

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

Lively Contest Over the Question of Admitting Women as Delegates.

FINALLY REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE

The Report of the Episcopacy Committee Against Electing Additional Bishops

The candidates for election as bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church at the present general conference saw their hopes blasted yesterday. The vote to adopt the report of the committee, recommending that no more bishops be elected at present, was so decisive and overwhelming that the advocates of the election of more bishops appeared to lose heart, and many of them refrained from voting. It was the sensation of the day. While there may be an effort made to reconsider the action on this report, it is generally expected that the matter is settled for the present session.

Opening the Day's Work.

Bishop Hurst presided and Dr. Bills of Des Moines conferred the devotional exercises.

The bright weather had a visible effect upon the delegates. The frowns of last week had given way to smiles, and there was an expression in the faces of the members which was banished.

The bishops took a committee to decide definitely the meaning of the rules where they specified that a call for a vote by order could be called by a third of the members present.

A resolution was introduced by the North German conference calling for a more satisfactory system of jurisdiction over the members of those now published by the church. Referred to committee on book concerns.

The conference decided to disperse with the result of further resolutions being sent to the committee on book concerns.

Dr. Harris of Philadelphia offered a resolution that those who are to be put upon immediate passage.

Dr. Swindell offered a resolution declaring that the army and navy of the United States should be instructed in religion and good morals, and asking that a committee be appointed to consider the steps most expedient for this purpose.

The resolution was referred to the committee on temporal economy.

Dr. Swindell offered a resolution to regulate the procedure of committee reports. This touched a sensitive chord in many parts of the house as the reports from committees are going to be enormous and will soon become a burden.

Dr. Swindell declared that there were twenty-one in the United States army now without chaplains. He thought this was a shameful neglect. The Methodist church had but eight chaplains in the entire army. He did not believe that the Methodist church should be asked to furnish chaplains for a more efficient chaplaincy all through the army.

Dr. Swindell declared that there were twenty-one in the United States army now without chaplains. He thought this was a shameful neglect. The Methodist church had but eight chaplains in the entire army. He did not believe that the Methodist church should be asked to furnish chaplains for a more efficient chaplaincy all through the army.

Dr. Swindell declared that there were twenty-one in the United States army now without chaplains. He thought this was a shameful neglect. The Methodist church had but eight chaplains in the entire army. He did not believe that the Methodist church should be asked to furnish chaplains for a more efficient chaplaincy all through the army.

Dr. Swindell declared that there were twenty-one in the United States army now without chaplains. He thought this was a shameful neglect. The Methodist church had but eight chaplains in the entire army. He did not believe that the Methodist church should be asked to furnish chaplains for a more efficient chaplaincy all through the army.

Dr. Swindell declared that there were twenty-one in the United States army now without chaplains. He thought this was a shameful neglect. The Methodist church had but eight chaplains in the entire army. He did not believe that the Methodist church should be asked to furnish chaplains for a more efficient chaplaincy all through the army.

Dr. Swindell declared that there were twenty-one in the United States army now without chaplains. He thought this was a shameful neglect. The Methodist church had but eight chaplains in the entire army. He did not believe that the Methodist church should be asked to furnish chaplains for a more efficient chaplaincy all through the army.

Dr. Swindell declared that there were twenty-one in the United States army now without chaplains. He thought this was a shameful neglect. The Methodist church had but eight chaplains in the entire army. He did not believe that the Methodist church should be asked to furnish chaplains for a more efficient chaplaincy all through the army.

Dr. Swindell declared that there were twenty-one in the United States army now without chaplains. He thought this was a shameful neglect. The Methodist church had but eight chaplains in the entire army. He did not believe that the Methodist church should be asked to furnish chaplains for a more efficient chaplaincy all through the army.

Dr. Swindell declared that there were twenty-one in the United States army now without chaplains. He thought this was a shameful neglect. The Methodist church had but eight chaplains in the entire army. He did not believe that the Methodist church should be asked to furnish chaplains for a more efficient chaplaincy all through the army.

Dr. Swindell declared that there were twenty-one in the United States army now without chaplains. He thought this was a shameful neglect. The Methodist church had but eight chaplains in the entire army. He did not believe that the Methodist church should be asked to furnish chaplains for a more efficient chaplaincy all through the army.

Dr. Swindell declared that there were twenty-one in the United States army now without chaplains. He thought this was a shameful neglect. The Methodist church had but eight chaplains in the entire army. He did not believe that the Methodist church should be asked to furnish chaplains for a more efficient chaplaincy all through the army.

Dr. Swindell declared that there were twenty-one in the United States army now without chaplains. He thought this was a shameful neglect. The Methodist church had but eight chaplains in the entire army. He did not believe that the Methodist church should be asked to furnish chaplains for a more efficient chaplaincy all through the army.

Dr. Swindell declared that there were twenty-one in the United States army now without chaplains. He thought this was a shameful neglect. The Methodist church had but eight chaplains in the entire army. He did not believe that the Methodist church should be asked to furnish chaplains for a more efficient chaplaincy all through the army.

Dr. Swindell declared that there were twenty-one in the United States army now without chaplains. He thought this was a shameful neglect. The Methodist church had but eight chaplains in the entire army. He did not believe that the Methodist church should be asked to furnish chaplains for a more efficient chaplaincy all through the army.

Dr. Swindell declared that there were twenty-one in the United States army now without chaplains. He thought this was a shameful neglect. The Methodist church had but eight chaplains in the entire army. He did not believe that the Methodist church should be asked to furnish chaplains for a more efficient chaplaincy all through the army.

Dr. Swindell declared that there were twenty-one in the United States army now without chaplains. He thought this was a shameful neglect. The Methodist church had but eight chaplains in the entire army. He did not believe that the Methodist church should be asked to furnish chaplains for a more efficient chaplaincy all through the army.

Dr. Swindell declared that there were twenty-one in the United States army now without chaplains. He thought this was a shameful neglect. The Methodist church had but eight chaplains in the entire army. He did not believe that the Methodist church should be asked to furnish chaplains for a more efficient chaplaincy all through the army.

REDICULED BY MR. SIMPSON

Sarcastic Remarks by the Kansas Statesman on Democratic Economy.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE SUBTREASURY BILL

Alliance Members Give It a Boost in the House—Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill—Remains of Senator Barbour.

Washington, D. C., May 16.—While the sundry civil bill was under discussion today good words were spoken for the subtreasury bill by the representatives.

The feasibility question came to the front again in the shape of an amendment offered by Mr. Barlowe of Nevada, but a point of order was made against it and the matter went over for the present, without a decision.

After the approval of the journal the speaker laid before the house a communication from Vice President Morton, announcing the death of Senator Barbour and announcing the funeral services to be held in the senate chamber.

The house then went into committee on the waste (Mr. Lester of Georgia in the chair) on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Pending action the committee arose and the members, headed by Speaker Crisp, went to the gallery to see the funeral services.

The order of the day, the completion of the general services began on Friday, was taken up.

Bishop Bowman presided during these services. Bishop Hays offered prayer, the first memorial service for Rev. George A. Blyden by Rev. George A. Blyden, it was brief and appropriate.

Dr. Hamilton wanted the resolution sent to the committee on lay delegation.

The substitute was defeated and the resolution was then referred to the judiciary committee.

This was heartily applauded as the first indication of a victory for the women.

The Roman question will certainly come into the report of the judiciary and the lay delegation committee.

Further Memorials.

The order of the day, the completion of the general services began on Friday, was taken up.

Bishop Bowman presided during these services. Bishop Hays offered prayer, the first memorial service for Rev. George A. Blyden by Rev. George A. Blyden, it was brief and appropriate.

Dr. Hamilton wanted the resolution sent to the committee on lay delegation.

The substitute was defeated and the resolution was then referred to the judiciary committee.

This was heartily applauded as the first indication of a victory for the women.

The Roman question will certainly come into the report of the judiciary and the lay delegation committee.

Further Memorials.

The order of the day, the completion of the general services began on Friday, was taken up.

Bishop Bowman presided during these services. Bishop Hays offered prayer, the first memorial service for Rev. George A. Blyden by Rev. George A. Blyden, it was brief and appropriate.

Dr. Hamilton wanted the resolution sent to the committee on lay delegation.

The substitute was defeated and the resolution was then referred to the judiciary committee.

This was heartily applauded as the first indication of a victory for the women.

The Roman question will certainly come into the report of the judiciary and the lay delegation committee.

Further Memorials.

The order of the day, the completion of the general services began on Friday, was taken up.

Bishop Bowman presided during these services. Bishop Hays offered prayer, the first memorial service for Rev. George A. Blyden by Rev. George A. Blyden, it was brief and appropriate.

Dr. Hamilton wanted the resolution sent to the committee on lay delegation.

The substitute was defeated and the resolution was then referred to the judiciary committee.

This was heartily applauded as the first indication of a victory for the women.

THREE DROWNED AT CRETE

William Blinhoff, Nelson Packard and Joseph Woodard Lost in the Blue.

HOW THE DREADFUL ACCIDENT OCCURRED

Two of the Victims Perished While Attempting to Save an Acquaintance—One of the Bodies Recovered—Lincoln News Notes.

Crete, Neb., May 16.—[Special to The Bee.]—William Blinhoff, Nelson Packard and Joseph Woodard, all men of family, were drowned in the Blue river at the City professional fishermen this city. He attempted to cross the river in his boat, near the milldam. The river being high and the current strong, he was carried over the dam. Packard and Woodard, standing on the river bank, saw Blinhoff's boat and jumped into a boat to assist the drowning man.

When they reached the mill dam, the boat struck the dam, the water swept their boat and both disappeared in the flood. The body of Blinhoff has been recovered, but the other two have not been found, although diligent search is being made.

THEY DEMAND PROTECTION.

Lincoln Flood Sufferers Preparing to Secure Pay for Recent Damage.

Lincoln, Neb., May 16.—[Special to The Bee.]—The property owners and taxpayers living on the east Crete bottom will hold a meeting at the school house on First and K streets tomorrow evening to discuss ways and means of obtaining redress for the losses they have sustained from the floods every spring for years past. If possible they will take steps to compel the city to afford them adequate protection and a number of heavy damage suits against the city may result.

Gossip at the State House.

Adjutant General Vignau goes out on another national guard inspection trip tonight. He will return Wednesday night, so as to be present at the meeting of the military board on Thursday.

The supreme court will meet tomorrow for the purpose of hearing due opinions.

Two cases were filed with the clerk of the supreme court today. One is the state of Nebraska vs. the Board of Supervisors of Lincoln, and the other is the state of Nebraska vs. Barrett Scott and G. C. Hayzlett.

Independent County Convention.

Chairman Foster of the county central committee today issued a call for a county convention to be held in Lincoln on Friday, June 21, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing thirty-one delegates to attend each of the state conventions of the people's party of Nebraska.

Horse Trainer Injured.

Deak Bonney, the well-known horse trainer on the electric railway, was injured today while driving a high spirited horse up O street last evening. The animal became frightened at a motor car on the electric railway. Bonney was thrown violently against the curb stone, dislocating his shoulder and breaking his left collar bone.

Accused of Stealing a Watch.

Grant Bartram is locked up at the police station on the charge of purloining a gold watch. Bartram is a young man of 20 years. He went into the place with a companion and while the latter engaged the attention of the proprietress, Bartram stole the watch, which was lying on a table near the front end of the shop. The loss of the timepiece was soon discovered and within a short time the watch was traced to the place where it was hidden with the missing watch in his pocket. He will be arraigned tomorrow on the charge of grand larceny.

From the Police Court.

Jessie Smith and Cecil Montrose, two young octogenarians whose parents live in Omaha, were taken out of a disorderly house on the charge of drinking beer and smoking opium. On a second point, that relating to the amount of damages, defendant was ordered to pay \$100.00. The case is committed to the jail for five days.

Important Interstate Commerce Decision.

A judgment of interest in its construction of what, under the interstate commerce act, constitutes an unlawful discrimination, was rendered by the United States supreme court in the case known as the Baltimore & Ohio theatrical case, involving the right of a railroad company to set the reduced rate for tickets of ten or more passengers.

The court, in an opinion by Justice Brown, sustained the decision of Judge Jackson, who had held that the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was not permitted to continue the sale of party rate tickets at a reduced rate.

The general ground of the opinion is that it is a railroad company to sell tickets at wholesale cheaper than at retail. The charge against the Baltimore & Ohio was that it discriminated against the interstate commerce act, first by failure to put in its office excursion rates, the Baltimore & Ohio insisted that that was required, and, second, by the sale of party rate tickets to transport them to the city of Baltimore, a distance of 100 miles, at a rate of 30 cents per mile. The second allegation, which is the one of substantial importance, is that the Baltimore & Ohio discriminated against the interstate commerce act, first by failure to put in its office excursion rates, the Baltimore & Ohio insisted that that was required, and, second, by the sale of party rate tickets to transport them to the city of Baltimore, a distance of 100 miles, at a rate of 30 cents per mile.

Interrupted by Bad Weather.

CLAY CENTER, Neb., May 16.—[Special to The Bee.]—The Clay County Teachers' association was advertised to meet here Saturday, but owing to bad weather the attendance was small and the meeting adjourned for another day.

There was also a call for a meeting of independent farmers club which was also postponed.

The weather has cleared up and the prospect is favorable for farmers to get into fields again.

Narrowly Escaped Death.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., May 16.—[Special to The Bee.]—Mrs. Henry Osborne was badly burned while lighting a gasoline stove this morning. Her clothing became ignited and she rushed from the house in a panic. By quick action the gas was shut off and she managed to extinguish the flames before being fatally burned.

Jefferson County's Court House.

FARMINGTON, Neb., May 16.—[Special to The Bee.]—The county commissioners today accepted the new Jefferson county court house. The building is of Warrensburg granite and the best in the state for the cost. The contract price was \$54,300, and extras were only \$250.

Violent Death of a Girl.

WINNEBAGO, Neb., May 16.—[Special to The Bee.]—Miss Crimier, a girl, killed by striking two miles south of Lawrence, Kan., was buried here today.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Important Suits Passed Upon and Disposed Of by That august Tribunal.

Washington, D. C., May 16.—A decision was today given by the United States supreme court in favor of Mary Barton in a suit between her and the Northern Pacific Railroad company to determine the title to lands in Wisconsin. The suit is one of importance and involves property of great value.

Mary Barton held the lands under a pre-emption claim and the railroad company maintained that she held it merely as the agent of the company. By the admission of the counsel for the railroad company, the land was within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act. The pre-emption entry of Robinson was situated on the lands after the cancellation took place subsequent to the location of the road by the Northern Pacific.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

The court held that the lands were not within the place limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the title would revert to the company if the pre-emption grant by facts admitted by counsel on both sides. These facts were that prior to the grant one James Robinson settled upon the land and a qualified pre-emptor. This pre-emption entry was in course of completion when the grant to the Northern Pacific was made, and the lands out of the public domain and prevented interest in them passing to the company under the granting act.

JUDGE MORROW'S HANDICAP

Great Brooklyn Jockey Club Race Won by Gallant Bunning.

LONGSTREET PROVED AN AWFUL DUMP

Thousands of Eager Admirers Put Their Money on Him Only to See Him Beaten in the First Race.

RAVENSD, L. I., May 16.—The opening day of the legitimate racing season in New York state is always a red letter day in the racing calendar. It is on this day that the Brooklyn handicap is run and people at all descriptions pour into the grounds to witness the first great event of the season. The small betters there; the punter is there; in fact, everybody is there and seems to be ready to back his opinion and let his enthusiasm overflow at the slightest provocation. Today was no