THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1893. NUMBER 296.

TIME FOR APPEARANCE SET

Impeached Officers Given Two Weeks in Which to Prepare for Trial.

FORMAL PROCEEDINGS IN SUPREME COURT

Judge Broady's Naive Request for Testimony Met with a Quiet Rejoinder from Judge Doane—Hearing Will Begin on the First of May.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 10.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The judges of the supreme court met as a court of impeachment this afternoon, the court being formally opened at 2:15 o'clock. The room was filled with spectators, although the attendance was not nearly as large as might have been expected from the unusual interest in the cases. The managers of impeachment, Representatives Colton, Casper and Barry, were present, as were also Judges Doane and Pound, and Hon. W. L. Greene, the attorney employed to assist in the prosecution of the cases. Not all of the impeached officials and ex-officials were present. Ex-Treasurer Hill, Commissioner Humphrey and Attorney General Hastings remained in the court room during the informal proceedings, but Messrs. Allen, Benton and Leese were not to be seen. There was an imposing array of counsel. Judge Broady appeared for ex-Treasurer Hill, J. M. Stewart for ex-Attorney General Leese, R. D. Stearns and J. H. Ames for ex-Auditor Benton, J. L. Webster of Omaha, Judge M. L. Hayward of Nebraska City, J. R. Webster and C. A. Atkinson of Lincoln appeared for Messrs. Humphrey, Hastings and Allen. The latter will also be represented by other attorneys of state prominence when the cases come on for formal trial.

Formal Preliminaries.

The proceedings this afternoon were entirely of an informal character. When the court had been opened Chief Justice Maxwell stated that it had been convened today so as not to interfere with the regular district business before the supreme court, which commences tomorrow.

Judge Doane asked the court to set a time for the several parties in the case to appear and answer, saying that as yet none of the preliminary arrangements for proceeding with the trial had been made.

J. L. Webster stated that as yet none of the interested officials had been served with copies of the articles of impeachment. In fact, he said, the articles of impeachment had been inaccessable to them until today. They would require time for consultation before they could prepare their answer. He believed that they could be ready to answer by a week from next Friday, and to proceed to trial two weeks from today. The attorneys for the respondents, he said, had practically concluded to have all four, Messrs. Hastings, Humphrey, Allen and Hill, stand trial together, as the evidence and the defense were practically the same.

Judge Broady, who appeared for ex-Treasurer Hill, stated to the court that he wished first to test the jurisdiction of the court. If it was determined to conduct the case along this line he would be in line with the attorneys of Messrs. Benton and Leese, but if it should be determined that the court had jurisdiction, then Mr. Hill would want to be tried with the three state officials, Humphrey, Hastings and Allen. He would not waive his client's right for a separate trial until he had examined the articles of impeachment.

J. M. Stewart, who appeared for ex-Attorney General Leese, informed the court that his client had no intention of testing the jurisdiction of the court, but that he would be ready for trial next Monday.

Judge Broady asked the court for a copy of the evidence upon which the articles of impeachment were based, but Chief Justice Maxwell informed him that the evidence was the property of the house of representatives. Broady then asked if the court could not issue an order requiring the managers of impeachment to furnish a copy of the evidence.

Judge Doane remarked rather dryly that it couldn't be done, and asked Judge Broady for an advance copy of the evidence he expected to produce in defense.

When They Must Appear.

After due consultation with his associates the chief justice made the following order:

The defendant Leese will appear on Monday, April 17.

The defendants, Hill and Benton may appear and file pleas in abatement on Monday, April 17.

The defendants, Humphrey, Hastings and Allen, will appear and answer as to general hearing on Friday, April 21.

The arguments on the pleas in abatement will be heard on Monday, April 24.

The hearing as to the merits of the case will commence on Monday, May 1.

The court of impeachment then adjourned until April 24 at 2 p. m.

Vetoed His Own House Rent.

Governor Crounse this afternoon vetoed the item appropriating $2,000 for house rent for the chief executive for the ensuing two years. In his veto message, which was filed with Acting Secretary of State Caldwell this afternoon, the governor gives the reasons for his action as follows: "There is no warrant for such an appropriation. Section 24 of article v of the constitution fixes the salary of the governor at $2,500 per annum and prohibits him from receiving any perquisite of office or other compensation. In the face of this prohibition there is no more authority in my judgment, for appropriating money to pay the rent of a house for the executive than there is to furnish it, stock it with wines, pay servants, provide carriages and the like. The salary of the state officers may be, and in some instances no doubt, is, inadequate. Yet it is such as is fixed by the constitution, and until it is increased by a new or amended one, no attempt should be made to supplement it by indirection and at the same time invite those who should uphold the law to violate it.

Bills Signed Yesterday.

Governor Crounse this afternoon signed house roll No. 108. The bill was introduced by Cornish, and provides for the sale of the saline lands of the state. The lands in question are located in Lancaster county, most of the more valuable tracts lying adjacent to the city of Lincoln. The governor also signed the three appropriation bills.

The two important bills yet remaining in the hands of the governor are house rolls 33 and 210. House roll 33 was presented to the governor at 4:45 o'clock last Thursday evening, and he will therefore have until Wednesday afternoon at the same hour to make up his mind whether to sign or veto. A strong pressure is being brought to induce him to veto house roll 210. The bill is especially obnoxious to the people of Lincoln, who claim that it is a monopoly measure of the most vicious character. A mass meeting was held at the court house this evening to protest against the bill, while the evening papers are filled with editorials denouncing the bill in unmeasured terms. The representatives from Lancaster county who voted for the bill are receiving their full share of criticism for their action.

Crippled Kearney's Cotton Mill.

KEARNEY, Neb., April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Friday night a man representing the Aurora, Ill., cotton factory came to Kearney and induced nearly 100 operatives in the cotton mill here to go there. Forty of them left this morning and the balance will probably leave tomorrow. This will cripple the Kearney mill for a couple of weeks until new men can be secured from the east.

Killed by a Train.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This morning the southbound Missouri Pacific passenger train ran over a little child near Pauline, injuring it so that it died shortly after. The youngster belonged to a woman owning a farm a quarter of a mile from the track. The baby had wandered away from home and was playing on the track when struck.

Enroute to Omaha.

BELLEVUE, Neb., April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The government boat Alert, commanded by Captain Spar, arrived here tonight on her way to Omaha for barges to be used on riprap work south of here. She will return about Wednesday.

Scott's Action Denounced.

FALLS CITY, Neb., April 10.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Senator Scott returned from his duties at Lincoln last evening. His opposition to the maximum rate bill is very generally denounced by the republicans of this city.

DR. BRIGGS' CASE.

Interest in the Case Reviving—Action of the New York Presbytery.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Interest in the Briggs case is reviving as the time for the meeting of the Presbyterian general assembly approaches. That body will assemble in Washington on the third day of May, and to it the committee on prosecution of the New York presbytery, representing the Presbyterian church, will appeal from the decision of the New York presbytery acquitting Rev. Dr. Briggs of the charges of heresy preferred against him. The presbyteries throughout the country are now electing delegates to the general assembly, and the Briggs case and a revision of the confession of faith are the issues on which the contests in the presbyteries are made. Those presbyteries in favor of the revision movement are, as a rule, naturally in favor of Dr. Briggs. Some of the presbyteries have elected delegates who are pronounced Briggs men while other presbyteries have adopted resolutions or overtures virtually in favor of the abandonment of the case against the accused by the committee on prosecution, to the end that the peace of the church may be preserved. The Briggs force will contend that the appeal by the committee of prosecution, if taken at all, should have been taken in the first instance to the synod, as provided by the book of discipline. This question will no doubt be contested vigorously by both sides, and, particularly, by the extreme advocates of a strict technical observation of the law of the church.

The semi-annual meeting of the New York presbytery was held today. The principal business before the body was the election of seven clerical and seven lay commissioners and their alternates to the general assembly.

Rev. William J. Harsha was re-elected and the clerks were re-elected. Rev. Dr. McMillan suggested the commissioners be chosen from the majority, as was usual with the presbytery. "An important case," he explained, "will go to the general assembly on appeal, and it seems only fair that the delegation should represent the majority who acquitted him."

This reference to Dr. Briggs brought several anti-Briggs clergymen to their feet. Dr. Robinson interrupted Mr. McMillan's reading of the names of seven candidates for commissioners with the remark: "I never heard of this presbytery sending a party delegation to represent the assembly."

"Out of order," ruled the chairman.

"Then I take my right to protest," Dr. Robinson said excitedly.

Dr. Charles L. Thompson introduced a series of preambles and resolutions giving the negative to the overtures to the general assembly on the revision of faith, and after a considerable debate they were adopted.

Before adjournment Dr. Briggs, rising to a question of privilege, appealed to the presbytery to secure him fair treatment before the general assembly when he would appear there as appellee.

The election for clerical delegates to the general assembly resulted in the choice of the following: Revs. Drs. Alexander, Thomkins, Brown, Shinning, Booth, Chambers and Wylie. It is regarded as a very great victory for the Briggs men. The first four named are supporters of Dr. Briggs and the other three are anti-Briggs men. The lay delegation was chosen after the Briggs men had left the session and stands two for and five against Briggs.

DEATH OF NO WATER.

End of One of the Most Famous of Sioux Chiefs.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—No Water, one of the most famous chiefs of the Sioux, died here this morning of a combination of pneumonia and erysipelas. He was to have been arraigned before the United States court in a few days for murder. No Water was nearly 100 years old, and throughout his long life was one of the most troublesome Indians the government has ever had to deal with. He was one of the chief conspirators in the uprising at Pine Ridge three years ago, and it was at his camp that the famous ghost dances were held. He has always been an arrogant and turbulent chief, and since the death of Sitting Bull has been the principal leader of the hostiles. He was the instigator of the recent murder of four cowboys near Pine Ridge, and it was for this crime that he was under arrest at the time of his death. There are fifty Indians in town attending court, but none of them followed the body to the grave.

Suspended the Students.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A special from Brookings states that the faculty has suspended seven seniors for participating in the recent address to the people scoring the management of the State Agricultural college, and have announced that unless they leave town before Tuesday they would be expelled and would lose all marks and honors which they have gained during their course. The students met this action by drawing up a paper refusing to attend any more college exercises until their friends were reinstated. They also employed counsel and wired the State Board of Regents demanding a prompt trial of the faculty.

The feeling in the city is intense and the class rooms were deserted this morning. Of the three upper classes nearly three-fourths are now in open rebellion.

Much Property Destroyed.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Since the terrific wind storm that prevailed during the past twenty-four hours has subsided it is learned that much loss of property and valuable timber resulted. Hon. J. L. Burke's ranch south of town was burned over, destroying timber, fence and buildings, entailing a loss of about $1,500. Henry Beal's place was burned, loss, $1,500 in hay and machinery. The buildings on Sawyer's place now owned by J. C. Canan of Omaha, were burned. The fire came to within half a mile of this city, but the wind subsided and the flames were stopped.

South Dakota Attorney Shot.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A report reaches this city today that L. B. Reno, a Buffalo Gap attorney got into trouble with a man at that place yesterday and was shot. A 44-calibre revolver was used. The ball struck him in the abdomen, but only passed through his clothes.

Movements of Ocean Steamers April 10.

At New York—Arrived—Persian Monarch, from London; Berlin, from Southampton; Salle, from Bremen.

At Halifax—Arrived—Slavonic, from Antwerp.

At Philadelphia—Arrived—Ohio, from Liverpool.

At London—Sighted—Oranmore, from Boston; Colorado, from New York; Edan, from Baltimore; Stuttgart, from Baltimore; Belgenland, from New York.

New York Exchange Quotations.

NEW YORK, April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Exchange was quoted as follows today: Chicago, 80 cents premium; Boston, 17 to 20 cents discount; St. Louis, 90 cents premium.

EMPTIED HIS REVOLVER

Two Tramps Shot by a Companion in Fight at Lincoln.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS BLOODED STALLION

J. G. Ladd of Beatrice Loses Lobasco—Record of the Horse—Kearney's Cotton Mill Temporarily Crippled—Work of a Forger at Pawnee.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A shooting affray occurred at the Rock Island crossing west of this city shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon in which two men were wounded, one of them probably fatally. A number of tramps had been loafing about the railroad yards all the afternoon. At the time the row occurred a crowd of them were in an empty box car. They became involved in a quarrel and one of them, John O'Brien, was either thrown from the car or he jumped out. Drawing a revolver he fired six shots into the open side door of the car. Then reloading his weapon he again emptied it into the car. While he was firing one of the men, Thomas Moore, attempted to close the door and while doing so received a bullet in the stomach. Another man named Charles Johnson was shot in the knee.

After O'Brien had emptied his revolver the second time and before he could reload it the tramps sprang from the car, caught him and nearly pounded him into a pulp. They then noticed for the first time that Moore was wounded.

The police were notified and soon appeared on the scene. The two wounded men were put in the patrol wagon, while the others made their escape. O'Brien was pursued and after a chase of over a mile he was captured near West Lincoln. Moore was removed to St. Elizabeth hospital, where he is resting easy, although he is in a critical condition.

LOBASCO LOST.

Death of Ladd's Famous Trotting Stallion at Beatrice, Neb.

BEATRICE, Neb., April 10.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Lobasco the greatest trotting stallion of the age, died Sunday night at the farm of his owner, J. G. Ladd. His first trouble was laryngitis which finally ended in an affectation of the lungs, causing death. The best medical skill proved of no avail.

Lobasco was purchased when 4 years old for $12,500 of Nat Bruin of Burlington, Ia., his record at that time being 2:21. His best record, 2:10½, was made in a race at St. Joseph, Mo., last fall. He has no progeny older than yearlings. His living offspring will not number over forty, all told. The following gentlemen living near this city are owners of his colts: J. P. Beck, yearling; Frank Lee, yearling; E. C. McMasters, two yearlings and two sucklings; E. C. Williams, yearling; Ed Akin, yearling; Carl Olden, suckling; J. G. Ladd, three yearlings; J. D. Patterson of Chadron, three yearlings; P. J. Myers and Ed Wheeler of Arizona, one yearling each. Mr. Ladd at one time refused a cash offer of $100,000 for the horse and his loss will prove a very severe blow to him financially as well as otherwise. There was no insurance on his life.

Hopes of West Point Democrats.

WEST POINT, Neb., April 10.—[Special to THE BEE.]—This city seems to be the political Mecca of northern Nebraska, at any rate all aspiring candidates for federal positions seem to regard the political war horses living in this burg as possessing great power with the "moving spirit" in Washington. Chief among the many influential democrats here who are besieged for endorsements are M. J. Hughes, chairman of the democratic state central committee; Editor P. F. O'Sullivan of the Progress and late democratic candidate for state auditor, and J. C. Crawford, who is now in Washington in behalf of his numerous friends who want office and glory. Of the three aforenamed democrats each in turn has an eye open to some good federal plum. "Mike" Hughes seems to have a mortgage on the receivership of the Chadron land office, which is one of the fattest government jobs in the state. He has endorsements from all the influential democrats in the state. Mike is an old resident here, and republicans and democrats alike wish him success.

Editor O'Sullivan is pretty sure to get the postoffice in West Point for his estimable wife when the present officer's commission expires, if strong endorsements count. She possesses great executive capacity and will make an excellent official.

It is also rumored that J. C. Crawford is nosing around after some fat government position. He fed at the government crib under Cleveland before in paying off Omaha Indians, and despite his denials he is said to be looking after his own chances, as well as his friend's, on his present Washington trip.

Death of Nebraska People.

FALLS CITY, Neb., April 10.—[Special to THE BEE.]—William R. Cain, one of the oldest and most respected citizens in Richardson county, died yesterday morning at the age of 75 years. He and his wife celebrated their golden wedding in this city a few weeks ago. One of his sons, Hon. J. R. Cain, is a past grand master of the Masons of this state. The deceased will be buried with Masonic honors Tuesday.

Mrs. Ralph Anderson, while on her way to church this morning, became ill and died in a few moments. She was one of the early settlers of this locality.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Frank Hatman, who served two years under General Winfield Scott in the Mexican war and during the entire time of the rebellion, died at his home here today. He has raised quite a large family, seven out of his fourteen children being now alive. Silas A. Strickland post, Grand Army of the Republic, will conduct the funeral.

Exonerated the Ex-Treasurer.

DAKOTA CITY, Neb., April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The two cases against ex-Treasurer G. W. Wilkinson of this county, now residing at Norfolk, which were instituted by private parties to recover about $13,900 which they allege is still due the county as found on examination of the books by an expert, were dismissed today by County Attorney McAllister of this place in the Wayne county district court, where they were transferred last week by Judge Norris on a change of venue applied for by the plaintiffs. These cases have been lingering in the courts for two years and have cost the county thousands of dollars.

May Provoke Litigation.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—William Campbell's barn at Pauline was burned yesterday with all its contents, the loss amounting to $1,200. In attempting to save a team he was seriously burned in the head and hands, but will suffer from no serious results. On Saturday the insurance on the place expired and he made arrangements for its renewal in the Home of Omaha for $800, giving his note in payment of the premium. The prevailing opinion is that the company is liable.

Falls City Murder Case.

FALLS CITY, Neb., April 10.—[Special to THE BEE.]—In the district court the murder case against Michael Casey, who shot Ed Rambaugh December 23 last at a dance at Barada, is on trial. The evidence is all in and tomorrow the attorneys will begin their arguments to the jury. It is believed the jury will not convict, as the defendant has established a pretty good case of self-defense.

It Was a Success.

PERU, Neb., April 10.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Young Women's Christian association and Young Men's Christian association's regular reception was given by the two associations in the Normal hall Saturday evening. An interesting program was rendered, after which a social was held. The meeting was a grand success.

Pawnee Merchants Swindled.

PAWNEE CITY, Neb., April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Considerable excitement prevailed today over a number of forgeries uttered by Cal Little of this city Saturday night. During last week Little notified the various stores whom he was owing small bills that he would call and settle Saturday night. At that time he told each of his creditors he had a check for his work, but as the banks were closed when he received it he had been unable to draw the money. The check in every instance was for more than his bill, but the accommodating merchants were only too glad to deduct the amount of the bill from the face of the check and give him the remainder in cash. At stores where he had no account he told the same story and would buy a small bill of goods, present the check and receive a roll of currency in change. The persons caught were: E. L. Vance, $8.50; A. J. Frederichs, $8.50; Red Bros., $25; H. L. Wilson, $16.80; W. F. Sayer, $18.70; Bever Bros., $28.70; H. Fist, $36.40, and one or two others, amounting to about $200. The forgeries were uttered in the name of his uncle, O. F. Little, and written with a lead pencil payable to order and endorsed with pen and ink.

Little is known to have been practising on his uncle's signature for some time, but his real purpose was not known until today, when the forgeries came to light. The police of neighboring cities have been telegraphed a description of Little. He is well connected and has an aged father in Indiana and several relatives here.

Funeral of a Veteran.

ORD, Neb., April 10.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Stephen A. Parks, one of Valley county's old settlers and well known citizen, was buried in Ord today. He was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1848. He enlisted in August, 1862, when only 14 years of age, in the Ninety-third New York, Sixth army corps, and took part in all the battles that the corps was engaged in from Gettysburg to the siege of Vicksburg, was twice wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek and mustered out December, 1865. He came to Valley county in an early day and settled near North Loup.

He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and at one time commander of Foote post, No. 40. He was also attached to the personal staff of the department commander, being at one time assistant inspector general and later assistant adjutant general. He took sick about three weeks ago and died Friday evening. The funeral was largely attended, the lodges of Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of United Workmen of North Loup, Arcadia and Ord being present as well as Foote post, No. 40, and the Ladies Auxiliary Relief corps, Grand Army of the Republic. He leaves a widow and three children.

Trial of an Attorney.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—T. Judson Ferguson, who was disbarred a few weeks ago by Judge F. Beale for immoral and unprofessional conduct was today tried for obtaining money under false pretenses. Ferguson is said to have secured $150 out of Tipton J. Ransom, representing that he was an attorney and offering to procure for Ransom a divorce and the custody of the children. Ferguson didn't do either. The prosecution brought in documentary evidence to show sharp practice on Ferguson's part. Among other things was an order of the court for the custody of Ransom's children living with his wife in Illinois, all complete except for the signature of Judge Beale. The defense insisted that the proper remedy was a civil suit and that Ferguson had agreed to procure a divorce and that he intended to act as a sort of broker for some other lawyer.

Pawnee County Litigation.

PAWNEE CITY, Neb., April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—District court for Pawnee county convened today with Judge J. E. Bush of Beatrice on the bench. The criminal docket is the largest for years and includes a couple of cases of more than ordinary interest. B. F. Flory, formerly a preacher, is charged with having forged the name of A. W. Miller to various notes aggregating nearly $1,000. Flory claims that Miller gave him authority to use his name. The case of D. C. Tumle charged with assault with intent to kill G. P. Baldwin will also be tried at this term of court. Tumle was recently arrested in Iowa and brought here for trial.

Work of an Alleged Forger.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., April 10.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Charles Fisher, a stranger, recently left a check at the First National bank in this city for collection on a bank in Grand Junction, Colo. The amount was $50. The bank at the latter point returned the check with the statement that Fisher had a large number of victims and that he was being closely pursued. Since he did not ask for money on this bank his action cannot be explained.

Beatrice Mayoralty Contest.

BEATRICE, Neb., April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—M. E. Shultz took the oath of office as mayor of Beatrice today. O. H. Phillips, the former incumbent, has declared his intention of contesting the seat on the grounds that he was elected for two years and has served but half his term. Some of the best legal talent in the state has been engaged and the contest is likely to prove interesting.

Outwitted the Sheriff.

KEARNEY, Neb., April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Saturday night John Tout, a boy 17 years of age was arrested for stealing a bicycle from W. B. Walker. This morning he was sentenced to the Industrial school by the county judge. While waiting in the sheriff's office for the officer to make out the papers the sheriff was called into the county clerk's office and the boy skipped. The officers think they will find him.

To Supply Nebraska's Trade.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., April 10.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Twenty-two hundred acres of corn and peas will be planted in Hall county this year for the Grand Island Canning company. The output will be about 2,000,000 cans if the weather is favorable for the crop. The contracting is now closed. Five hundred acres are in peas and 1,700 in sweet corn.

Result of a Row.

KEARNEY, Neb., April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Yesterday afternoon George Coombs and James LeGrand got into a row in West Kearney. Both men were badly beaten but LeGrand got his head broke open with a beer bottle. Coombs was arrested today but was too badly hurt to leave the house.

His Work Appreciated.

TILDEN, Neb., April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Hon. G. A. Luikurt was given a reception at this place tonight in honor of his return from the session of the legislature. Speeches were made by Luikart, J. H. McClanahan, B. H. Mills and others. Twelve hundred people were present.

Seriously Injured.

BATTLE CREEK, Neb., April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—P. J. O'Neill broke his left leg today. He was taken to Omaha today to have it amputated if necessary. Mr. O'Neill is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this locality.

Destroyed by a Prairie Fire.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A farmer named Wolf, living twelve miles north of Hastings, had his barn and live stock destroyed on Friday by a prairie fire which swept that part of Hall county.

Result of an Old Wound.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Levi Harkins, a prominent republican living near Kenesaw, had a limb amputated yesterday, as the result of a wound received in the civil war.

CHAMBERLAIN ON HOME RULE

He Criticizes the Gladstone Bill in His Usual Acrimonious Manner.

DARK PICTURES DRAWN BY THE SPEAKER

He Takes a Pessimistic View of Results of Home Rule in Ireland—His Arguments Ably Answered by Advocates of the Bill.

LONDON, April 10.—In the Commons today, speaking on the home rule bill, Joseph Chamberlain said the bill proposed to establish a brand new constitution for Ireland. Gladstone had asked when the controversy would be settled if the measure was rejected. The question was would the bill settle the controversy? Was not Gladstone in too great a hurry, and was he not too impatient to deal with the Irish difficulty. Gladstone had disregarded the right of the minority and treated the most influential and prosperous section of Irish people with contempt. He proposed to subject that section of the Irish people to such legislative conditions as would wreck their industries and expose the whole country to financial ruin. Not Ireland, but England, equally had reason to dread the results of this measure.

Opposed to the Bill.

The whole of the property classes," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "whatever their religion, was opposed to the bill. Had the prime minister ever known any state to succeed when the government was opposed by a majority of the classes owning property? Even the nationalists in accepting the measure did not admit that it was a finality. He challenged the Irish leaders to say whether they accepted the principles in the bill affirming the veto of the crown in advance of the British ministry, and preventing the Irish Parliament from dealing with external trade. Were these taken as final or were the financial clauses rendering Ireland liable to increased taxation for war and other purposes connected with imperial policy accepted as final? There was absolutely nothing final about the bill. As soon as an Irish Parliament should be formed they would require it to be patched up again. [Hear, hear!] Did anybody consider the so-called safeguards in the bill worth anything if the Irish majority was determined to disregard them? True, the British Parliament could enforce them by civil war, but not otherwise. [Conservative cheers.] The only safeguard the government had, continued Mr. Chamberlain, was the good feeling and generosity of the Irish leaders and people, and if the government had the courage of its convictions it ought to sweep away the so-called safeguards in the bill. But probably Gladstone still suspected the good intentions of the men to whom he was maneuvering to give the government of Ireland. Those were the men about whom he formerly said that they preached the gospel of plunder and were marching through rapine to the dismemberment of the empire. The present chancellor of the exchequer had denounced them as preaching the doctrines of treason and murder.

Fears of the Landlords.

The present chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster had said that if the police should be placed in the hands of an elective body, the landlords might whistle for their rents and be glad if they escaped with a whole skin, and the present secretary for Scotland had once declared that he would rather remain a private citizen through this life than consent to confide the lives and liberties of a law-abiding population to a parliament composed of such men. These were the utterances of four ministers who now led the way in proposing to establish such a parliament. [Conservative cheers]. He would not say that Ireland, if England should be engaged in war, would take sides against England; but it was possible that the sympathy of the Irish might be with England's opponent, thereby exposing England to the risk of a simultaneous civil and foreign war. Mr. Gladstone now professed boundless faith in the Irish people, but it was a faith of recent growth. They were asked to stake the honor and dignity and the life of the nation on the assurance that a miracle would be wrought, changing the hearts of many and altering the springs of human action. The danger was too great and the possible gain too small. If the bill should pass and then escape disaster and disgrace, the government would still fail to find a plausible reason for risking so much with so little corresponding advantage. [Cheers].

Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnellites, ridiculed Mr. Chamberlain's prophesies of disaster. The Irish people, he said, hailed the bill as a pledge that their aspirations would be satisfied. They would accept it as a message of lasting peace. Predictions that they would misuse it, discord and disloyalty, would be made honestly only by those mistaking the present mood of the Irish nation. He could not say that the Irish party was quite satisfied with the financial clause of the bill; but, generally, they accepted the bill as an honest settlement. As far as the Irish party could see it might prove a final settlement. If the bill was carried the prime minister would win the dying affections of millions of people. [Cheers].

Ulster Has No Cause for Fear.

William Redmond said that the bill had been discussed sufficiently by the House. Nothing was to be gained by prolonging the debate and a division was now needed to give effect to the wishes expressed by the nation at the last election. Mr. Redmond ridiculed the idea that Ulster had anything to fear from Catholic Ireland.

Sir George Trevelyn, secretary for Scotland, made an elaborate defense of the bill. He commended Sir Michael Hicks-Beech and Mr. Chamberlain for their frankness. "In at least settling the Irish question by some measure of self-government." Both of the weightiest opponents of the bill, he said, had in fact admitted that had the bill contained a guaranty of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament that they would have accepted it. But all guaranties formerly asked by the opposition had been conceded. Sir George taunted Mr. Chamberlain with inconsistency in this matter and charged the conservative party with practicing now all the arts to obstruct which they had found so obnoxious when used by the nationalists. After answering in detail the arguments of the opposition against specific provisions of the bill, he denounced strongly the Ulster program.

After Mr. Bartlett (conservative) had spoken against the bill the house adjourned.

EXPELLED THE REBELS.

President Hyppolite Determines to Prevent a Revolution at Any Cost.

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PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo (via Galveston, Tex.), April 10.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—President Heureaux is on a tour of inspection of the dominion outposts on the frontier of Hayti.

News has been received here that President Hyppolite, after his arrival at Cape Haytien, arrested Lueron and other Dominican rebel leaders. He banished them from the republic. Their forces were disarmed and the leaders escorted to the frontier. Hyppolite then sent a message to President Heureux requesting him to reciprocate in maintaining the place of both republics. He asks that any of Manigath's friends found in Santo Domingo be arrested and expelled.

KINGSTON, Jamaica (via Galveston, Tex.), April 10.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The commandant at Aux Cayes has been arrested here on a charge with General Manigath and others to start a revolution in Hayti. He has been imprisoned.

VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), April 10.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The Herald's correspondent in Buenos Ayres telegraphs that all news concerning the war in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, is contradictory and untrustworthy. Each side, he says, alternately claims to have won an advantage, but the impression prevails that the federals are gaining ground. Having captured Alegrete, the revolutionists now announce that the siege of Santa Anna will be resumed. There has been no heavy fighting during the last few days. Leaders on each side appear to be avoiding a general encounter and only unimportant skirmishes are reported. From the movement of the various forces it is evident they are more intent upon avoiding a fight than engaging in one. A telegram from Santiago says it is quiet there. A regiment of cavalry is patrolling the streets to prevent disorder. The new cabinet has not yet been formed.

Austria Doesn't Like Judd.

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VIENNA, April 10.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—No intimation has been received by the United States legation here that Max Judd would not be received as consul general. His appointment, however, is distasteful to the government, not because of Judd's religion, but because of his being of Austrian nationality by birth.

Haffkine Claims Success.

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BERLIN, April 10.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Dr. Haffkine has written from India to the Russian papers that he has conquered cholera by the inoculation method. He says he has inoculated 100 persons with positive results. He promises to give his method to the world on his return from India.

Produced a Corn Blockade.

PIEDRAS, NIEGRAS, Mex., April 10.—The unprecedented rush of corn through this port from the United States since the removal of the duty on March 15 has produced a grain blockade on the Mexican International road at this place and the Southern Pacific road at Eagle pass.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman Carter Calls a Meeting to Convene at Louisville, May 10.

HELENA, Mont., April 10.—Chairman Carter this afternoon issued a call for a meeting of the republican national committee at Louisville, Ky., May 10.

When asked by an Associated press reporter as to the objects of the meeting, Mr. Carter said: "There has not been a meeting of the entire committee since prior to the last campaign. Before its final adjournment in New York it was the sentiment of the executive committee that the full national committee should meet during the year for the purpose of consultation, with a view to securing conformity and harmony of action by the party in the several states and territories. Louisville as the place and the 10th of May as the time were suggested, by reason of the meeting there and then of the National League of Republican Clubs. Many members of the committee would be present as delegates to the league, while others, no doubt, would visit Chicago for the opening of the World's fair and be within a short distance of Louisville about that time. For these reasons, and also because I have been urged by a large number of national committeemen to call a meeting at that time, it appears to me the most opportune time for the gathering of the national committee, which has been contemplated for many months. I am advised by General Clarkson that a large number of distinguished republicans from every section of the union have signified their intentions to attend the league meeting. Independent of any special business, it is important to the party that this representative body should confer before and after each presidential election, if not more frequently."

FOUGHT FOR RELIGION.

Worcester, Mass., the Scene of a Bloody and Disgraceful Row.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 10.—Last Sunday a week, the Catholic Armenians had an Easter celebration and invited many Mahometans and Greek church friends. The Mahometans observed their spring festival yesterday and asked their Catholic friends to participate. While the festivities were at their height, Domitt Jacobs, a Catholic Armenian, cut a cross with a pocket knife in a table in the house of George Dullowe, wherein the feast was held. This precipitated a fight, which was adjourned to the street and soon a mob of over 100 Asiatics was making things lively with stones and clubs, while pistols and knives were also brought into play. They fought for over an hour, the neighboring hillside being covered with spectators of all nationalities who watched the fighters cut and pound each other. Word finally reached the police and a squad of officers were sent to the scene. Their appearance scattered the fighters. The police arrested sixteen of them, including Jacobs, and warrants are out for nine more. All the prisoners are more or less bruised and wounded. A woman, who was not arrested, had her face covered with blood. How the others fared who escaped is not known. Today in court four were discharged. The others were each fined. After court was over the party went home and the fight was renewed, but the police quelled the row.

OPINION OF A CATHOLIC.

Bishop Spalding's View of the Sunday Opening Question.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 10.—Rt. Rev. J. Spalding, Roman Catholic bishop of Peoria, Ill., was today asked his opinion of the Central Union's scheme, in view of the World's fair closing to work at their trades Sundays during the fair, in order that they might have some other day during the week in which to visit the exposition. Bishop Spalding said: "If there is no hope of opening the fair on Sunday I can see no benefit to society in Sunday labor. It would be demoralizing to the workingmen and, incidentally, to society at large. I hope some means can yet be devised through which the fair will be open Sunday. The saloons and places of vice will be wide open, while the gates of the fair will be closed. I fear that there will be cause for regret that the exposition was closed. I believe that all museums and libraries should be open Sunday. They act as educators and no one disputes the fact that they elevate mankind. If Puritan customs must prevail, why not close the public parks on Sunday. If Christian ministers insist on closing the gates of the exposition, working men will believe the church has no sympathy with them, and the influence which the church now holds among them will be almost entirely destroyed.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Record of Changes in the Regular Service as Announced Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following army orders were issued today.

The following transfers in the Sixth cavalry are made: First Lieutenant Frederick Hodgson, from troop E, to troop F; First Lieutenant Edward C. Brooks, from troop F to troop E. Lieutenant Hodgson will proceed to join the troop to which he is transferred.

To Open a New Route.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 10.—The Missouri Transportation company has contracted to carry 40,000 bushels of corn from here by water to Vera Cruz, Mex. Heretofore such shipments from Kansas City have been entirely by rail, and if the route proves satisfactory it will undoubtedly become a popular one. The tariff is considerably below the all-rail rate.

AMICABLY SETTLED

Jackson Park Workmen Have Returned to Labor.

CONDITIONS ON WHICH THEY RETURNED

Rights of Nonunion Men to Make a Living Acknowledged.

MANAGEMENT FIRM IN ITS POSITION

Everything Will Be in Readiness for the Opening Day.

WAS PURELY A STRIKE OF LEADERS

The Men Unwillingly Went Out When Ordered by the Walking Delegates—Small Cause for the Strike—Everything Now Arranged.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 10.—The great strike at the World's fair is a thing of the past, and the men who walked out this morning will walk back again tomorrow morning and ninety-nine out of every 100 will work the same hours and for the same pay as before the strike.

For the first time since its inception organized labor came squarely in contact with the United States government, and while all questions of wages were satisfactorily settled, the right of the employer to use nonunion men or union men, the right of men to be in the ranks of organized labor, or without them, was insisted upon by the national representatives and acknowledged by the union men themselves.

Cool Counsel Prevailed.

For twelve hours today the results of the painstaking expenditure of more than $20,000,000, the good name of this mighty nation and its pledge to the nations of the earth was imperilled and endangered. It took cool heads and temperate blood to guide the dispute to a peaceful solution, but the heads were there and the blood was not wanting, and the great white city will be ready for its guests at the time and manner which were promised at its birth.

It was 10 o'clock tonight when the meeting of the council of administration and the representative of the building trades council came to an agreement, which is to continue throughout the entire period of the exposition, and under which further trouble was impossible. The men have received the formal concession of a minimum rate of wages and have yielded to the demand of the exposition officials, that they may employ any man, whether he be or be not a member of any labor organization.

The first step looking toward peace was made this afternoon, when a committee of strikers was appointed to submit to the World's fair council of administration the following proposition:

"That if the World's fair council will agree to submit the differences between the men and the exposition to arbitration at 4 p. m., April 12, the building and trades council will order the men back to work at once, pending the result of arbitration. The building and trades council binds itself to abide by the decision of the arbitrators; one arbitrator to be selected by the building and trades council; one by the World's fair management, and a third by these two."

This proposition was submitted to the council of administration as the labor men's ultimatum. The council of administration was in session and promptly returned an answer that it was prepared to meet the men at once. The matter must be settled soon—it could be settled then as well as any other time. To this the committee agreed, and the result was a meeting which for several hours went over all the aspects of the case, but with two short adjournments, one by each side, for consultation.

Some Resolutions.

At 10 o'clock tonight the council of administration presented to the executive committee of the strikers the following resolutions, which were preceded by a short preamble setting forth the existence of the strike:

Resolved, That in the employment of workmen, or artisans in the several trades represented by said executive committee, for the performance of work under the direct charge and supervision of the World's Columbian Exposition company representatives of union, or organized labor shall be entitled to equal consideration with those of nonunion, and that the workmen heretofore employed by said exposition company, who have this day gone out on a strike, shall not be refused employment hereafter on that account, it being the express purpose of the council that organized labor as such shall not be discriminated against; and

Resolved, further, That there shall be paid to every artisan so employed by the Exposition company at least the minimum rate of wages prescribed for the trade in which he is employed; and

Resolved, That an authorized representative, or delegate of each of said trades shall be furnished with a pass entitling him to free admission to the grounds and shall have the right to confer with the workmen of his trade at all times, provided such conference shall not materially interfere with or retard the work.

Resolved, further, That the concessions made in and by the foregoing resolutions are so made with the distinct understanding that they shall be accepted by said executive committee as a full settlement of the present controversy; that the men who have gone on a strike shall return to work at once, and that the provisions and stipulations of said resolutions shall continue in force and be operative during the whole period of the exposition.

These resolutions were at once signed by all members of the strikers' executive committee, representing the 8,000 or 10,000 laboring men, and their trouble was over.

It was a close call for the exposition, not only for its opening, but for its success. The work of the men who struck today is nearly over, and while they could not have ruined the fair they might, by stopping the work, so have delayed matters that the exposition could not have been in complete readiness by the 1st of August. There was great relief expressed on both sides when the thing was over, for the members of the council of administration and of the strikers' committee alike were fearful of the weight of public opinion which would fall upon the party that opposed or obstructed the success of the exposition.

Object of the Strike.

The strike today was an attempt to unionize the fair—nothing more, nothing less. The labor leaders claimed that the World's Fair company had not kept faith with them, because it had refused to consider the making of a new agreement in the face of the fact that the majority of the contractors employed by the exposition had already made arrangements with the men, which were entirely satisfactory to the latter. Nine out of every ten men who struck today were employed by contractors who were on friendly footing with them.

Two years ago when the labor representatives made a demand that none but union men should be employed at the fair they were asked if they would guarantee that the unions could furnish men enough at all times to enable the work to be prosecuted without delay. After taking account of stock they were enforced to confess that the unions were not strong enough to furnish all the men the fair would require. They were then informed that the government could not or would not discriminate against men because they were or were not members of any labor organizations. This ended the argument and the matter was dropped by common consent. There was, however, no agreement that none but union men should be employed. Two weeks ago the men put in the request that nonunion men be discharged, and from that time the trouble began. It is hinted, and on the other hand positively denied, that some