor Grant's war on the overhead wires. Fifth avenue was entirely black from Twenty-eighth to Fifty-ninth, and Broadway from Fourteenth to Twenty-ninth, and also the principal cross town streets in that district. There are a few gas lights burning.

PECULIAR COWBOYS.

They Leave the Bounding Plains for the Purpose of Becoming Scabs.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A special car, bearing fifty cowboys, from Dodge City, Ingalls and Garden City, left this city to-day for Minneapolis, Minn., to take the place of the strikers on the street railway. The Minneapolis company has endeavored to fill the places of the strikers with men at Minneapolis, but as fast as the men were put on they were intimidated and coaxed out of service. The president of the company then telegraphed here for fifty cowboys and has guaranteed them steady employment at a good salary. The party was gathered together in a few hours. They are all young men and are dressed in cowboy uniform, including big sombreros buckskin trousers and pistol belts. In the party are a number of tough characters who have participated in county seat fights, and have had many daring adventures on the plains. It is not likely that they will be interfered with when they enter the Minneapolis street railway service.

Suicided While Delirious.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., April 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—"Stop that man!" was the cry that startled the guests rooming on the second floor of the Hotel Glenwood this morning at 6:30 o'clock. The speaker was the city physician, and the man referred to was Richard Orth, shortstop of the Denver Blues. But the exclamation was too late, for Orth jumped the railing and landed on the second floor, dead. Orth came here on the 11th inst., and was taken ill with pneumonia and went to bed. Yesterday afternoon a physician was called to him. He was delirious during the night but quieted down towards morning. The attendant left him for a few moments, when he escaped from the room and ran up and down the corridor. Becoming exhausted, and seeing the doctor emerge from a room, he fell over the rail, and the physician says the real cause of his death was through paralysis of the heart, caused by over-exertion. His wife arrived on the Midland train this afternoon from Leadville with their two small children. She was totally ignorant of his illness and the blow is something terrible to her.

Northwestern Crop Prospects.

ST. PAUL, April 17.—The Pioneer-Press in the morning will publish reports from a section covering about half the wheat produced in Minnesota and Dakota. From these reports it seems that 190 stations report a good to excellent condition of ground, thirty consider it fair, while only ten rate it as not good. It has rained within the past week and the dry spell is broken.

Tracy's Trotters Sold.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A sale of trotting stock of the Marchland stud, the property of Secretary Tracy, began this morning. The trotters sold at good prices. The total for the day's sale was $59,820, an average per horse of $1,246. The sale closes to-morrow.

IOWA BANKERS SWINDLED.

A Nebraska Man Works a Sioux City Institution For $2,500.

HE GETS AWAY WITH THE BOODLE

The Soldiers' Monument Commission In Session at Des Moines—A Ruling of Interest to State Firemen.

A Claim Swindle.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Sioux City Savings bank to-day discovered that on the 9th inst. it was neatly swindled out of $2,500 by a man calling himself B. Simpson. On that day he called at the bank with a letter of introduction from Rev. George Knox, of this city, stating that Simpson was the owner of considerable property at Ponca, Neb. Simpson told a plausible story and deposited a draft for $8,000 drawn by the National bank of Bristol, Tenn., on the National bank of the Republic of New York City. The arrangement was that $4,000 was to remain on deposit six months, and Simpson drew $2,500 in cash and took a certificate of deposit for $1,500. He disappeared and no trace of him can be found. The draft on New York came back protested and is found to be a skillful forgery. Simpson appeared at Ponca a month ago with a forged letter from the Presbyterian church, on which he was admitted to membership at Ponca. He brought to Rev. Mr. Knox a genuine letter from the Ponca pastor, and also newspapers containing an article about his alleged large land interests there. His talk was so smooth that he got the confidence of Mr. Knox and a letter which helped to throw the cashier off his guard.

The Monument Commission.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The soldiers' monument commission met at the capitol to-day, all the members except ex-Governor Kirkwood being present. They found a collection of forty-eight models, drawings, plans and specifications for the proposed memorial to Iowa soldiers. The commissioners have only advisory power so far as selecting a design, but they have offered three cash prizes of $500, $250 and $150 for the best designs submitted, in order to stimulate competition. The purpose of this meeting is to award these prizes, and the model or design that receives the first prize will be recommended to the next legislature for adoption.

After a brief examination the commissioners threw out all but thirteen of the designs submitted, and then began the hard work of deciding between them. There is a great variety shown in the designs, ranging in style from a single granite shaft to a memorial hall three stories high. Many of the old soldiers want a building of that kind constructed, which shall be a receptacle for all the battle flags of the state and other military trophies and relics, and have also an assembly room large enough for regimental reunions. Others want an appropriate shaft with heroic figures symbolical of the struggle for the union and liberty. Others contemplate an equestrian statue of some distinguished Iowa or other soldier.

It was the original intention to have this memorial monument upon the capitol grounds, but the commissioners think that there would not be room there for a memorial as large as is proposed. Not having reached a decision this evening, they will continue the examination of designs to-morrow, and probably award the prizes then.

Fire Engines Exempted.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 17. — [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The commissioners to-day decided the case that had been submitted to them by citizens of Council Bluffs with reference to the approaching fireman's tournament at that city. They had asked a ruling of the commissioners that fire engines and apparatus belonging to the different cities of the state might be carried to the tournament free under the statute that exempts municipal property from the operations of the railroad law if the railroads choose to carry it free. The Council Bluffs delegation represented that the fire apparatus was the property of the different cities, and therefore should come under this statute. The commissioners sustained them, and decided also that the railroads might make a passenger rate of one cent a mile for that occasion, provided it was made to all travelers to Council Bluffs at that time.

The Centennial Commissioners.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Ex-Senator Harlan, of Mt. Pleasant, the Iowa commissioner to the Washington centennial, met with the assistant commissioners at the governor's office to arrange for the representation of this state. There were present Messrs. J. B. Grinnell, of Grinnell; Fairall, of Iowa City; McMurray, of Webster City, and Reynolds, of Boone. Having no funds at their disposal, the commissioners could not arrange for any elaborate display, but it is expected that they will attend the centennial, together with the governor and some of his staff. Their headquarters in New York will be at the Brevoort house.

Pacific Short Line Contracts.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The examination of the 125 bids for construction of the Pacific Short Line section west of Sioux City was completed to-day and the contract awarded to E. P. Reynolds & Co., of Wymore, Neb. The firm are heavy contractors and have been at work on the extension of the Burlington and Rock Island systems. Work will begin on the first 100 miles within ten or twenty days.

Died From His Injuries.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mr. Scheidler, the old man who was so badly burned in trying to save his wife from burning, died at Manson to-day. The clothing of his wife caught fire from sparks from his pipe as they were driving. She was so badly burned that she died at once, and he received injuries that killed him after two weeks of terrible suffering. He was one of the pioneers of Calhoun county.

To Become Dean of Laramie.

IOWA CITY, Ia., April 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Rev. S. N. Watson, rector of Trinity church, has resigned to become dean of Laramie, under Bishop Talbott, of Wyoming.

The Roads Asked to Explain.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The inter-state commerce commission this afternoon issued orders instructing a large number of railroad companies, including the most important lines in the United States, to appear before it on certain dates in May, and make explanations in the matter of free passes, free transportation, commissions on tickets, car mileage, etc.

A Noted Counterfeiter Convicted.

BOSTON, April 17.—Levi S. Pratt was today convicted on two charges of passing counterfeit United States treasury notes. He will be sentenced to-morrow. He was tried and convicted for a similar offense in Iowa and served two years of a five-years sentence, when he was pardoned by ex-President Cleveland.

Superintendent of Census.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The president today appointed Robert P. Porter, of New York, superintendent of census.

A DUBIOUS OUTLOOK.

Recent Naval Maneuvers Result in a Disagreeable Surprise.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Recent reports of the maneuvers of the British naval fleet contain some matter not entirely reassuring with respect to some of our new naval vessels. In these maneuvers about six vessels of the Archer type participated, and the result was a disagreeable surprise. It was found that the vessels pitched and rolled about to such an extent in a moderately heavy sea as to render them very poor gun platforms, to use a technical expression, which means that the guns were so unstable that they could not be directed to any approach to accuracy of fire. They were also very wet ships. These effects are supposed to result from the excessive weight of the ordnance, and it was recommended that the six-inch rifles be replaced by five-inch guns, and the anchors moved further apart.

The significance of this report to naval officers here lies in the fact that the new gunboat Yorktown is patterned after the Archer, and will carry the same calibre and weight of ordnance. Failure has also attended the efforts of the British constructors to build a twenty-knot ship, of which the navy department here is attempting to build two, under direction of the act of congress. The Media, which was built for a twenty-knot ship, has never exceeded nineteen knots, but has developed more than the estimated horse power, an indication to constructors here that it is not possible to drive a vessel of that length at twenty knots. The British authorities have taken the same view, and will build another set of these boats of greater length. Other vessels of the same type have failed to develope anything like the necessary 9,000 horse-power, so that the promise of success for our boats is not bright.

THE CONDEMNED KNOBBERS.

Respite Granted By the Governor Till May 10.

OZARK, Mo., April 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The three condemned Knobbers already feel the terrors of the gallows, having learned that the governor gives no intimation of commuting their sentences, as the Kansas City papers of the 15th reported. Tears were visible in Judge Hubbard's eyes yesterday on reading a letter from Delaney, of the defense, now at Jefferson City, settling the hopelessness of the case. The best citizens here have signed petitions to the governor asking a commutation. Last night an attorney for the state wired the following to Jefferson City:

"D. R. Francis, Governor of Missouri, Sir: I assisted in the prosecution of the Bald Knobbers for the murder of Green and Edens, and as an attorney do not think it was murder in the first degree. I will explain fully by letter if desired.

J. J. BROWN."

A telegram just received from the governor grants a respite to Bill Walker and John Matthews until May 10, which day was fixed by the supreme court for the execution of David Walker. The prisoners do not seem at all relieved at the reprieve. John Matthews droops his head in gloomy silence. Bill Walker says, "Well, something better may come yet."

FOR PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.

Another Order of the Last Administration Reversed.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The postoffice department has rescinded the order issued during the last administration, having for its object the discouragement of the practice by trainmen of carrying special newspaper correspondence and other matter, in other than mail trains. It is said, at the department, that there are a very large number of small towns throughout the country which have meagre telegraphic facilities. In many of these villages the post and telegraph offices close early, and to prohibit trainmen from carrying to a neighboring town or city, small packages containing, possibly, information of the highest general importance, is regarded as unwise and unjust. The newspapers of the country, it is maintained, should receive every possible facility for obtaining the news of the day, and to this end trainmen have been encouraged to lend aid.

AN OMAHA MAN IN TROUBLE.

Sued for $5,000 Damages for Breach of Contract.

CHICAGO, April 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Century Book and Paper company to-day began suit in the circuit court against Adam Baker for $5,000 damages for breach of contract. Baker is the man from Omaha who made a contract of agency with the company, deposited $500 and gave them a draft for $500 to make up the $1,000 his contract called for, and then, believing himself swindled, filed a bill enjoining the collection of the draft. Attorneys for the company assert it is a responsible and worthy institution; that the contract was fair and legal, and that Baker rushed into court without knowing what for. They propose to see if the case will work the other way now.

Piano Manufacturer Fails.

BOSTON, April 17.—Thomas F. Scanlan, doing business as the New England Piano company in this city and in New York, with a factory at Roxbury, Mass., has made an assignment, with liabilities of $200,000. The New York branch of the business was incorporated under the New York laws, and was styled the New England Piano company of New York, with a capital stock of $200,000. The Boston business was incorporated under the laws of Maine, with a capital stock of $75,000.

The immediate cause of the failure was the suspension of Freese & Sons, piano dealers of Dallas, Tex. Scanlan had been backing the Dallas company on its paper, amounting to $100,000. The firm's paper is believed to be mainly in Boston banks, and the authorities place it considerably above $200,000. The nominal assets are half a million.

The Denmark Arrives.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The National line steamship Denmark arrived at the bar this morning. This is the steamer which was expected to bring some news of the foundered steamer Danmark.

A Mr. Strausse, engaged in the foreign fruit business, was reported to have received a cablegram to the effect that a vessel in the foreign trade had picked up the passengers and crew of the steamer Danmark. Investigation proved there was no foundation for the rumor, as Strausse, when seen, said he had received no information on the subject. The steamer Alsatia, of the Anchor line, was reported as leaving the Rock of Gibraltar April 1, and as she passed near the spot where the Danmark was seen, it is thought likely she may have fallen in with her boats.

A Big Standard Oil Deal.

PITTSBURG, April 17.—A special from Lima, O., says: The Standard Oil company to-day closed a deal whereby they become possessors of a majority of the stock of the Ohio Oil company. This gives them control of a large field. The Ohio company is composed of an association of producers in this field. Their leases cover 15,000 acres, with a daily production of 5,000 barrels of oil. A considerable portion of the territory is yet undeveloped. The prices paid for the stock are said to range from 50 to 75 cents. C. F. Lufkin conducted the business for the Standard company. They have a large force of men engaged in enlarging their refinery grounds here, with the intention of making the works the greatest refinery in this country.

Killed by a Falling Tree.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 17.—Perry Wine, a well known citizen living in Brockton county, was felling a tree to-day when it broke across the stump, demolishing the house and killing his wife and three children.

GRIST FOR CHICAGO'S MILLS.

The Famous Divorce Case of Carter vs Carter.

KYRLE BELLEW FIGURES IN IT.

The Actor Masher Gave Her High Priced Lessons In Dramatic Art—She Charges Cruelty and Unnatural Crimes.

Chicago All Agog.

CHICAGO, April 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The famous divorce case of Carter vs Carter has at last come to trial, and is now being heard before Judge Jamison. Owing to the prominence of the Carters in Chicago the case has from the first attracted great attention, and ever since the original bill and cross bill was filed both sides have employed every artifice known to skillful lawyers to obtain some advantage over the other. Both have had half a dozen prominent lawyers in their employ all the time, and depositions have been taken in all parts of this country and in England and France bearing on the case. It is now two years since the legal fight was begun. The Carters are one of the best known and most respected families in Chicago, and Leslie Carter, the principal figure in this case, was a rich young lawyer when, in 1880, he married Miss Caroline Dudley, a very striking young lady from Dayton, O., who was creating something of a sensation in Chicago society. After their marriage the couple occupied a handsome house in Dearborn avenue and entertained lavishly. A year or two later, however, the establishment was given up, and Mrs. Carter spent most of her time away from Chicago and her husband. The summers she generally spent at Cooperstown, N. Y., and her winters in Europe. There was, of course, a great deal of gossip, and finally, in November, 1887, Mrs. Carter filed a bill for divorce, charging cruelty and unnatural crimes. In response to this Leslie Carter filed a denial and cross bill, in which he charged adultery, naming Kyrle Bellew, State Senator James F. Pearce, of New York, and several others of less renown, as co-respondents. About a year ago Judge Jamison decided that the child, a boy of nine, should divide his time equally between father and mother, spending one month with the former and the next with the latter, pending a final decision. Mrs. Carter, since this decision, has been living with her mother in a small hotel on Twenty-second street, while Mr. Carter has been at the family residence on the North Side. The final trial of this celebrated case has at last begun. Yesterday was devoted to securing a jury and to-day the opening addresses were made. Mrs. Carter, dressed in black, attended by her mother and her maid, occupy a conspicuous place in the court room, and Mr. Carter, with his brother, and surrounded by his lawyers, is seated but a few feet away from her. In his opening address Judge Sidney Smith said that from within a very short time of their marriage Carter's conduct was hard and cruel. He said that if Mrs. Carter were separated from her boy it would be her death, and he stated further that Mrs. Carter had completely refuted the allegations of infidelity charged against her.

Speaking for Mr. Carter his lawyer said that Mrs. Carter came home from Cooperstown one day and asked her husband for a separation, $15,000 and the custody of their child. She gave no reason for it, and her husband refused to grant her request. Mr. Loesch then told how she sailed for Europe, where he said she cut a swath wide enough for the easy passage of the retinue of a king. It was on her return to this country that Mr. Carter suspected the infidelity of his wife, and telegraphed for her. Kyrle Bellew's character will be thoroughly aired in the case," said Mr. Loesch, and then he spoke of Mrs. Carter's relations with the actor in New York, which the actor had said consisted in his giving her lessons in dramatic art at $25 per lesson. Mr. Bellew's dramatic instructions seemed to require pretty constant companionship by him and the handsome prosecutor. He was with her early and late. He attended to her moving from one hotel to another, met her on her arrival from her travels, and was the last one to see her off when she departed on them. Mr. Loesch then spoke of the sums of money spent by Mrs. Carter during her European tour. Her husband had supposed they amounted to $4,000, whereas they footed up to over $45,000, and this when she complained of being ill.

Mrs. Carter took the stand late in the afternoon, and told her story of Leslie Carter's alleged cruelty to her. She spoke in a low, soft voice and kept her large blue eyes fixed upon the jury. She said she married Leslie Carter May 26, 1880, in Dayton, O. She had known him a year and a half when she became engaged to him. She first met him at the house of General Anson Slager. She met him at Waukesha and other places prior to the engagement. Lawyer Hynes examined Mrs. Carter.

"After your wedding in Dayton, where did you go?" asked Mr. Hynes.

"We started on a wedding journey to Cincinnati, and thence we went to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York."

"Did the defendant's ill treatment of you begin on the day of your marriage?"

"It commenced on the evening of the wedding."

"What was the nature of it?"

Mrs. Carter then told how, on their arrival at their rooms in the hotel at Cincinnati, after a tiresome journey, Carter compelled her to submit to his desires immediately, notwithstanding her plea of hunger and fatigue. At this point Mr. Hynes said he had a witness who wished to go to New York, and he withdrew Mrs. Carter from the stand, and court adjourned until morning. The court and lawyers repaired to Hynes' office across the street, where the testimony of P. E. Gilmore, the New York theatrical manager, was taken. Mr. Gilmore testified that in September, 1886, Mrs. Carter came to him and told him she was studying the dramatic art under Kyrle Bellew, and asked Mr. Gilmore whether she could get a position the next season if she studied hard. Mr. Gilmore told her he thought she could. He also said that Bellew made more money as an instructor than as an actor, and that his charges were $25 a lesson.

MORE LOCATION LETTERS.

Mr. Windrim Still Working on the Postoffice Site Matter.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—"I have received another batch of letters in relation to the location of the site for the Omaha federal building," said Supervising Architect Windrim to-day, "and am busily engaged in preparing a synopsis of all the arguments in order that they may be properly considered up stairs. I think it will take another full day to complete this work, and then the secretary will have everything before him in such shape that he will have no difficulty in digesting the arguments for and against each site, very readily. Until this is done, however, it will be absolutely impossible to give any information concerning the status of the case. Neither myself nor Secretary Windom has reached a conclusion up to the present time."

The Pullman Patent Valid.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Judge Gresham today delivered an opinion, Judge Blodgett concurring, declaring that the Pullman-Sessions patent for vestibule cars is valid, and that the Wagner Palace Car company was infringing on it. The court made the temporary injunction against the Wagner company perpetual, and referred the matter of damages to a master in chancery. A dispatch from New York to-night says that representatives of the Wagner company claim that they can dispense with the Sessions portion of the vestibule and still use it.

DEATH TO COMPETITION.

President Greenhut Outlines the Policy of the Whisky Trust.

PEORIA, April 17.—The annual meeting of the whisky trust was held here to-day. The policy of the trust was outlined in an address by President Greenhut. He said, in part:

"While we feel confident of being able to combat any competition on low prices, we must not be misled and anticipate a large dividend and attempt to vanquish outside competitors at the same time. In other words, our policy should be, run on prices low enough and for as long a time as may be necessary to overcome those outside concerns which have been, or are now, attempting to take advantage of our position. This should be done even if it becomes necessary for accomplishing this purpose to put prices so low that the earning power of the trust would not permit the paying of any dividend or even regular fixed charges during the contest for supremacy. It is for this purpose, and in anticipation of such a conflict, that the trustees considered it a wise and prudent policy to have a large surplus fund, which can be drawn upon to pay the fixed obligations of the trust during such a time. Outside competitors must be made to understand that we are in dead earnest in this matter; that they can hope for no profits in the business, and see that only ruination and losses are the recompense for their parasitic ventures. After we have succeeded by such a policy in convincing our opponents that there is no possible chance for them to prey on us or force us to take them into our fold, we shall then be able to proceed unmolested in the pursuit of our legitimate business.

"The trustees have decided absolutely on a policy of not taking any more distilleries into the trust. The policy originally pursued, of treating with every house that was connected with the western export association for entering the trust, has been faithfully carried out, and those few with which we could not come to an understanding must now be considered barred out. If we are to continue taking in more houses, we would simply be offering a premium for new houses to be built, and in time would become overloaded and unsuccessful in our efforts."

In verification of this position Greenhut added that overtures had been made to the trust for the sale of the stock of the St. Paul distillery, about which there had been so much newspaper speculation, and that the offer was declined. While the result of last year's business might have been much better, it cannot be considered unsuccessful, for the reason that the trust has been able to pay a monthly dividend, and also add something to the surplus.

WESTERN PACKING INTERESTS.

Western Packing Again Shows a Reduction in Output.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Price Current will say: This is the fourth week in which a reduction is shown in the number of hogs handled by the western packers, the returns indicating 140,000 against 155,000 the preceding week and 140,000 for the corresponding week last year. From March 1 the total is 1,225,000, against 930,000 a year ago.

Place.	1889.	1888.
Chicago	385,000	345,000
Kansas City	206,000	163,000
Omaha	169,000	110,000
St. Louis	94,000	56,000
Indianapolis	50,000	44,000
Cincinnati	38,000	35,000
Milwaukee	48,000	38,000
Cedar Rapids	46,000	27,000
Cleveland	32,000	20,000
Sioux City	52,000	27,000
Other Places	160,000	129,000

BASE BALL.

Opening of the American Association Championship Season.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—The champion season of the American association opened today in the presence of over ten thousand people. The score:

Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1
St. Louis.....0 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 *—5

Louisville vs Kansas City.

LOUISVILLE, April 17.—The opening game of the American association here was between Louisville and Kansas City. The score:

Louisville.....0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0—4
Kansas City.....2 1 0 3 0 0 1 0 *—7

Postponed on Account of Rain.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The American association championship season was to have been opened to-day between the Athletic and Brooklyn clubs, but rain obliged a postponement until to-morrow.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—The Baltimore-Columbus game to-day was postponed on account of rain.

TO GET RID OF HER PARENTS.

A Girl Puts Rough On Rats In the Family Tea.

MARINE CITY, Mich., April 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Monday evening last, James Williams and wife were taken suddenly very ill with symptoms of poisoning. They are still in a serious condition. This morning Matilda Williams, fourteen years old, daughter of Mrs. Williams by a former husband, admitted to the physician that she had put a tablespoonfull of Rough on Rats in the tea. The girl had cast her fortunes with a cowboy combination and was brought home against her will. She saw no way to continue upon the high road to fame that she had selected, other than by removing her parents, and acted accordingly.

A COLORED HEIRESS.

Francis Ebbs Left $20,000 by Her Former Master.

LOUISVIELE, Ky., April 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—By a jury's verdict today, Francis Ebbs, the colored mistress of James M. Roman, an old farmer recently deceased, was given all his property amounting to $20,000. Roman had lived with the woman from slavery days, when he owned her. At his death he left her and their children his property. His neice, Mrs. Mary Hydron, of Indiana, who had been reared by Roman, contested the will. She claimed that the will was made under undue influence.

Washington Relics.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The loan collection of portraits, relics and silverware of Washington and his time, which will be one of the pleasantest features of the centennial celebration, opened for exhibition in the rooms of the metropolitan opera house to-night. The portraits, of which there are over fifty, of Washington, are hung in three rooms, and the exhibition of newspapers by the Fellowcraft club, silverware and relics, occupy two more. The relics of Washington are numerous, and comprise everything from his sword and clothing to the trappings of his horse.

Parnell's Libel Suit.

LONDON, April 17.—Parnell has engaged Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Askwith and Arthur Russell to conduct the libel suit brought by him against the Times. The trial of the case will take place in London in autumn. The specific charges against the Times are that it published fac-similes of letters which were falsely ascribed to Parnell. Parnell will insist that the case be confined to the subject of the issue of the forgeries, and that all questions of a political nature be excluded from consideration.

To Take Action on Trusts.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 17.—The president of the recent farmer's convention held here, has issued a call for a state convention of the farmers of Illinois, to meet here on April 25 and lay down a line of action in opposition to the binding twine and other great trusts.

GUARDING AGAINST TROUBLE.

General Merritt Virtually Military Governor of Oklahoma.

COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY

Edward S. Lacy of Michigan Appointed to That Position—Harrison On the Consular Service—The Corean Famine.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.

There was a conference at the white house to-day which may lead to important consequences. President Harrison was joined by Secretaries Proctor and Noble and the attorney-general. The subject which occupied this quartette was a telegram received by the secretary of war from General Merritt, commander of the Department of the Missouri, asking for instructions in case trouble arose at Oklahoma. General Merritt laid stress upon the serious aspect that is presented by the great rush of the boomers, and was emphatic in reciting his embarrassing position, resulting from lack of power, to act in case of an emergency. The matter was regarded by the president and his advisers as one, in its possibilities, as extremely serious, and its consideration occupied over an hour in time. The conclusion of the conference was embodied in a telegram which was sent to General Merritt yesterday, and although it was not made public through the ordinary channels, it is learned that it gives the commander of the Department of the Missouri extraordinary discretionary powers, making him in fact, if not in name, the military governor of Oklahoma in case a riot or any necessity should arise requiring the bayonet to preserve order. General Merritt has been diligent in preparing the troops under his command for instant action, and any trouble would be met promptly.

The postoffice department is making every necessary arrangement to give the new settlers of the territory of Oklahoma all the postal facilities which it will be possible to afford, at the earliest possible moment after the opening of the territory. Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson says that within three months from the present time there will be at least one hundred fourth class postoffices in Oklahoma. In his opinion there will be more than a hundred thousand people in Oklahoma within six months, and in his opinion it will be ready for admission into the union within two years. The department will afford the settlers every possible facility for communication with the outside world, and each settlement will be supplied with a postoffice just a rapidly as they can be established.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

As predicted in these dispatches the president has appointed Mr. Edward S. Lacy, of Michigan, comptroller of the currency. Mr. Lacy has been a banker in Michigan for a number of years, and his appointment was urged by the leading republicans of the state, as well as by bankers from all over the country. He was a member of the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth congresses, and was a member of the committee on coinage. He said to the press correspondent this afternoon that he has the arrangements all made for the disposal of his interest in the Jackson bank, and that he will be ready to assume his new duties within the fifteen days specified.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

To an applicant for a consulate who called upon him to-day the president said that the consideration of consular appointments would not be taken up for at least three weeks to come; that in appointing the new consuls there would be no clean sweeps and that the state department would act very slowly. The appointments will be made on geographical lines, due regard being at all times had to the commercial fitness of the applicants. Mr. Blaine this afternoon reiterated this statement of policy. He added incidentally that for the 210 consulships there have been 3,500 applicants. It is believed that the consulate at Liverpool will go to Mr. Thomas Sherman, of Maine, who has been for years connected with the consular service in the state department. It is stated on good authority, however, that Mr. Morton has asked the president to promote his brother-in-law