THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

Questions of Constitutional Authority Disturbing the Methodist Lawmakers.

WARM DEBATE ON PROPOSED CHANGES

Some Question as to What the Constitution Really Covers-Ringing Resolutions on World's Fair Closing on Sunday -Tonight's Meeting.

Bishop Fitzgerald presided at the session and Dr. B. B. Hamiine leu in devotional exercises. Chapinin McCabo, assisted by two of the secretaries, formed a delightful trio, leading the music, and the singing was

After the minutes had been approved, Dr. Butts of Drew seminary offered a resolution touching a revisal of the constitution, The bishops then announced a few more committees.

Dr. Edwards offered several resolutions that were referred to the proper committees. A large number of papers that had been referred to the wrong committees were returned to the conference and recommitted to proper committees.

Dr. Butts of Drew seminary introduced a motion to change the plan of debate entirely, making it the rule for every speaker to send his name on a slip of paper to the accretary and wait for a regular order in speaking upon any subject before the body. The motion

The order of the day was then taken up. Two Conference Diseases.

It was the report of the commission on con stitution, and everybody expected that the fleedgates of elequence would be thrown

Dr. Buckley moved that inasmuch as Bishop Morril was chairman of the constitution committee, he be requested to explain the changes suggested by the report.
Dr. Neely was opposed to the idea of permitting any of the bishops to speak. Ever explanations, he said, were sometimes a

very strong argument. Dr. Miley of Drew seminary said: "I am surprised that Mr. Neely should make such a speech as that which be has just made. Is it possible that we are afraid to let our bishops speak upon the topics that come bofore this body! Are the interests and dectrines in danger when a bishop takes the floor! I hope that Bishop Merrill will be permitted to speak on this subject."

Dr. Buckley took the floor and argued ve-bemently for the motion to permit Bishop Merrill to speak. He referred to former action of the conference upon similar occasions. There were two diseases, he said, that broke cut in a general conference. One was bishop phobia, a sort of unnatural fear of bishops the other was bishopomania-(laughter and applicate)—an intense desire to be elected to the episcopacy. He hoped that neither of these would so warp the minds of the brethren that they would not have confidence in the impartiality of the bishops to such an extent as to exclude them from the floor. I was a said state of things if the church had come to such a state that the supreme officers of the denomination could not be given free opportunity to speak in the conference upon important subjects.

The resolution giving Bishop Merrill the privilege of explaining the report on the constitution was then carried.

Close the World's Fair on Sunday. The committee on the Columbian exposi-tion was then called for. The report deciared that the great exposition was a meritorious undertaking and the church rejoiced with the nation in the prospective success of the World's fair. But the United States gates of the exposition should be closed on Sunday. It would be a violation of the laws of Illinois to open the gates on Sunday. It would be an insult to God and an outrage upon Christian decency to throw open the scross the ocean on the submarine cable, the across the ocean on the submarine cable, the first words sent over the telephone were re-ligious and bible quotations. Our nation had inscribed upon its coin, "In God we trust," and it would be shameful to fly in the face of Divine Providence by opening the gates on Sunday. In closing the report said:

on Sunday. The committee heartily favored the appropriation of \$5,000,000 of government funds provided the gates be closed on Sunday, but if the gates were to be opened on Sunday then the conforence was asked to oppose the appropria

ter that the Columbian exposition never be

opened at all than that the gates be opened

The committee recommended that a tele se sent at once to the president of the United States and to congress.
Several vigorous speeches were made favoring the resolutions

The preamble of the resolutions contained a reference to a transparency that President Lincoln had posted up in Washington when Richmond fell, which read as follows: "This is the Lord's doings and it is marvelous in our eyes." The presmble declared that thu transparency could be read three miles away, Arlington. Dr. Langhan called into question the no

curacy of the statement. He wanted the resolution to stick close to the facts. H doubted the statement that the transparency ould be seen three miles.
Dr. Perne of Cincinnati vouched for the

accuracy of the statement in the preamble and others seconded him in the statement He said that these matters were referred to simply to show that this was a Christian na

The preamble and resolutions were then endorsed but were recommitted for revision. The committee was then instructed to send the telegram to Washington approving of the object of the World's fair, but pro testing against opening on Sunday.

On Constitutional Amendments.

The conference took up the report of the commission on constitution. Dr. T. B. commission on constitution. Dr. T. B. Neely took the floor to explain the meaning of the constitution of the church. He held that the constitution of the church in 1808 was the instrument drawn up at that time. Changes had been made in the body of the instrument and in the restrictive rules since that time. One of the great changes that nad been made was the admission of laymen the general conference. Some changes had been made that were not strictly constihad been made that were not atrice; tutional. He hoped that the conference would decide once for all about the parts of government that were constitutional and what parts belonged that the parts of government that were constitutional and what parts belonged to the conference of the nal and what parts belonged to the restrictive rules, organic law of the constitution simply The organic law of the control confer-could not be changed by the general confer-ence without the concurrent action of the annual conferences. It became very importmt, therefore, to decide what portions of the law could be changed and what could not be

changed by a general conference.

Dr. Little of the Northwestern university caught the eye and ear of the chairman. He thought that the conference should proceed with great caution. The question of decid ing what acts were constitutional and what were simply general conference rules was a delicate one. He wanted the delegates to look the matter fairly in the face and not get muddled upon historic statements. The ad-mission of the laymen was a question that had never been shomitted to the annual conferences. If the general conference had no power to make any changes in the constitution without concurrent action on the part of annual conferences then the admission of laymen in 1872 was unconstitutional and they had no constitutional right in the conference.

Dr. Leonard seconded the argument of Dr.
Little. He wanted the conference to go
slow. If this action of 1868 should be declared to belong simply to the rules and not
to the constitution then the laymen had a

very questionable right at most in the con-There was danger in making every action

not concurred in by the annual conferences simply a rule that might be changed at any

Curts of Chicago objected

the definition of the constitution given by the commission. It was not the meaning that had been usually applied to the constitution. If only the restrictive rules and those parts named as the constitution were all that there was to it then the laymen were supported by no con-stitutional act. He didn't taink the admis-sion of the laymen was strictly constitutional in the sense that the committee bad ex-plained it, but they were constitutional rights just the same, even if they had not come in

y the concarrent action of the annual con-Dr. J. H. Potts of Detroit was opposed to the definition of the constitution presented by the commission.

Dr. Kynett defended the action of the com-

mission in a vigorous speech.
Rev. G. E. Actorman of Tennessee for five minutes opposed the definition of the constitution by the commission.

Can't Change the Rules.

Dr. J. M. Buckley held that the restrictive rules were not all that belonged to the constitution. If that were the case the general conference could annihilate itself by a majority vote of one. Dr. Buckley held, however, that the plan of admitting lay delegated the second of the conference of the co gates was never a part of the constitution, but it was approved in the restrictive rules. It was the work of the general conference. It was the work of the general conference. But the serious dangers to which other speakers had referred relating to the rights of the laymen to sit in the conference did not exist. Their rights were secure even if they had not been admitted by constitutional amendment. The restrictive rules guaranted the laymen their seats in the general conference. Dr. Buckley held that Dr. Kynett had completely changed front since 1872. He read a resolution introduced by Dr. Kynett in the conference of 1872 which declared that the plan of admitting laymen could be changed at any time by the general conference. "Dr. at any time by the general conference. "Dr. Kynett now seems to hold that the lapse of years has taken this power out of the hands of the general conference," said Dr. Buckley, "I don't agree with him. The lapse of years does not change historic facts. The general conference can change the plan of lay electoral representation but cannot aboush it, because the plan has been recognized by the restric-tive rules of the church, which are a part of

the constitution A Question of Competency. Dr. Chaffee said that the constitution had been adopted eighty-four years ago, and this was the first attempt to undermine it. He raised the question as to the competency_of he general conference to interpret its constitution. He held that the conference might toterpret all day if it wanted to, but that would not make or unmake the constitution. Dr. Pullman was recognized by the chair out was compelled to sit down because he

Dr. Hughey of St. Louis thought that the power of the conference to make rules and regulations for the government of the church did not involve an authority to com-mit suicide. It was presumed that the conference was a sensible body and it was not likely to do
the foolish and unreasonable things that Dr.
Buckley had said it would do.
Mr. Field of Philadelphia offered a substi-

wa of in his own seat when he addressed

the for the pending motion, providing that the matter be postponed until the next meeting of the general conference in order to get a general expression from the various conferences. He was the first layman to speak on the question. He recalled the example of the town clerk of Ephesus, who said: "Let us do nothing rashly." Because the general conference of 1808 had made a mistake, there was no reason why it should be repeated by this confer-

once.
Mr. Field said that the commission had kept their work wonderfully secret. They had retired to the classic shades of Chautauqua and then to the more quiet shades of Indiavapolis, and finally they had come before the conference with a prodigious, big, black book that looked like the ark of the covenant [great laughter and clapping of hands] and wanted the conference to make these radical changes in the constitution suggested, without sufficient time for consideration. Mr. Field therefore moved that the whole discussion of changes in the constitution be postponed until the next general conference.

Pallman obtained the floor at last, He thought there was no danger of any-thing being done hastily, as it would require at least two quadrenniums to complete the work. He was called to order again at this point and the vote on Mr. Field's substitute was taken. The substitute was rejected by an over-whelming vote. Then someone moved to lay the matter on the table until the remainder of the report was heard. Dr. Swindells oposed this. The vital point was before then and should be voted on. A number of mo-tions were made at this point. Some of the delegates wanted to hear Bishop Merrill. Others thought that the matter should be postponed until this morning in order o give the bishop a more favorable oppor-Rev. Dr. Carman, fraternal delegate from

the Methodist church of Canada, was introduced to the conference.

SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.

Last Evening Devoted to Learning of the Deaconess and Her Work.

The mass meeting at Exposition hall last evening was devoted to the consideration of the work of the deaconesses in the Methodist church. The subject is one that has aroused considerable interest since the last general conference, and every seat in the building was occupied. The percentage of women was unusually large and a number of women interested in the deaconess work occupied seats on the platform.

A scripture lesson was read by Chancellor W. F. McDowell, Ph. D., and Dr. T. C. Hiff offered prayer, Mrs. Florence S. Wilson gave a very interesting address on the "Deaconess." Mrs. Wilson is superintendent of the Elizabeth Gamble Deaconess Home of Cincinnati and her address wa devoted to a general review of the history success and aims of the deaceness work. Sno was listened to with deep interest and de-picted the necessity for just such a work as the organization was doing in a vivid man-

The discipline defined the duties of a leaconess to be to visit the poor and the dying and care for the suffering. They covered the whole gamut of religious duty and responsibility. Its interests were under the control of those who regarded them as pira-mount and they were subordinate only to the general conference. A regular course of study is required to qualify deaconesses for their work, and it is only after they have thoroughly mastered this preliminary train

that they can be licensed as deaconesses Bishop Thoburn spoke upon the deaconess work in India. The deaconesses in India had a wider field than in a civilized country. They were to take a part in the great work of bringing India to Christ. The first home in India was organized at Lucknow; another soon after at Calcutta, and then more have since been added. Their work has been in every way successful and had been a valuable auxiliary to the efforts of the mission

After a soto by Chaplain McCabe, Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer of Chicago delivered an address on "The Deaconess and the Sick." Mrs. Meyer said that the deaconesses' work was of two kinds. Some received a course of general and biblical training to fit them for general visitation in which they were generally under the direction of some pastor. Others were thoroughly trained as professional nurses for horoital work. When the general conference met in 1888 there was only one hospital under the Methodistichurch. There were now nine in all, and seven of these were entirely in charge of the deaconesses. Putting these institutions under the control of the deaconesses had solved the financial problem incident to the maintenance of nospitals. Mrs. Meyers related a number of incidents illustrative of the good done in or general visitation in which they were incidents illustrative of the good done in Chicago by the deaconesses in a manner that enlisted the entire sympathics of her

audience "Phobe" was the subject of an address by Rev. James M. Buckley, D.D., of New York. He said it seemed good to be able to speak without someones raising a point of order and those of the audience who

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

HOW A REPUTATION IS MADE

Democrats Try to Establish One for Economy by Questionable Methods.

RETRENCHMENT HYPOCRISY IN THE HOUSE

Efforts to Make a Good Showing at the Expease of the Public Service - Yellawstone Park Bill Passed by the Senate.

Washington, D. C., May 10 .- The sundry civil bill created quite a star in the house today. It was explained that the appropriation carried by the bill is \$13,000,000 less than that carried by the existing law. Mr. Cogsweil of Massachusetts asserted that the bill had been reported prematurely to shut out many needed appropriations and thus reduce the amount carried by the blil for party purposes pending a presidential election. Mr. Dingley of Maine created a sensation by stating that the nuch abused bill was not entitled to that name, as the expenditures authorized by it would not exceed \$7,000,000. The hour given to the committee on print-

propriation bill, general debate to be limited to five hours. Mr. Holman of Indiana stated the amount appropriated by the bill was \$25,155,157, against an estimate of \$35,183,955, and an appropriation for the current year of \$38,395,363,

ing having expired, the house went into

committee of the whole (Mr. Chester of

Georgia in the chair) on the sundry civil ap-

Democratic Duplicity Exposed. Mr. Cogswell of Massachusetts said that the bill was supposed to carry appropriations for the aundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year 1893. If this session should be the average length of sessions this bill was fully three months in advance of its usual time. Whether it was reported thus prematurely is order to shut out appropria tions for expenditures which congress might see fit to authorize, and thus reduce the amount of the bill carried for party purposes, pending a presidential election and in utter disregard of public interests, was for the majority of the committee reporting the bill to explain. It was claimed that the bill reduced the expenditures carried by the exist-ing laws \$13,000,000. But this deduction had been made by refusing to the country the appropriations which were absolutely neces-sary. If he were to put a motto at the head of this bill it would be: "No savings, but postponement; no economy, but increased expenditures in the end."

Mr. Kem of Nebraska, in speaking against any increase of the appropriations carried by the bill, inveighed against the extravagance of the present house, and especially criti-cised the river and harper bill, which bassed yesterday. He had voted for that bill, but he had done so only because he believed in international movements. He did not know there were any steals contained in that measure, although he had heard it rumored in the house and on the streets that there

Inadequate for the Work, Mr. Wilson of Washington argued that the

appropriation of \$100,000 for the survey of public lands was totally inadequate. He pleaded for free nomes for the people. Mr. Clark of Wyoming followed in the same line and expressed the hope that this house in its desire for retrenchment would

not damage the economies really needed. After further discussion by Messrs. Sweet and Herman against cutting down the ap-propriation for the public land surveys Mr. Dingley of Maine attacked the bill as not to the req rements of law and as paying the way to a large deficiency ap-propriation at the second session. We were now within two months of the close of the present fiscal year for which the "billion-dollar congress" had appropriated, and it was possible to say now, within a very smal amount, what that congress had expended what had it been? Had it been a debt?

it been a billion-dollar congress?

Mr. Dockery inquired whether the gentleman meant to say that of the \$1,028,000,000 appropriated by the last congress, but \$500, 000,000 would be expended by the close o the fiscal year.

Mr. Dingley denied in the first place that any such amount had been appropriated and in the second place asserted that the expenditures of the Fifty-first congress were not excreding \$700,000,000. The committee then arose.

Mr. Kendall of Kentucky was appointed as a member of the banking and currency and claims committees.

IN THE SENATE.

Yellowstone Park Boundaries Established-Other Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10 .- The river and harbor bill was received from the house and was referred to the committee on com-

The conference report on the urgent de ficiency bill was presented and agreed to. Senate bill to establish the boundaries of Yellowstone park was then taken up and gave rise to considerable discussion. Mr. Vest said that he would submit to the passage of the bill, not because his judgment approved of it, but because he could not help himself. He did not believe, however, that the persistent and unscrupulous lobby that had always opposed legislation in the interest of the park would permit it to pass. The lobby wanted a railroad charter in the park and the passage of the bill segregating a por-tion of it on the north would defeat that purpose.

in reference to a remark made by Mr. Berry to the effect that the park was main tained for the benefit of rich people only, Mr. Vest asserted that there was a like ex-tent of travel anywhere. American tourists spent \$150,000,000 a year in European travel and if the Yellowstone park was among the Italian or Swiss Alpa every American who went abroad would visit it and would cross the ocean for the purpose, but as it was an American wonder, Americans went away

from it. The people who visited the park were generally people of moderate means, who could not afford a trip to Europe. Mr. Berry argued that the government ought not to be engaged in running parks or in raising wild animals. Already there was a scandal abroad in regard to that park. He would therefore not vote to enlarge the Ye owstone park, but would vote to apolish i Mr. Gorman took part in the discussion and criticised the motives of the Northern

Pacific Rallway company in trying to keep the monopoly of rallroad traffic to the park That company, he said, ought to be content with all the grants it has had. into executive session and when the doors opened adjourned.

Reports from the Department of Agriculture-An Average Condition. Washington, D. C., May 10 .- Statistical returns to the Department of Agriculture for May indicate an average condition of \$1 per cent for wheat against \$1.2 for last month. The weather has been too cold for rapid growth, yet the crop has improved perceptibly. The change in the central region is from 71 to 75 per cent in Ohio; 83 to si in Michigan; 78 to 85 in Indiana; 82 to 86

in Kansas. The condition in California is slightly declined, yet the prospect is still The condition of rye has advanced from 87 to 98.9. Winter barley averages 92.8. The percentage is: California 94; Illinois, 90; Michigan, 88. Spring sowing has suffered from loss of condition from winter freezes, but makes a higher average than winter grains,

in Illinois; 72 to 74 in Missouri, and 77 to 80

The condition of pastures averages 57.5. 18,990 pounds at 20 cents.

The proportion of apring plowing, usually gone on the 1st of May, is a little above three-fourths of the whole country or 76.6 per cent, as reported. The present season has been cold and unfavorable for rapid progress of spring work, and the proportion as done is only 64.6 per cent. In the eastern states temperature has been high and work is more advanced than usual. In the central west states a slight departure from normal precipitation has occurred, with some de-ficiency of heat, with such distribution as to delay farm operations, which are not so well advanced as usual in this region. The weather on the Pacific coast has been com-paratively cool, and spring plowing has been

Has Taken Action Against the Sugar Trust. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10,-In response to a resolution introduced in the use asking if the Sugar trust is violating the anti-trust law, the attorney general has sent a note saying it is his belief that such was the case, and that he had begun suit against the trust at Philadelphia on May 2.

AFRAID OF MOR VIOLENCE.

Why Miss McDonald's Alleged Abductor

Failed to Surrender.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia, May 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—While detectives have been scouring the country in search of W. W. Bain, the alteged abductor of Miss W. W. Bain, the alleged abductor of Miss Chattie Mcilonald, he has been quietly hiding near his home at Brandon, and today sent an affidavit to a newspaper here stating that he can prove that it was an elopement, and that Miss McDonald was in no way forced or threatened. He gives his reasons for running away, that he is afraid of mob violence and wants a fair trial. Miss McDonald still clings to her story of cruelty, and an exciting suit is expected. and an exciting suit is expected.

Iowa Supreme Court Decisions. DES MOINES, Ia., May 10 .- [Special Telegram to Tue Bee.]-The Iowa supreme court convened today. Judge Granger is too ill to attend. Four decisions were rendered. An appeal from Buchanan county, State against Duncan T. Corliss. The defendant was indicted for breaking into a house with intent to commit adultery; held that the crime to be committed was not a public ffense. State appealed, and was sustained in its appeal.

The decision in F. O. Adams against the

New York Bowery Fire Insurance company, appeal from Des Moines county, was aftirmed. The decision in Charles L. Peterson against S. D. Hayes, et al., appeal from Monroe county, was affirmed.

The decision in the state against Thomas and William Carroll, appeal from Mouroe county, was reversed. The defendants were found guilty of burning a barn of one S. C. King by the lower court. The evidence did not warrant the verdici, and several errors were found in the proceedings, notably that two of the grand jurors were called on as

Saving County Funds.

LEMARS, Ia., May 10 .- | Special Telegram to THE BRE. |- The board of supervisors of Plymouth county is investigating the expenditures of the county for the care of the insane. The law contemplates that the expense of the persons commed shall be borne by the persons' estate or by those who would naturally care for them. This has not been done in this county, but the expense has been charged up to the county and about \$1,000 have been paid annually for insane expenses. A committee has been appointed to look into the matter, and it is thought about one-half this amount can be saved each year

Charged with Murder. DES MOINES, Ia., May 10 .- (Special Tele gram to THE BEE. j -- The grand jury of this county has returned an indictment of murder in the first degree scainst Fred Crafton who shot Mabei Swar - bout six weeks ago. It is said the jury had very damaging ovidence concerning Crafton's career in Omaha, Lincoln and St. Joseph. Crafton was in jair the jury much surprised when the deputy sheriff served on him a warrant of arrest. As the court is well up with the assignment it is probable the Crafton case will be docketed among the first in the next calendar.

Cedar Rapids' Four Hundred Surprised. CEDAR RAPIDS, 12., May 10.- | Special Telegram to Tan Ben.]-A sensation has been created in the society circles of this city by the news from Sloux City to the effect that H. F. Sutcliffe of the wholesale firm of Sut-cliffe Bros. of this city was married in that city to Miss Kittering of Marion. He recently secured a divorce from his wife at Watertown, S. D., claiming incompatibility of temper. Miss Kittering was formerly bookkeeper in the employ of Sutcliffe Bros.

Drowned in a Bayou, MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., May 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—George Dambleton, proprietor of the largest dairy here, was drowned yesterday noon while trying to ride horseback across a bayon of the Iowa river to rescue some cattle imperilled by high water. The body was not recovered untiacout noon today when it was raised by dynamite explosions. He leaves a family who are nearly distracted over his fate.

Demand Heavy Damages. CEDAR RAPIDS, In., May 10 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-The National Gas Light and Fuel company of Chicago has brought suit in the United States federal court of Cedar Rapids against the Cedar Rapids Gas Light company for \$25,000 damages for in fringement and accounting of damage. The suit grows out of the use by the local conpany of an apparatus patented and owned by

the Chicago company. Big Attendance at Ottumwa. OTTUMWA, In., May 10, -- It rained all night and all day to day, but the excursion trains have brought in large numbers of veterans to the reunion. The failure of General Miles to arrive caused much disappoint-ment. The parade is postponed till tomorment. row. Big camp fires were held this after

Frank Lyon in firing an early salute, had

Educators in Demand, Iowa Ciry, In., May 10. - Special Telegram to THE B. E. |- Five of Iowa university's professors have been called to Leland Stanford and other universities the pas year. To find successors have kept the state regents busy. Thus far only one has been cured, Edward Everett Hale of Harvard, for the chair of English.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 10 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |- Invitations are out for the marriage of Senator W. W. Dodge and Miss Della Stubos, to take place at the resi dence of Mrs. J. H. Peterson, Mount Pleasant, May 18, at 6:30 p. m. The home cards show the date May 20, at 829 North Fifth street, Burlington.

Colonel Shutz lajared, MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., May 10 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- While walking on the street this afternoon Colonel Elliott Shutz, ex-postmaster, slipped and fell, frac-turing his leg at the thigh.

Two Salt Lake Embezzlers. SALT LAKE, U. T., May 9 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Studebaker Brothers' head bookkeeper, George McElvain, was arrested today charged with embezzling sov-

eral thousand dollars. Being unable to give bonds he was sent to the penitentiary to await trial. His downfall is supposed to be the result of intimacy with fast women. McElvain's brother married the daughter of none of the firm.

Raiph E. Winchester, general agent and collector for publishing house of J. Dewing & Co. San Francisco, and who has represented his firm here for some time, has de-No, he could not even talk about the prison-

camped, presumably for Canada, with \$15,000 of the firm's money, leaving behind him uncourse not paid debta to the amount of \$5,000. Elgin Butter Market. Engin, Iti., May 10 .- Butter firm; sales

Jones, Walker and Witt Released on Their Own Recognizance in Omaha.

JUDGE DUNDY TURNS THE MEN LOOSE

Witnesses Wanted in Wyoming Brought to Omaha Under Arrest and Released.

NOBODY AT THE COURT HOUSE KNOWS

Dense Ignorance Pervades Uncle Sam's

Domain with Reference to the Affair. KILLING RESUMED IN JOHNSON COUNTY

Rustlers Begin to Carry Out the Threats Made Against Parties Warned to Leave-Champion's Brothers Enroute Bent on Vengeance.

Three bedraggled, unkempt and altogether rough looking men, two of them handcuffed together and all of them with terror depicted in every feature, huddled in a bunch at the heels of Deputy United States Marshal Hepfinger about 5:30 o'clock last evening as he entered the private office of Mar.

shal Slaughter in the federal building. Little attention had been attracted by the party as it moved hurriedly down the long corridor, for the reason that at that hour there were few there to notice them, and furthermore if there has been they would bave known nothing as to who the trio were or that the prisoners were central figures in a story of thrilling interest.

It was the end of the chapter in the Wyoming stock raisers' vendetta, that had its beginning at Crawford Friday afternoon.

As detailed in THE BEE yesterday the men were arrested at Chadron Monday afternoon by Deputy Hepfinger, and that officer at once left town with his prisoners and Deputy Jackson on a special train. He arrived in Omaha last evening on the 5:20 train over the Fremont, Eikhorn & Missouri Valley. It will be remembered that the two men, Benjamin Jones and William Walker, are supposed to have been eye witnesses of the killing of Ray and Champion, and the rustlers wanted them as witnesses against the cattlemen now under arrest at Fort Russell. While heading southward and endeavoring to get out of the country they were arrested at Crawford by the city marshal on a telegram from Deputy Sheriff Kimball of Dougias, Converse county, Wyo.

Everything Was Ready.

When Deputies Hepfinger and Jackson eft the train with their charges they placed them in a bus and were at once driven to the federal building. Hepfinger ran up to the office of his chief and after a few minutes of hurried conversation has-tened down again and two or three minutes later the weebegone procession referred to ascended the stairs and trooped into the office. Each man carried a heavy yellow oil skin coat, and none of the prisoners gave evidence of having enjoyed a moment's rest or peace of mind in many a day. They were gaunt and holloweyed and glanced suspiciously at everyone and into every corner. One was Witt, the liveryman, and the two handcuffed together were Jones and Walker The bracelets were removed as soon as the were safely in the marshal's office and the

doors closed behind then.
Their arrival disturbed the slesta of Judge Dunuy, who, although it was long past his usual time of leaving the building, had himseif stretched on the lounge in Marshal Slaughter's office as keep it. When the prisoners entered the judge slipped across the corridor into his own private office, and was closeted with Attorney Frank Ransom, who had likewise been haunting the building for some time, apparently in search of a friend who came not. Two other attorneys, comparative strangers in town but who were afterwards identified as F. H. Harvey or Casper and H. Donzleman of Casper and beyone were also flitting about from one office to another and in a very few minutes the entire party with Prosecuting Attorney Baker assembled in the office of the clerk of the district court and the prisoners were ar raigned on the charge of seiling liquor to the Indians. They waived examination and their bond was fixed at \$200 each, for which their personal recognizance was accepted.

Another adjournment to the office of the

gather up their belongings, and they then left the building, piloted by Attorney Dondeman and Deputy Hepfinger. Nobody Knows Where They Went,

marshal followed in order that the men might

Marshal Slaughter professed ignorance as to their destination, saving he supposed they were going to suppor and that they had also asked where they could get new suits of clothes. He insisted that he knew nothing about the case except what he had read in the news papers and did not even know that Deputy Hepfinger was in Chadron until that morn ng, when he received a telegram from him stating that the deputy had arrested his men and would be in that night. They had been arraigned and released on bail, and furthe ban that he was as ignorant as a sucking

Deputy Hepfinger could not find time to say a word, and Deputy Jackson was bu little different. He could, but wouldn't He said a newspaper man went back on hin once on a time, and sheltered himself believe a thin veil of betrayed confidence. He sim ply admitted that he was in Crawford Friday and saw the men arrested. He had just sor of happened around to help Hepfinger oring them in, but neither deputy had gone out on that particular business. Attorney Ranson didn't even know that there had been my trouble up in the cattle country and hadn't the slightest idea who

the men were or what they were arrested for. He was full of mystery and had several conferences with Attorney Harvey.

The marshal "supposed" that Hepfinger had merely been following orders in the way of serving warrants issued by United States commissioners in whatever part of the state be might happen to be.

Attorneys Awfully Ignorant. The last move in the game was made last

evening.
Attorneys Donzleman and Ransom were busy until 8:30 o'clock filling obscure cor-ners in the rotunds of the Millaid, and when a reporter approached the former shortly after that time the bewhiskered lawyer from Dawes county insisted that the whole trouble up in the cattle country had been exaggerated. He declared that Deputs Sheriff Kimball of Douglas was editor of the Graphic and correspondent for the Rocky Mountain News and San Francisco Chroni-cle. He further asserted that Kimbali was a friend of the rustiers and had sent out wild and distorted accounts of the Wyoming troubles. But he couldn't stop to talk. was going out of the city and would be back in a couple of days, when he would write a book and do several other things. Right however, he must catch his train, so

ers, but they would be in court today to give a good bond. They wouldn't leave town, of The reporter suggested that stranger

things had happened, which tickled Mr. Donzieman so that he embraced the news-paper man and then hit him a siap on the shoulder that was heard all over the remarking at the same time with Methodist heartiness, "You're all righ - And then he

was gone.

He dodged around a little finally entered a closed carriage waitilt was not a street hack carriage occasion, and away Mr. Donzieman wen A few minutes afterward ame carriage dashed around a corner away, and there were four metals and analysis of the state of the sta away, and there were four met ide and another on the seat with the driver. Inside were Mr. Donzleman and the crst-Inside were Mr. Denzieman and the erstwhile prisoners, Jones, Walker and Witt,
and the passenger on the box was the busy
Mr. Hepdinger. They drove straight to the
office of the United States marshal, which the
deputy entered, and after a short walt he
resumed his place, and then began the
long, rapid drive to West Side station, where the Missouri Pacific night
express was boarded and the fugitives were
whirled away to the southward.

When Mr. Donzieman returns and writes
his book such chapters as rejust to tops incl-

his book such chapters as relate to this inci-dent will be cheerfully reproduced for the edification and information of The Ben's

AMBUSHED AND MURDERED,

Foreman of the Hoe Outfit Shot by a Concealed Assassin. BUTTALO, Wyo., May 10 .- | Special Telegram to Tan Ben. - The ball has opened Of the hundred and odd men who have been warned to leave this section on pain of death, one has been assassinated and indications are the balance will promptly obey the rustlers' mandate or meet with like fate.

George Wellman, foreman for the H. A. Blair Cattle company, better known as the Hoe outfit, was shot down in cold blood this morning by an assassin concealed in a gulch

The Hoe ranch is about fifty miles south of here and Wellman was on horseback enroute for Buffalo, accompanied by Tom Hatbaway, an employe of the same company. They had proceeded about twelve miles on their journey when the shot was fired. Hathaway's horse gave a jump and bolted around a bill, finally throwing him. He heard several other shots fired and on locking back saw Wellman throw up his hands and fall from his saddie. Hathaway's borse got away from him, and on returning he met Wellman's saddle horse coming toward him, which he caught. He saw Wellman's body lying on the road motioniess, but was afraid to approach any nearer and set out at once for Buffalo. He saw rothing of the assassins. The above is the story he told on reaching Buffalo. Sheriff Angus, the coroner and representatives of the local Mason's lodge, of which the deceased was a member, left at once for the sc ne of the tragedy. No news is expected till morning.

He Had Been Warned to Leave.

George Wellman was what the rangers call an "clu time cow puncher." He came to this section in 1879, and has been on the range ever since. He has been top man or second foreman of H. A. Blair's outfit for the past six years, and knew everybody in the country and was popular with all classes, He had been notified to leave, but as he was no way connected with the recent inva-His assussination indicates that it is the policy of the rustiers to either prevent the big cattle companies from employing any one to look after their property or to connei them to hire one of the thieves or one of their supporters.

their supporters.

H. A. Blair, the employer of Wellman, is a Chicago capitalist. The company has from 4,000 to 5,000 cattle and valuable ranch prop-The authorities of this county recently published a card addressed to the large cattle outlis of this section, requesting them to send men here to take charge of their inter-

ests, guaranteeing protection to life and property. The guarantee was made in good faith possibly, but was no protection against the rustlers' bullets.

United States Marshal Rankin is a passenger on the incoming coach from Gillette, which was due here at midnight last night

and which is hourly expected. HUNTING THE INVADERS.

Brothers of the Cattlemen's Victim Will Avenge His Murder. Douglas, Wyo., May 10 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE. J-William and Henry Ray, two brothers of one of the victims of the regulators at the K. C. ranch during the recent invasion, arrived here tonight direct from Austin, Tex. They are armed to the teeth, and intimate that they are going north to avenge the murder of their brother, Nick. They leave for Buffalo tomorrow.

ALL QUIET IN VENEZUELA.

Both Armies Waiting for the Final Battle -It Will Come Soon

(Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.) Barcelona, Venezuela (via Gaiveston Tex.), May 10,- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald--Special to THE BEE. !-The situation in Venezuela is not materially changed since my last cable despatch. Desertions continue from the government army. The deserters are principally peasants and laborers recently conscripted. Several skirmishes have taken place between the advanced posts of the revolutionists and the government forces, but there have been no important fights since the battle of Paliti in which the troops seat out from Puerto Cabello by Palacio's general were defeated. At La Guarro and Puerto Cabello all is quiet at present and there is no longer any diffi-culty in discharging or loading vessels. The normal condition of affairs is largely re-stored. No definite news has been received from the seat of the revolution. It is gener ally supposed, however, that the cause of re-

belien is progressing favorably.

In all likelihood the next big battle will be fought at La Victoria. The revolutionists surround that town on all sides. Palacio troops can not render any aid to the be sieged town. Crospo's man occupy all the commanding heights around La Victoria. The full now existing cannot last long. Crespo continues to receive arms and amuni tion. When a full supply shall have been obtained he will assume the offensive until ow he has been content to maintain his position around Valencia and La Victoria South American Notes.

Burnos Ayans, Venezuela, (via Galveston, Tex.), May 16.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to Tun Bru.]— A strong movement has been initiated by the radicals arainst the alleged dictatorial acts of President Pelligrint. Threats have been made to contest the recent election of Luiz Saenz Pena on account of alleged frauds. The new Argentine minister to Washington will probably be Senor Nicholas Canto.

Canto.

Lima, Peru, (via Galveston, Tex.),
May 10.—[By Mexican Cable to the New
York Herald—Special to Fue Bes.]—The
split in the Peruvian cabinet has been
healed, Captain loarra assumes the premiership and the presidency of the couecil of state. Bruno Morales Bermudez is the new

minister of war.

Montevinco, Uruguay (via Galveston Tex.), May 10.—(By Monican Cacle to the Naw York Herald - Special to The Bre.)— An extraordinary tidal wave occurred today. Several vessels were left dry when the wave receded. A number of medals and coins of the Spanish epoch were found on the shore. Laraz, Boliyia, (via. Gaiveston, Tex May 10, - By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to Tax Bax. | Election returns show that Baptista, the clericals candidate for president, gained 300 votes in Sucre, but from Potosi and other points comes reports of opposition triumphs. The result of the elections is not yet known.

Wheat in the Northwest. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 10.-The private stock of wheat at Minneapolis, as given by the Northwestern Miller, is 1,407,000 bushels, a shrinkage of 510,000 bushels since last Monday, a total decrease of 3,000,000 bushels

The Market Record reports the stock in the country clevators of Minnesota and the two Dagotas at 2,250,000 busnels less than a week ago. This makes the aggregate northwestern stock 21,433,100 bushels, a decrease of 3,354,560 for the week, 2,974,000 bushels of which occurred at Duluth. A year ago the

tetal stock was 16,155,900 bushels.

NOT JUST TO THEIR LIKING

Britishers Regard with Surprise the Transfer of the Inman Steamers.

MEANS NO GOOD FOR ENGLISH COMMERCE

Some Little Consolation Found in the Hope That More Racers May Be Built --Pelgium Preparing to Reviso Her Constitution.

[Copurighted 1972 by James Gordon Reguent] LONDON, May 10 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- I have sounded British merchants and shipputiters on the subject of the transfer of the Inman ships City of Paris and City of New York to the United States flag and all are agreed that it does not mean any lasting good to British shipbuilders. They recognize the fact that the Inman steamers are to be bought in because their speed will enable them to escape from any war ship and overtake any merchant vessel, thus taking the fastest ships in the world from the English navy, and they also know, much to their dissatisfaction, that America is able to build ships equally fast and satisfactory. This has been practically demonstrated by the successful building of the ships of the new navy, and it has opened Elogushmen's eyes to the rivalry that is sure to spring up against them in American yards. The general feeling of disappointment at this blow both to British shipbuilding luterests and the loss to her majesty's navy is tersely expressed tonight in the St. James Gazette, which journal, by the way, never misses an opportunity of plucking one or two feathers from the eagle's tail. The paper says: "The British lion need not grawl," says Senator Fryowith senatorial politeness, "because there was a penalty in posed on these vessels in case of their transfer to another flag." We none the British lion will waste no time in growing. He had much better reflect that the builder of the luman steamers can build others as good, and decide that when the admiralty's subtervention is given in the future, it shall be clogged with a condition that the vessel earning it is not to be trans-ferred to a foreign flag on any condition

whatsoever. BELGIUM WILL REVISE.

Clauses in Her Constitution to Be Changed in Favor of Liberalism,

(Copyrighted 1892 by James Gorden Bergett,) BRUSSELS, May 10 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE |-Belgium's sixty-one-year-old constitution is now doomed. After a fortnight's debate the House of Representatives arrived at the voting stage today, and began by unantmously agreeing upon the revision of clause 47, the corner stone of the constitution, limiting the franchise to 120,000 citizens. The house afterwards voted, 95 to 34, for the revision of clauses 53, 54 and 56, concerning the election composition. The Senate agreed, by 160 to 10, to revise the clause which describes Belgium. This clause will be revised in such a way as to enable Beigium to acquire colonies, that is to say

There was great excitement when the chamber reached the proposal to revise the power shall be collectively exercised by the king and Parliament. The proposal to reentitled in certain cases to directly consult the electoral body by means of referendum was finally agreed to by a majority of 78 to 48. The house rejected, by 120 to 11, the proposal to revise clause 24 to enable law courts to validate or invalidate parliamentary elections; rejected by 68 votes to 35 the proposition to revise clause 49, concerning the distribution of seats so as to allow a representation of minorities; voted by 87 to 19 for the revision of clause 58 so as to enable all members of the royal family to sit by right in the Senate. Two final proposals were to revise clause 60 so as to enable the king to interfere in marriages of royal princes, to prevent mesalliances, and to rovise the wording of clause 61, which sets forth in somewhat am

signous terms the order of royal succession, Both passed. Thus te-minated, amid cheers from the radicals, the greatest day in the history of Belgium. It must be understood, however, that the house only voted the principal of all these vast changes. During the debate great confusion of opinion was manifested as to the scope of revision, especially as to the allimportant question of the extent of the suf-

frage referm How the new constitution will be finally shaped will depend upon constituents of the chambers to be elected June 14. The debate in the Senate, beginning Thurs-

day, may be attended with surprises. The only thing certain is that Belgium is now free from the shackles of the constitution, which Europeans hailed as a mote of liberal-ism at the time of its inauguration, but which had since become old-fashioned, and almost reactionary in view of the political progress elsewhere. The result produces great pleasure. Tonight at a meeting of the Liberal Association of Brussels, M. Janson, a radical deputy, first author of the proposition of revision, received an enthusiastic

DEATH OF A STATESMAN.

Barros, Who Invented the Zone System of Railway Rates, is Dead,

[Completed 1892 by Junes Garlin Benneth] Panis May 10.—|New York Herald Cable— Special to THE BEE |- One of the most intelligent men in Europe died yesterday. I refer to M. Barros, minister of railroads and industry in Hungary. He was the first to introduce the tariff system according to zones on the Hungarian railroads, and his action in this respect was the cause of a regular revolution in commercial and railroad circles. The European companies did not adopt this innovation, as they preferred the old system and did not desire to be hampered in their plans and operations. M Barros was an extreme protectionist but his death has project a great shock to all Hungarians, without distinction of party.

Nihillists Reappear. The nihilists, who were supposed to have disappeared, are again being talked about by every one. Dispatches from a reliable source announce that General Grene, the prefect of the St. Petersburg police, has been polsoned and is now in such agony that his recovery is hopeless. The police are confident that they are on the track of a widespread conspiracy. There may have been a political notive for this attack on the general diplomatic world is prospect of further outrages.

Jacques Sr. Cens. diplomatic world is naturally terrified at the

BEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF WEATHER BURRAU, OMAHA, May 10. The rains appear to have ceased in the Missouri valley, but a general rain continues in the upper Mississippi valley. The recent sluggish storm is now central over the Lake Michigan region. Clearing weather prevails in the Missouri valley, and fair weather on the eastern slope of the R cky mountains. But another low barometer occupies the country west of the mountains and a storm will probably gather today in Colorado. where warmer southwesterly winds prevail and where rain has and is now at places fall-ing. The temperature this evening is in the througout the northwest, but is in the 60s

For Eastern Nebraska, Omaha and Vicinity Fair weather, slight change in temperature during Wednesday; warmer on Thursday with some prospect of more rain.