OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1892.

PREPARED FOR WAR

Berious Outlook as to the Result of the Invasion of the Big Horn Basin.

RUSTLERS AND CATTLEMEN WILL FIGHT

Forces of the Big Companies Marching to the Front.

THEY CARRY A HEAVY CANNON WITH THEM

This is Not Feared, as Fighting Will Be Indian Fashion.

ONE MAN ALREADY CAUGHT AND HUNG

It is Generally Understood That Any Engagement Will Be a Matter of Extermination with All Parties-Scene of the Proposed Hostilities.

Casper, Wyo., April 8 .- | Special Telegram to The Bee.] -A cow puncher came in from Powder river tonight and reports seeing a man hanging from the guy rope of an oil derrick just north of Tisdate's ranch on Powder river. He saw the so-called rustlers on their way to a common center. He thinks the man is a notorious rustler that was working the range on Powder river alone and was surprised by the army or Montana cattle men. The miners from Casper mountain came into town to lay.

A courier from the seat of war who arrived here at noon reports the cattle army in camp at the Narrows, about thirty miles south of Buffalo and seventy miles north of here. The army is reported in high spirits, and last evening the man that arrived here was detained and sworn to secrecy. Yesterday the major in command gave orders to the men not to get the horses out of a walk in crossing Powder river. The heavy cannon of the party broke the bridge and the army was detained for an hour or two. The army is well supplied with ammunition and supplies. The camp is on high land between two mountains which is clear to where old Fort Reno used to be.

No engagement has taken place and none is likely at this point. The rustlers are all at the head of the basin starting the "shot gun" round-up and are not very thick around where the army is camped. The outcome of the engagement between the forces, if it comes to that, will be most desperate and to a finish. The rustlers are attempting to class all small ranchmen with themselves and if they can make the ranchers believe the army is after them as well as the rustlers, the fight is no picnic for the army and they may have provoked a fight they cannot win. They Will Fight Saturday.

It is currently believed here that a fight will take place not later than Saturday, as rustlers are on the fight and think the army will show no quarter. Another army of men are reported between Lost Cabin and Lander, headed for the basin, and if it is true that an army went by the way of the B. & M. via Gillette into the basin, they must intend to winter at the present campo the cattle army.

The greatest fears of the friends of the rustlers is that cattlemen from Montana will come down the basin from Billings and the two armies will get the rustlers between them and exterminate them. The rustlers fear a Montana cattleman as a Kansas granger does a cyclone. They are a determined set of men and the cloak of Bilder, the noted vigilante, seems to have fullen to each of them and they know how to use the persuading influence of Bilder. To hear that they are after a man means he has got to leave the country or be the swell of a necktie party.

No one here doubts that the cattlemen from Texas to Montana are mixed up in this and that a most determined effort is being made to protect the cattle business. Bringing cattle from Texas and running them here on the free range is an exceedingly profitable business and the cattlemen don't propose to see this industry run out of the country.

Betting Freely on the Resuit. Excitement here is intense and bets are offered two to one that an engagement takes place before Saturday night. No one doubts that the cattle men now armed and in the field can win, but if it becomes single handed between the Casper cattle army and the rustiers the latter will hold their own. Men who claim to know the rustlers say they will leave the "shot gun" round-up and come to meet the army, and the fight will take place somewhere near ex-Governor Haxter's E. K. ranch. A man went through the basin yesterday notifying the settlers and rustlers. No one knows where it has been arranged for the settlers to meet, but in all probability it is not far from the E. K. ranch. The E. K. is sixty miles from the cattle army camp. Men here assert that the rustlers are organ ized, and it was understood that in case of trouble they could all meet at a certain place. By this time they are probably all together and waiting for the army marching toward them. It is said the rustlers have no great fear of the big cannon of the cattlemen. The fight will be Indian fashion, in which Winchesters alone will count.

The cattle army left Casper en route to the Big Horn basin and Powder river country Tuesday, and since that time have been making a bee line to the supposed field of opera-

Scene of the Proposed Battle.

The Big Horn basin is a country first ex-plored by Father de Smet in 1839, and soon after was visited by the Hudson Bay Fur company, who caught over 3,000,000 beaver there in less than three years. The country embraced in the basin contains about 15,000 square miles and is very mountaineous, and what sevel ground there is is repeatedly broken by "hog backs." It uses to be the bome of the Crow Indians and has been the scene of many bloody battles, for the Indians loved this country and made a desperate effort to retain possession of it unrestricted. After the Indians had succumbed various large cattle companies went into the country, and for a time enjoyed great prosperity. Among the companies there at the present time are the Union Trust Beef company, Torrey Bros., Ray State company, Windsor Kempand company and David Bros. Nearly all are in the National Beef trust. On the track of the cattlemen the ranchmen soon all are in the National Beef trust. On the track of the cattlemen the ranchmen soon followed, and for several years seemed to get along in fine shape. When the state sold the mavericks at regular roundup sale the ranchmen bought some of them in and left them on the open range. Here is where the trouble started, and since then there has been more or less fighting. The stockmen claimed that the mavericks of the ranchmen increased too fast and that it was nothing for claimed that the mavericks of the ranchmen increased too fast and that it was nothing for a steer belonging to a ranchman to have from five to six calves in one season. The ranchman offset this by claiming he did not have any such a layout and that the cattleman counted his calves twice and was trying to run him out of the country. The legislature look held of the matter, and as the cattlemen were the atrongest massed laws favoring

made matters worse. The basin has no rail-road or telegraph line into it and is one of the least known places on earth.

The population is scattered all over it and

The population is scattered all over it and does not exceed 30. Last season the high price of best encouraged a lot of unmarried Texans to go into the country, and they commenced to brand cattle right and left and then went into the towns and sold the brands. The stock commissioners, a department of the state, adopted the policy of seiring all cattle shipped to market by rustlers and made a said mistage in failing to distinguish between the ranchman that came honestly by his cattle and the thief. The market being good, the rustlers were active, and ket being good, the rustlers were active, and it was nip and tuck whether the cattleman or rustler would send the most cattle to mar-

Several Murders Followed.

The bitterness increased and last season The bitterness increased and last season some five or six men were shot over the matter and the cattle business went into the winter with an awful feeling existing between the mpn, and everybody looked for trouble when spring work commenced. Their leaders on both sides ran into the newspapers with their troubles and all winter the newspapers have been full of blood chilling literature and the mails have been flooded with threatening letters.

The state authorities start the round-ups but for some reason the rustlers started a

but for some reason the rustlers started a "shot gun" round-up last week in the Big Horn basin and a round-up at this season is very detrimental to the stock and is about the same as killing them outright. The stockmen have openly said that the rustlers should never deliver the cattle they sold last season by book tally and the rustlers have season by book tally and the rustlers have said they would or die in the attempt. The cattle companies are all run by hired help, and last season so bold were the rustlers that they took in the round-ups and, without any pretext or title, branded the caives, often branding all the caives found on a day's round-up. The rustlers seem to think the cattle companies were doomed and that it was a free-for-all race and that if they could search the cattle could be searched. scare the cattlemen out they would have things their own way. Notices were served on certain cattlemen

Notices were served on certain cattlemen to leave the country or take the consequences. Many of the stockmen spend their winters east and left about the usual time. It was publicly stated that some of them would never be allowed to gather any cattle and certain worthless people commenced to prey upon the cattlemen's stock and even went so far as to attempt to ship east from Billings. far as to attempt to ship east from Billings, Mont., a carload of borses that belonged to Frod Hess. Exaggerated reports of how the rustlers were killing off stock for the fun of it were circulated purposely to stir up the stockmen and arouse them into doing some-thing to protect themselves. It is generally thought that these stories were manufac-tured out of whole cloth, but they have served their purpose, and as a consequence the stockmen have banded together to pro-tect themselves and their interests, and in all likelihood the matter will end in blood-shed and one or the other of the two parties leaving the state.

It is Wyoming's Chief Industry.

Outside the railroads the stockmen pay about eight-tenths of the taxes and cattle raising on the open range has been the chief industry of the state. Everybody can see that the man that has no stock on the range is not entitled to sny mayericas, and if he never had any cattle of any kind on the range and is "working" the range, somebody is being robbed.

range and is "working" the range, some-body is being robbed.

The law abiding people don't sustain the rustler in his workings, but they have to live with rustlers and so keep quiet and wink at many things they don't approve and stril at the same time they have it in for the capital-ists. But they have been deprived of money, wages and proper representation. Wyoning wages and proper representation. Wyoming wages and proper representation. Wyoming is cursed with any number of 10-cent capitalists, penniless oil kings and skin oil companies who get the people to sell them products and work for then and then quit the country and leave the ranchman to rustle for his money. Then again the legislature is so run that the counties are deprived of their preper representation. The state constitution provides that each county shall have a senator and representation and things. have a senator and representative and things are so manipulated that three counties are not represented and the statute books are hardships to the ranchman and his county. The ranchman sees and knows this and attributes all his wrongs to the cattle companies, and to keep even in the race, don't say much when the rustlers are disposed to wrestle the calves of the big companies.

The stock commission, in seizing the cattle of everybody, invited the cumity of the people that heretofore were friends of the cattle companies. Both the cattlemen and the rus-lers are wrong in the present state of affairs and the state authorities are handleapped in doing much for either side, as the state has failed to protect the capitalists and has roobed the ranchmen of representation and there don't sem to be much hope for a there don't sem to be much peaceful termination of the affair.

PROSPEROUS SOUTHLAND.

Improvements Made Within the Past Ten Years.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 8 .- Hon. Carrol D. Wright, United States commissioner of abor, last evening delivered an address at Watkins institute on the "Progress of the Southern States from 1880 to 1893." In the course of his address he said that the increase during the ten years in the production of pig iron had been 1,384,000 tons, and of the year before 18,000 tons. The average cost of oig iron was \$14 per ton, while in the south it was only \$10.75. The consumption of coton had doubled and the cotton seed oil industry has grown beyond belief. The number of woollen mills has nearly doubled and the production of distilled spirits had more than doubled. Railroad mileage had been in creased from 13,225 miles to 24,955 miles and the number of passengers carried had grown from 6,395,090 to 30,000,000 per annum. The amount of freight carried had increased, and the total in lebtedness of the southern states. including county debts, and less the sinking funds had decreased, and the capital debt had shrunk from \$11.10 to \$8.08. The amount of money expended for school purposes had doubled and the number of enrollments had risen from 16.59 to 20.09 per cent while in the whole United States the percentage ollment of the total population was but

International Monetary Conference, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8 .- McCreery has introduced in the house-for Springera bill to authorize the holding of an international monetary congress, probably to be held in Chicago in August, 1893. Twentyone delegates are to be present from the United States, seven chosen by the presi-

dent, seven by the president of the senate and seven by the speaker of the bouse. The president's appointees are to be citi-zens not holding office; the others are to be senators and representatives. The appointments are to be divided as nearly as possible between the political parties. The secretary of state and the director of the mint are to be additional delegates. The president is au-thorized to invite foreign government to send representatives, each government to determine the number of its representatives, but to be entitled to only one vote. The sec-retary of state is to call the congress to order and is to preside until a represent officer is and is to preside until a permanent officer is

The Death Roll. NEW YORK, April 8 -- Prof. W. B. William-

sor, 84 years of age and living at 351 West Fifth street, suddenly died last night in the reading room of the Fifth Avenue hotel. He was born in Winchester, Pa. and was for a long time professor of chemistry in the Smithsonian institute at Washington.

Krokuk, Ia. April S.—Isiah Meek, one of the oidest and wealthiest manufacturers in lows, died at his home at Bonaparte, Ia., this morning.

this morning.

San Francisco, Cal., April 8.—Rev. J. H.
Benton, president of the Golden State Theological seminary, died at Oaktand of bron-

man offset this by claiming he did not have any such a layout and that the cattleman counted his calves twice and was trying to the him out of the country. The legislature look hold of the matter, and as the cattlemen were the strongest, passed laws favoring that class. This added to the flames and

Tariff Discussion in the House of Representatives Losing in Interest.

SIMPSON DECLARES FOR FREE TRADE

Consideration of the Cotton Bagging Bill-Work of the Senate-Testimony in the Pension Office Investigation-General Washington News,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.-Interest in the tariff discussion is steadily on the decline, and the attendance in the house this

morning was small. On motion of Mr. McMillin a resolution was adopted directing the committee on publie lands to examine into the circumstances under which certain leases to parties of land were made in the Yellowstone National park, and why they were afterward rescinded and then granted to S. S. Huntiy.

The house then went into committee of the

whole on the cotton bagging bill. Mr. English, democrat, of New Jersey, the author of the ballad "Ben Bolt," then took the floor. He opposed the pending bill, and said he had been a tariff reformer in the days of the Walker tariff, and he was a tariff reformer now. But he was not a tariff de-stroyer, and therein lay a distinction which was a difference, Mr. Hemphill spoke in favor of the bill.

Simpson Dectares for Absolute Free Trade.

Mr. Simpson of Kansas announced himself as an absolute free trader. He was not one of the men who were willing to compromise with a wrong. He had learned republicanism when the republican party meant something; when it stood for a principle; when the republican party became the champion of special interests; when the monied power got control of it he left the party, and today he stood for absolute free trade in every sense of the word. He wished to see—from a selfish standpoint—the southern farmer re-leased from every tax, because the cotton raisers of the south traded with the people of Kansas for their corn and wheat. The less the southern farmer was robbed the more he the southern farmer was robbed the more he would have left to buy Kansas corn. So from selfish views he was in favor of this bill. It was said that protection was necessary to give labor protection. Had not somebody deprived lacor of its natural life! Labor the king, labor the sovereign, had been pushed from its throne, and capital reigned supreme, the bastard monarch in its stend. On account of the protective system the house had passed a few days ago a bill that was a disgrace to any civilization. It has passed a bill to protect this country against the labor of the highest protective nation in the world. Why did the house do this! In the interest of Callfornia, one of the grandest states of the union, the bouse was compelled, under the union, the bouse was compelled under the policy of protection, to pass a law restricting immigration from another country, and in defense of the poople of California he had been compelled to vote for the bill.

He Was Compelled to Vote as He Did. Mr. Henderson of Illinois-Do I understand that the gentleman voted for a bill which he regarded as a disgrace to civiliza-

Mr. Simpson—I did so, and I was com-pelled to do it in defense of the laboring class of the state of California, which is shut off by the land monopolies and the protective

General debate having been concluded, the one section of the bill was read for amendments. amendments.

Mr. Turner of Georgia (in charge of the bill) moved to strike out the clause which makes free "hoop or band iron," or "hoop or band steel, flared, splayed or punched."

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house and a recess was taken until Sp. m., the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

IN THE SENATE.

District of Columbia Appropriation Bill Again Considered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.-The senate resumed the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The question was on Mr. Cockrell's amendment to Mr. McMillan's substitute appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose of entertaining the Grand Army of the Republic and requiring the amount to be paid exclusively out of the revenue of the District of Columbia. After two hours' discussion the vote was taken on Mr. Cockrell's amendment requiring the cost to be paid exclusively out of the revenues of the district. It was rejected. Yeas, 17; nays, 32. Mr. Quay offered a resolution restricting the use of the appropriation to the subsist-ence and quarters of visiting soldiers—excluding those residing in the district.

Agreed to. Yeas, 42: nays, 5.

The question was then taken on Mr. Mc-

The question was then taken on Mr. Mc-Millan's amendment as amended, and it was agreed to. Yeas, 41; nays, 10.

The following is the vote in detail: Allen, Allison, Casey, Carey, Cullom, Davis, Du-bois, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gioson of Maryland, Gormon, Gray, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hiscock, Kyle, McPher-son, Manderson, Mitchell, Faddock, Palmer, Perfer Perkins, Proctor, Quay, Sanders

son, Manderson, Mitchell, Faddock, Palmer, Peffer, Perkins, Proctor, Quay, Sanders, Sawyer, Sherman, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vilas, Voorhees, Warren, Washburn, Wilson and Walcott-Yeas, 41.

Messrs, Bates, Berry, Blackburn, Coke, Colquit, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Mills, Pugh and Vest-Nays, 10.

The amendment as agreed to appropriates cut of the United States treasury \$100,000 to

cut of the United States treasury \$100,000 to pay for the subsistence and quarters of such honorably discharged non-resident union soldiers, sailors and marines, who served in the war of the rebeilion, as may attend as delegates or otherwise, the Twenty-sixth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in the city of Washington the money to be paid to and disbursed by the citizens' executive committee of Wash ington baving in charge such reception and entertainment under such regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of war. The bill was then passed, and after an excutive session the senate adjourned until

HERSEY GIVES HIS TESTIMONY. Continuation of the Pension Bureau Inves-

tigation. Washington, D. C., April 8.-Representative Brookshire this morning testified before the Raum investigating committee that he had employed Hersey to attend to his pension business because he (Brookshire) had writer's paralysis. He did not know that Hersey had been using his name for per-sonal ends. He had never authorized it. Representative Gants of Ohio testified that he employed Hersey to look after his pension claims, because he understood him to be very efficient in that work. He did not know that

Hersey had misused his name. Hersey on the Stand.

Hersey then testified that he had also worked for Durburrow of Illinois and Per kins of lowa. In the last congress he had also worked for Martin and Struble of lowa. Witness had no understanding with the congressmen, except to render them a service, and none of them knew witness was receiving pay from attorneys. He knew that other clerks to senators and members called up cases, and he believed they received pay for information furn shed. Hersey said he had sold the information he got as Cooper's secretary, and had also used the slips of Brookshire, and he thought, of Mr. Perkins of lows. Had not used Mr. Gantr's slips. Senator Plumb's private secretary, B. F. Flenniken, was one of the senator's clerks, who, witness believed, called up cases for attorneys for compensation. attorneys for compensation.

Witness said he knew two men who worked for members who sold information to

pension attornoys.

After a good deal of pressing. Mr. Payson After a good deal of pressing. Mr. Payson | Columbian Exposition National bank on the learned that the members clerks were Mr. | exposition grounds.

Maddox, who worked for Representatives Cockran, English and Harter, and Mr. McCleilan, who worked for his father, Representative McCleilan, and Mr. Martin.

With reference to the visit of Mr. Morgan of Indiana to witness' office, Mr. Hersey testified that Mr. Cooper had introduced Mr. Morgan as being in the same business. They talked about pension matters. If Mr. Cooper had said: "If you have anything worth paying for, Mr. Hersey will attend to it for you," witness certainly had not beard it. Do not remember that he replied that he would be glad to assist Mr. Morgan. Cooper showed witness a letter in which Mr. Morgan had sent him (Mr. Cooper) \$25 and said he did not understand it. Witness said to Mr. Cooper he presumed it was pay for expert examination he had made for Mr. Morgan. Mr. Cooper replied that pay could not be taken for any such work, and said he would return it.

Witness testified that he had been dis-

turn it.

Witness testified that he had been discharged from the pension office by Commissioner Raum about two years ago, but for what reason he could never learn. He said that if there were may moral wrong involved in his acts, no member of congress is responsible.

in his acts, he isomorrol congress is responsible.

Mr. H. E. Lineaweaver, a confidential cierk of Commissioner Raum, testified that Green B. Raum, jr., and not the commissioner had brought Examiner Sprosser here to watch Fleming. And had heard him ask the commissioner what Sprosser was doing.

WHY CHINA OBJECTS TO BLAIR, Correspondence in the Matter Given to the

Public. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8 .- The senate made public today the correspondence trans-mitted by the president touching the declina-tion of the Chinese government to receive Hon. H. W. Blair as United States minister. The correspondence begins with a cablegram received by the Chinese minister stating that Mr. Blair had bitterly abused China and Chinese laborers and was conspicuous in helping to pass the exclusion act. For these reasons China deemed it expedient to remove Mr. Blair.

June 15 Mr. Whatton requested from the

Chinese minister that the case be reopened.
June 22 Biair put in his defense in a long letter to Mr. Wharton denying the charge that he ever abused China or the Chinese government. On the next day he tendered

his resignation. The same day the Chinese minister re-plied to Mr. Wharton's request that the case be reopened and stated that the viceroy di-rected him to state that Mr. Blair was not popularly regarded in China, and quoting from his speech various phrases objectionable to the Chinese government. In the same rote covergovernment. In the same note occurs this passage: "The minister says that the passing of the law (the Scott act) while the treaty was being considered had a very bad effect in China. If the president or the secretary of state could do anything to repeal the law and to put in force again the treaties the situation in China would be much changed, and then it would not make much difference what Mr. Biair has said and he would be well received if the president saked for it.

asked for it."

July 9 Mr. Biair withdrew his resignation, and on the 15th, in a note to Mr. Wharton, observed that it appeared from the Chinese minister's letter that it was the United States government which was persona non grata to the Chinese government.

The correspondence closes with a letter

grata to the Chinese government.

The correspondence closes with a letter from Mr. Wharton to the Chinese minister stating that Mr. Blair land been injuriously misrepresented, and that the objection to him because he value for the exclusion act was not well founded. He admits, however, that the incident is closed by the acceptance by the president of A. Blair's resignation.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY. Complete List of Change; in the Regular

Washington, D. C., April 8.—|Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The following aspromoted and transfers of officers are or dered:

The leave of absence on surgeon's certifi cate of disability granted Major Daniel W. Benham, Seventh infantry, February 1, is extended one month on surgeon's certificate of disability. Major John S. Billings, surgeon, will proceed from this city to Fort Monroe, Va., on official business connected with the medical department of the army. With the medical department of the army. The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Robert r. Ames, Eighth infantry, December 14, 1891, is extended one month. Second Lieutenant Michael J. Lenihan, Twentieth infantry, now on leave of absence in this city, will proceed to New York City and report to the superintendent of recruiting service for assignment to temporary duty at Davids Island. First Lieutenant Merritt W. Ireland, assistant surgeon, will pro-W. Ireland, assistant surgeon, will pro-ceed from Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Yates, N. D., and report to the commanding officer of the latter post for temporary duty during the absence on sick leave of Captain Alonzo R. Chapin, assistant surgeon, reporting also by letter to the commanding general, Depart-ment of Dakota. Upon the return to duty of Captain Chapin First Licutenant Ireland will rejoin his proper station. The resignation of First Licutenant Wil-

The resignation of First Lieutenant Wil-liam N. Suter, assistant surgeon, has been accepted by the president to take effect July 28, 1892. Captain Charles Hay, commissary of subsistence, will proceed from Denver, Colo., to Greeley, Colo., on official business. Leave of absence for four months to take effect when his services can be spared is granted First Lieutenant James B. Aleshire, regimental quartermaster, First cavairy, The extension of leave of absence granted Major William B. Kennedy, Fourth cavairy, March 10 is still further extended ten days

OKLAHOMA LANDS.

They Will Be Opened to Settlement on the

19th-Commissioner's Instructions. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.-Secretary Noble this afternoon sent a telegram to the special agents of the department in Oklahoma postponing the opening of the Indian reservation until Tuesday, April 19.

Commissioner Carter of the general land office has sent to the registers and receivers of the land offices at Kingfisher and Oklaof the land offices at Kingfisher and Okinhoma City, in Okiahoma, letters of instruction which will govern their action under the
forthcoming proclamation by the president
of opening to actilement the surplus
lands of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian reservation. The commissioner directs that in view of the
expected crowds of people at these offices
when the lands shall have been declared open
to settlement no person shall be allowed an when the lands shall have been declared open to settlement, no person shall be allowed an advantage over any other person. To this end he directs that no person be directed to make more than one entry on his account and one as agent. After making the entries the applicants will be required to step out of line and give place to the next person in order, and if he desires to make other filing he shall take his given at the foot of the line. he shall take his place at the foot of the line and await his proper turn. The commis-sioner further instructs the officers that the use of mails will not be permitted for filing homestead declaratory statements.

Western Pensions. Washington, D. C., April 8. - [Special

Telegram to THE BEE.]-The following list of pensions granted is reported by THE BEH and Examiner Bureau of Claims: Nebraska: Original-Charles Boyd, John P. Jones, Joseph Pinkerton, George Ragan, Additional - Alfred Thomas, Henry Miller, Increase John S. Richardson, Reissue-Benjamin F. Brandt.

Senjamin F. Brandt. Iowa: Original—Autoine Fortuna, Pat-Iowa: Original—Autoine Fortuna, Patrick Haley, Ephraim Moore, Beard M. Stevenson, Additional Solomon A. Shiffer. Increase—James M. Humphrey. Albert Ellis, William K. McIntyre, Alfred Binegar, deceased. Reissue—William A. McCallister. Original widows—Margaret J. Binegar. North Dakota: Original—John Oisen. South Dakota: Original—Albert L. Locke, Additional—John Ward.

Washington, D. C., April 8.-Hopkins of Illinois has introduced in the house a bull authorizing the establishment of the World's

WON A DIPLOMATIC VICTORY

England Scores a Success Against France and Russia in Egyptian Matters.

OBJECTING TO AN IRISH PARLIAMENT

Red Hot Talk at a Meeting of the Uster Defense Committee-Happenings in Parita-, ment. Tentatalers in Manchester. Mrs. Maybrick Interviewed.

[Copyrighted 1850 by New York Associated Press.] LONDON, April S.—Lord Sallsbury has scored a victory in the diplomatic contest with France and Russia over the firman of investure of the khedive of Egypt. The position has for a past week harassed and perplexed the foreign office, perhaps more than even the Bering sea question ever did. The sultan stole a march upon English diplomats in sending a firman so phrased as to exclude from the Egyptian frontier the whole Sinal peninsula and part of the Red sea which has been held by Egypt for half a century. Before the firman was drafted the English ambassador at Constantinople, alive to some action of this sort, demanded that the document should not introduce any question concerning the frontier and received assurance that the firman should not touch the khedive's rights.

Suspected Duplielty.

When the sultan's envoy, Aoub Pasha, arrived at Cairo, the British minister, Sir Evelyn Baring, suspecting some duplicity asked for a copy of the document, and when Aoub Pasha refused to communicate the contents of the firman until after the investure Minister Baring advised the khedive not to proceed with the ceremony. Abub Pasha then disclosed the substance of the firman, the nature of which had been known to and approved by France and Russia before the missive left Constantinople.

The consuls general at Cairo at once arranged themselves on two sides, the Italian and Austrian representatives meeting at the English embacsy and the French and Russian diplomats at the residence of the Turkish plenipotentiary. The Italian squadron, which was about to leave Alexandria, got orders to stay and the officers on leave were recalled to their ships, including the admiral, who was junketing at Cairo.

Yesterday the British and Italian ambassadors at Constantinopie sent a note to the grand viceroy saying that the firman must be altered or Aouth Pacha recalled. There

be altered or Aonb Pasha recalled. There seems to have been no mistaking the emphatic and peremptory character of the note and there was an immediate result. A telegram was received by the khedive from the sultan today, saying that the firman would be modified, omitting the definition of the froatier.

It transpires that Aoub Pasha had two

It transpires that Aoub Pasha had two documents of investure, one setting off a portion of Egypt and the other consonant with Lord Salisbury's view.

Tonight's Cairo dispatches say that the statement has excited the greatest satisfaction there. The foreign office is reticent, except that it confirms the statement that the difficulty is on the point of solution, although the day for investure of the shedire is not fixed. investure of the shedive is not fixed. Meeting of the Ulster Defense Committee

The meeting in Belfast of the Uister de-fense committee, the mayor presiding, to provide for a convention, went a degree beyond the recent Ulster commissioner's "gathering in the violence of their tirades." The pretense of secrecy of the proceedings enabled the speakers to indulge in war-like trumpetings, and the resolutions recorded Ulster's determination to have nothing to do with the Dublin Parliament, which is certain to be controlled by men who are responsible for the crimes of the land league, cruelties and boycotting, and mere tools of clerical domination and an attempt to set up such a parliament will inevitably result in disorder, violence and bloodshed to an extent that has been unknown in Ireland for a century.

Major Saunders denied that the British Parliament had any right to hand them over

to another legislature which they would never obey, and the sentiment was received with cheering. T. W. Russell predicted a ten-fold increas

of trouble in Ireland under the Dublin Par-Finally an executive committee ointed on the public sense of the danger

and purport of this agitation.

Over 100 nonconformist ministers have agreed to be deputies for the Uisterites and stump Great Britain to arouse a religious The Irish untonists in the House of Commons aftirm that their policy of resistance to the Dublin Parliament is limited to a refusal

to pay taxes and that an active armed op-position from the people is inevitable. The home rulers in the house consider that their best policy is to minimize the importance of the movement, and have so far ignored it. Happenings in Parliament. Dr. Goshen, the chancellor of the ex-chequer, will issue his annual budget on Monday. Before the house adjourns on

Tuesday for the Easter recess, the only gov-ernment bill near will be the small bolding bill, this being the barrenest record for many weeks sitting ever known.
The labor candidates who refuse obedience to the liberal electoral executive are every-where disappearing. Mr. Schadhort's agents have succeeded in inducing the district com-

mittees to oust the independents. The executive has approved twenty labor candidates, most of whom are certain of election The payment of the labor men selected is secured partly by the general and partly by ocal funds. Mr. Gladstone had promised to vote in support of the Scotch local veto bill, and the

government has decided to remain neutral. The passage of the measure, which affirms the local option principle, will be a triumpn for testotalers. Its practical application until the new Parliament is elected will be impossible. Out of 219 English burroughs forty-four have elected teetotal mayors, and this result was duly celebrated in Man-chester. The speeches then made pointed to municipal authorities using certain influ-ences against the liquor trade. The great cotton spinning lockout will begin on the 15th mat. There is no sign of employers giving way. Most of the mills

are heavily stocked and the storage will be advantageous to them. An agent of Baroness Roques has just visited Mrs. Mayorick in Woking prison. Mrs. Maybrick, who is just recovering from an attack of influenza and who is still very weak, says she receives every consideration from the authorities.

MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD.

Dr. Poninski, a Distinguished Ecclesiast of Posen, Assassinated by Anarchists. Benlin, April 8 .- A story comes from Posen that Dr. Poninski, a high Polish ecclesiast, was set upon and assassinated by four men. He resisted desperately and killed two of the men. The other two suichded. Cards were found on the bodies showing they were anarchists selected to kill Poninsik. The cause is unknown.

Further details regarding the murder of Dr. Poninski show that the first report was inaccurate in some respects. It now appears that Dr. Poninski was sitting in a room when the four assassins appeared at the house and requested to see him. They were ushered into the presence of the aged doctor, who asked them their business with nim. In reply he was handed a red card on which was printed a command, signed by the "Committee on the Polish anarchists." cailing upon him to surrender all the money he had in his possession, for the tenefit of anarchists. The card stated that if he refused to obey the command he would be killed.

From his position in the church the doctor | men who participated in it.

had large sums to well known and to advantage of by the anarchists. Dr. inski, who was very infirm from old against the same of the window, and the assassins fled, but the alarm was given, and the ewner of Koschlelege castic, a brother of Dr. Poninski, and twenty men, at oace armed themselves, and mounting horses CLEVELAND THEIR CHOICE

once armed themselves, and mounting horses started in pursuit of the murderers.

Death of the Murderers.

They were soon overtaken by the band of pursuers. A desperate battle followed. The pursuers fired a velley into the group and one of the murderers fell dead. The band

then realized that their pursuers were deter-mined to avenge the death of Dr. Poninski

and, one of them seeing that all hope of es-cape was cut off, turned his weapon against

The remaining two fired upon their pur-suers again, fortunately not hitting them,

and they were replied to with another volley that killed another of them. Then the fourth man, rather than surrender, shot himself

The officials of Koschielege have made an

investigation and have already learned that the four men were residents of Berlin and they came purposely to murder Dr. Poninski. The names of two of the men were Pela-

waski and Urbianik. Some persons claim that the men were nothing but common rob-

at most two could have committed the crime equally as well, with far less chance of de-

The whole affair seems to have been bung-

ingly arranged from the first, and none of

the facts thus far learned go to contradict the assertion that anarchists are to bear the

blame of a crime of which they knew noth-

ing. The authorities are, however, searching in every district, and if it should prove

true that the assassination was really the work of anarchists, it is thought the whole band of conspirators will soon be arrested.

EXTRADITION WITH GERMANY,

Arrangements Almost Complete for Signing

a New Treaty.

BEHLIN, April S.—Minister Phelps is making good progress with the next extradition

treaty. The treaties now existing were made

many years ago with the different govern-

ments of the then existing "Germanbund"

and contain many imperfections which have

led to several cases of injustice. The new

treaty is almost finished and will contain many important additions to the present

category of extraditable crimes, such as em-

bezzlement, obtaining money by false pre-

tenses, perjury, rape, and crimes committed on the high seas, like mutiny, etc. The one point of difference between Minister Phelps and Baron von Marschall, the Germen secretary of foreign affairs, is on

the German secretary of foreign affairs, is on the provision to be made for the payment of expenses. The American idea is that each country should pay its own expenses. In Germany the duty of securing the cap-ture and return of fugitives wanted by America devolves upon the prosecuting officers, and no charge is made for their services. The American law does not lay these duties upon the prosecuting attorney as

these duties upon the prosecuting attorney as in Germany, it must employ counsel and pay fees. The German officials, therefore, think that the treaty should make some more satis-

Infernal Machines in the Mails,

Paris, April 8 .- Supposed infernal ma-

chines were discovered in the Rouen post-

office. They were enclosed in a package ad-

dressed to the director of posts and tele-graphs of the Department of the Interior.

Suicide of a Chevatier.

VIENNA, April 8 .- Chevalier Zweulf, presi

dent of the Austrian court of accounts, has

UNITED UNDER ONE FLAG.

Patriotic Utterance at the Reumon of Con-

federate Veterans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April S .- The confed-

erate veterans have been blessed with beau-

tiful sunshiny weather for their grand reun

ion, which begins today. The brave soldier

who wore the gray met again, after years of

separation, to fraternize and to recall the in-

cidents of that warlike epoch of thirty years

One of the features of the day was their

convention at Washington Artillery hall.

The hall was handsomely decorated. It was

11 o'clock when General Behan of the Louis-

iana division, United Confederate veterans

called the meeting to order and made a brief

Major Wright Schaumberg, secretary to

Mayor Shakespeare, moved that Virginia,

not being represented by camps, the delegates from that state be invited to seats on

the floor of the convention without the right

Mayor Snakespeare was then introduced

by General Behan. A round of appliause greeted the mayor's appearance. His bonor viewed with pleasure the acts of the citizens

in extending to the delegates the hospitality

of the city.

General J. B. Gordon was next introduced
tramendous applause.

and was greeted by tremendous applause. General Gordon in a loud, resonant voice

said: "Two thoughts impress me as I stand here. First, the abounding wealth of kind-ness and affection extended to us by a glori-

ous people; and second, our poverty of words to express our gratitude. Here are gathered

from all parts of the south, grizzled veterans

of the south, grizzied veterans of that once memorable and forever immortal confed-

eracy." [Loud applause.] General Gordon spoke of Lee, of Hood, and others and caused the veterans to demon-

strate their vigorous appreciation of his elo-quence. He next spoke of the valor and lovalty of the confederates. The old flag has been furled forever, the cause of sepa-rate national existence lives now only as a

memory. Old things have passed and a new

era has come, and now we are all American citizens. [Deafening applause].

General Gordon concluded his speech, took the chair and called to order the conven-

Committees were then appointed on order of business, on credentials and on

The chairman then announced the pres-ence of General George W. Stewart, major general of the division of Maryland. The

general was invited to participate in the

General Rienard Hope, commander of the North Carolina division, and General Hay-ward of Columbia, S. C., were also an-

Several resolutions were offered and re-

ported to the committee. A resolution was offered by General Gordon as follows:

Resolved. That it is the sense of the con

vention that the late confederate states grant small pensions each to Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the president of said con-

federate states, and we carnestly recommend to the legislatures of the following states to yote her an annual pension of \$500 each dur-

vote her an annual pension of \$500 each during the remaining years of her life, to with Marviand, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indian Territory and Missouri.

On motion of Colonel Mullen the resolution was not referred, but was unanimously adopted on suspension of rules.

The resonation at the Franch, opera, house.

tion of United Confederate veterans.

proceedings.

address of welcome.

committed suicide at Prestburg.

factory arrangement.

himself and blew out his brains.

Democrats of the First Congressional District Select Delegates.

TARIFF WILL BE THE ONLY ISSUL

Leaders of the Party Give Their Ophnion Ad to the Manner in Which the Ap. proaching Battle Must

TECUMSER, Neb., April 8.—[Special Tele-gram to THE BEE.]—The democratic district convention met here this afternoon with Boydston of Nebraska City in the chair. Robert Craig of Richardson and N. S. Harwood of Lancaster were elected delegates and C. N. Hunner and Dr. Wallace alternates to the national democratic convention. The

Be Fought.

delegation was instructed for Cleveland. Harwood addressed the convention and stated that the tariff was the only issue before the people and that Cleveland was the man to lead them under that basner. The silver question was not mentioned during that the men were nothing but common reb-bers, who took advantage of the prevailing feeling caused by the anarchists' out-rages to prepare the card for the pur-pose of frightening Dr. Poninski into surrendering his money to them. They claim it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the committee of Polish anarchists, if there is such a body, would send four men to rob and murder an old man, when one, or at most two could have committed the crime the entire meeting and the name of Cleveand was greeted with tremendous applause. A resolution was adopted recommending Con-gressman Bryan as delegate-at-large to Chicago, though there was some opposition to

Saunders County Democrats Speak WAHOO, Neb., April 8,-[Special to THE Ber.]-The democrats of Saunders county met in county convention yesterday and selected delegates to the state and congressional conventions. There was rather a spirited and bitter fight between the Bryan and Boyd factions of the party. Each faction tried to secure the endorsement of the convention for its favorite as delegate at-large to the national convention, but the Bryan faction was victorious and he was endorsed assender of the delegation to the national convention and his course in congress was also culogized. H. Gilkeson of this city was endorsed as a delegate to the national convention from this district. The ballonal convention from this district. The delegates to the conventions are: State—H. Gilkeson, William O'Connor, George F. Frush, James Beaumont, Dr. Stewart, Hon. C. J. Harrison, P. L. Hall, James Danley and B. F. Smith. Congressional district convention—J. F. Shermar, W. D. Farris, B. F. Good, C. L. Mielenz, J. K. Van Demark, P. L. Hall, Ira Williams, Theo. St. Martin, W. J. Parmenter and Anton Kaspar.

W. J. Parmenter and Anton Kaspar. Clay County's Democratic Delegates. CLAY CENTER, Neb., April 8 .- [Special to THE BEE. |- The democrats of Clay county met in convention here Wednesday and appointed the following delegates: To the state convention at Omaha—G. A. Herzog, J. B. Frederick, C. J. Furer, for the state convention at Lincoln—M. V. Corey, Peter Griess, S. R. Barnett; congressional convention—J. H. Byram, F. J. Heerger, M. V. Corey, J. G. Glazier and S. R. Barnett. The county central committee was em-

convention. Delegates to all conventions go uninstructed. Elkhorn Democrats Split. ELEBORN, Neb., April 8 .- | Special Tele-

gram to THE BEE. |-The democratic primaries held here today was anything but a love feast. Harmony was an unknown quantity. As a result, two sets of delegates will air their greivances in the convention at Omnha tomorrow. Both factions are red hot for Boyd and Cleveland. The proper interpretation of the call issued by the central combination of the call issued by the central combination. mittee as to the hours of holding the meet-ing was the rock on which the split occurred. The Boyd delegates: H. P. Jeffries, C. W.

Bierbach. Guarding Republican Interests STOCKVILLE, Neb., April 8 - | Special to THE BEE. - The county republican central committee met yesterday and issued a call for the county convention, which will meet April 23. Plans were discussed looking to a vigorous campaign. Among other things a republican paper will be started at this place, as the party has been without an offi-cial organ since the Faber trimmed its sails

Baldwin, P. McEvoy, Hugh Marsh and A.

to catch the independent patronage. Saline County Democrats for Boyd, WHERE, Neb., April 8 .- | Special Telegram to The Ben.]-The Saline county democratio central committee today elected delegates to the state convention. They are: T. B. Harker, chairman; Vifquaiu, Fuller, Schil-ing, Wehn, Alley, Moore, Taylor, Chessey, Widick, Knight and Burke. They are uninstructed, but favor Boyd and Castor for dele gates to the national convention.

RUMORS OF AN AWFUL WRECK.

They Proved Greatly Exaggerated and No

Lives Were Lost. CINCINNATI, O., April 8.—Great excitement was caused here by the rumor that the fast train on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad had been wrecked near Huntington, W. Va., this norning and that thirty people were killed. The facts are that a huge rock, loosened by the ain, rolled on the track and was struck by freight train near Covington, W. Va., wrecking the engine, several cars and a small bridge. No lives were tost.

MOUNT VERNON, O., April 8.-By a collision between passenger and freight trains, on the Akron & Columbus road a dozen passengers were burt, several quite seriously.

Business Troubles.

New York, April 8 .- Judgment for \$28,741 nas been entered against Louis Rosenstein & Co., fruit importers, who failed some years ago with liabilities of \$265,000, in favor of the Importers and Traders National bank, on notes made in June, 1885.

Confirmed by the Senate. Washington, D. C., April 8 .- The senate today confirmed the nominations of Mary F. Trump to be postmistress at Maquoketa, Ia.; W. F. Judiesch, to be postmaster at Hols-tein, Is., and David Vail to be postmaster at

New Shaton. Fatal Spark from a Drill. Ashtand, Pa., April 8. - Washington Williams was instantly killed and John Phillips and John Myson seriously injured by an ex-plosion of gas at Giendon colliery. The gas was ignited by a spark from a drill.

WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, April 8. The area of high barometer now controlling our weather covers the regions west of the lakes and the lower Mississippi. It is central todight in western Nebruska. It will probably move east and southward and give us several more days of fine weather. Temperature bas fallen in connection with this high area over the northwest and northero central part of the country. It will grow

warmer from the west as the high moves to the eastward. Generally fair weather prevails tonight over the western sections. Temperature is rising over the mountain regions. For Eastern Nebraska, Omaha and Vicin-ity—Fair weather, growing warmer until

Sunday night. Washington, D. C., April 8.—For Missouri—Fair until Sunday; colder in southeast; northwest winds; warmer Sunday, For the Dakotas-Fair, warmer; winds be-

coming southerly.
For Iowa and Nebraska-Fair, warmer ntii Sunday night; variable winds, becomng southerly. For Kansas-Fair until Sunday nights warmer Saturday night and Sunday; vari

The recention at the French opera house during the afternoon was a magnificent one. Mrs. Davis sed her daughter occupied a box. Governor Nichols of Louisians made a short address of welcome to the veterans and J. W. Daniels delivered a masterly and eloquent address, which occupied nearly two hours. He closed with an appeal for a memorial temple at Richmond, on which the morial temple at Richmond, on which the figure of Jefferson Davis shall be in the conable winds. For Colorado-Fair, warmer; winds be ter, surrounded by relies of war and the coming southerly.