### MAY SETTLE WITH SETTLERS

Probability that Cleveland Will Urge the Passage of Pickler's Relief Bill.

**CROW CREEK MATTERS COMING TO A FOCUS** 

V ruse Committee Has Recommended the Appropriation of Money to Defray the Expense Incurred by Those Who Went on the Reservation.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. 343 Fourtenth Street, WASHINGTON, April 7.

It is probable Representative Pickler's bil allowing damages to the settlers who were ejected from the Crow Creek and Winnebago Indian reservation in South Dakota in the early months of 1885 may receive executive approval. Mr. Pickler called on President Chiveland today and urged him to send a special message to coppress urging the passage of the measure. The president said he would take the matter under advisement and would examine the committee reports and other documents relating to the subject. The bill has been favorably reported to the house and carries an appropriation of \$116,119 There are 944 of these evicted settlers, who will be the beneficiaries of this bill. Three thousand dollars additional is appropriated by the bill to reimburse such of the fifteen additional settlers whose claims are held for further proof, if they make their claims

TURNER'S NOMINATION HUNG UP. Citizens of Yankton, friends of E. M. O Brien, lately defeated candidate for portmasor at that place, have petitioned Sena-tors Hill and Vilas to hold up the nomination of Dr. S. S. Turner. The senators named wired a respectful reply, stating that such matters properly belonged to Senator Wash burn, who is a member of the committee or postoffices. The petitioners then, as stated in these dispatches last night, promptly applied to Senator Washburn for help. They urged that many democratic residents of Yankton wished to be heard in opposition to confirmation and that they would either come in person or write their objections and send them on. Senator Washburn stated today that the nomination would be held up until the democratic opposition could \*:) its case before the committee.

HUMORS OF THE O'NEIL CASE. After the house had finally unseated Mr. Joy and written the fatal "ex" before his title of representative, Mr. Turpin of Ala-bama, who was made, in the Fifty-first congress, to yield his seat to his opponent. Judge McDuffie, came up and said: 'Joy, I want you to take a drink with

'I don't know a man I would rather take a drink with," responded Mr. Joy, courte-

ously.
"I know how you feel," went on Turpin.
"I went over the same road in the Fifty-first congress and I found it mighty rough And then they went down to Tom Mur-

rey's restaurant and partook.
When the vote was being taken on the O'Neil-Joy case a fellow member turned to Mr. Hilborn and said:

r. Hilborn and said:
"Judge, how do you feel now?"
"I feel the guillotine already," he replied.
"Oh. well, you'll come back. You're sure
be re-elected," was the consoling retoinder Yes, I suppose I will," answered Judge

Hilborn. "But you know while we all be lieve in the resurrection and a glorious im-mortality, that doesn't reconcile us to The point was held to be well taken.

After O'Neil had been sworn in some of his democratic friends congratulated him, but, being a little afraid of his impetuosity. said warningly:
"Now, John, you must behave yourself and not be getting us into trouble with your

"That's all right," he replied, cheerily. "But, gentlemen, I want to tell you that seating me is the first democratic victory that's been won this year."

That was another point held to be well

POSTOFFICE CHANGES.

The following postoffices in Nebraska have been ordered discontinued after April 30 Banner, Banner county, mail to Harrisburg Newton, Saunders county, mail to Plasi; Okay Platte county, mail to President; Sheridan Wheeler county, mail to Erina; Springbank Dixon county, mail to Alton; White-Rabbitt Dawson county, mail to Gothenburg. H. L. Erskins of Nebraska was today moted from a \$1,400 clerk to one of \$1,600

in the third auditor's office of the Treasury department. Commissions have been issued to the fol lowing Nebraska pos masters, whose appointments have heretofore been published in The Bee: Richard M. Liberty, Alma; James Chesney, Dewitt: David R. Daniel, Norfolk Matthew W. Clair, North Platte: John I. James A. Costello, Grand Island; Ira G.

oster, Nelson. The following postmasters were appointed today: Nebraska—Charleston, York county, W. J. Russell, vice G. W. S. Coon, removed; Musel, Cherry county, F. J. Eggleston, vice

### WESTERN PENSIONS.

Veterans of the Late War Remembered by the General Government

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- (Special to Th Bee.)-Pensions granted, issue of March 26, were: Nebraska: Original-Brevet Simanton, Falls City, Richardson. Renewal and increase-Edgar W. Thornton, Raynolds Jefferson. Original widows, etc.-Nancy D Hanlon, Hebron, Thayer. Minor of William

C. Frost, Hebron, Thayer. Iowa: Original-Milton J. Perington, Oak land City, Franklin; Amos Collins, West Grove, Davis. Additional—Joseph Inco Chelsea, Tama. Restoration and reissue Nathaniel Gitchell, Des Moines, Polk. Oris Inal widows, etc.—Catharine Stotts, Columbia, Marion; Abby E. Mosher, Des Molnes Polk: Mary E. Gooden, Colfax, Jasper: Mar. Adair, Adair; Nancy J. Clenen (mother) Newton, Jasper.

Colorado: Original-William Noland, eblo, Pueblo; Joseph B. Michael<sup>\*</sup>, Lake City Hinsdale; Hattie A. Harris (nurse), Denver Arapahoe. Original widows, etc. — Julia Sumpf, Denver, Arapahoe; Mary Jones, Ever green, Jefferson; Jane E. Davison, Longmont

South Dakota: Original widows, etc. Maria Benedict, Wolsey, Beadle.

#### SITUATION AT BLUEFIELDS.

By Next Monday the San Francisco Will Be Anchored Off the Town. WASHINGTON, April 7 .- Admiral Benham

reports by wire that the San Francisco arrived at Curacoa this morning and would at once proceed to Bluefields, reaching there next Monday. Captain Watson will cable a report of the situation at the earliest possible moment. This report should reach Washington next Wednesday or Thursday The difficulties presented by the Mosquite reservation trouble are complicated by ports received at the State department from Americans in other parts of Nicaragua, and protests against the threatened aggression from the government upon the canal franchise. The Nicaraguan government has as-sumed a hostile attitude toward the canal company, it is said, and is pursuing the company's employes.

After the Claim Agents.

WASHINGTON, April 7.-Representative Broderick of Kansas has introduced in the house a resolution requiring attorneys and claim agents having offices in Washington, and who prosecute claims for pensions, to advise each of their claimants once every three months as to the condition of his claim. A preamble to the resolution recites that many attorneys and claim agents, hav offices and doing business here, solicited applications for pensions by circular letters and otherwise from soldiers and others supposed to be entitled there ... on the ground that their business was located in Washington, where they could have ready access to the records and files of the claims; that hundreds of thousands of claims have

been secured through these representations, together with a contract for the largest fee allowed by law for such services, and that that some of these attorneys and agents neglect and refuse to assist in preparing evidence or give any information whatever relating to their claims.

stone Park Game.

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- Representative

TO PROTECT THE BUFFALO. Representative Lacey's Bill to Save Yellow-

Lacey of Iowa has reported to the house from the committee on public lands a bill having for its object the protection of the birds and animals in the Yellowstone park. In an accompanying report Mr. Lacey says, in part: "There has been for some years a necessity for a law to punish crimes in the Yellowstone National park. Perpetrators of imes have escaped all punishment for want the necessary legislation." The bill reof the necessary legislation." ported attaches the park to the judicial dis-trict of Wyoming, and gives the criminal statutes of that state full force over the park. No laws to protect the birds and game in the park are now in force, and wanton and cruel slaughter of the buffalo and other wild snimals in the park have been reported, and the secretary of the interior has found himself poweriess to prevent it. Out of the vast herds of millions of buffalo that a few years ago covered the plains of America few now remain, and they are all in the Yellowstone park. One of the purposes of setting aside the park has been to preserve this little herd. A few days ago machers entered the park and commenced e slaughter of these animals.

#### ANOTHER SHAER BILL.

One Which it is Asserted Will Meet with President Cleveland's Approval.

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- A bill which, it is claimed, meets in large part the objections stated by President Cleveland to the Bland seignlorage bill was today introduced by Representative Meyer, democrat, of Louisiana. It provides for the coinage of standard silver dollars and for the issue of new bonds in lieu of bonds heretofore authorized. The bill repeals such portions of the resump-tion act of 1875 and authorizes the issue of 414 and 5 per cent bonds. In lieu of these the secretary of the treasury is authorized to sell bonds of \$2, and multiples thereof payable in coin after five years, bearing interest not exceeding 3 per cent. is made for using the proceeds of these bonds for settling outstanding bonds. The secretary of the treasury is also authorized to coin into silver dollars 42.660,245 fine ounces of silver bullion and to issue silver certificates on this coin. National banks are given power to deposit silver certificates in the treasury and issue treasury certificates

#### BIDS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

They Will Be Opened in Chicago Next Month and Later at New York.

WASHINGTON. April 7 .- Arrangements are being made at the bureau of Indian affairs for the annual letting of contracts for furnishing supplies to Indian reserva Bids will be opened at both of the warehouses in Chicago and New York. The dates have not yet been determined on, but it is probable that the work will be commenced in Chicago on May 15 and last two weeks there. When that is concluded the bids will be opened in New York, occupying a similar length of time. Commis sioner Browning or General Armstrong, the assistant commissioner, with Chief Slatter of the finance division and Private Sec-retary Corcoran, will form a party to superintend the work. The aggregate amount of money involved in the contract is about

CORN FOR BREWING.

Successful Experiments, Conducted by John

Mattes in Germany. WASHINGTON, April 7 .- John Mattes of Nebraska, who is now representing the Agricultural department in Europe, has transmitted to Secretary Morton a preliminary report on experiments made at the German brewing school at Worms, Germany, in utilizing corn for brewing purposes. He says that the experiments have been satisfactory and that the experts and brewers consider the beer product as of the best quality. Satisfactory experiments have also been made in Denmark. Considerable interest is taken by the department in the ex-periments, for if successful this country may export large quantities of corn to northern Europe. Agent Mattes has gone orthern Europe. to Vienna to represent the department at the International Food exposition to be opened this month.

Pland is Still Confident. WASHINGTON, April 7.-Representative Bland discredits the report that the caucus on the state bank question will have the effect of retarding the silver agitation. He is one of the signers of the request for a caucus. It has been asserted that if the tax on state banks were once removed the be abundant, that the popular demand for more silver would end. Mr. Bland says, on the contrary, that the repeal of the state bank tax will increase, instead of decrease the demand for silver. "The state banks will need coin to support their issue." said he 'and silver will be naturally selected as the backing for state currency. The repeal of the state bank tax will be, therefore, helpful to silver."

Of Interest to Army Officials. WASHINGTON, April 7.-General Ruger has transmitted to the War department the papers in the Graham-Young case, growing out of charges by Lieutenant Colonel Young that Colonel Graham had acted arbitrarily and exceeded his authority. Both of th officers are stationed at San Francisco. The papers are being withheld from the public but it is believed the lieutenant colonel has preferred charges and requested a court martial and that General Ruger has refused request and that an appeal has been

taken to the secretary. Postmastership Commissions Expiring. WASHINGTON, April 7 .- The commission f ninety-seven presidential postmasters ill expire during this month. The largest number of these in any state is seven and there are seven each in New York, Illinois, Michigan and Pennsylvania. One each will expire in Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, In-dian Territory, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia and Wyoming.

Further Indian Economies. WASHINTON, April 7 .- The Indian af

fairs subcommittee on appropriations expects to complete the annual appropriation bill in time to report to the full committee next week. A member of the subcommittee said today that the recommendation would be made that the offices of five Indian in-spectors, two of the five traveling Indian gents and the superintendent of Indian schools be abolished.

Has Many Opponents.

WASHINGTON, April 7.-The senate bill o inaugurate civil service examinations in the diplomatic and consular service does not meet favor among members of the foreign affairs committee of the house. The feeling toward the proposition is such among thos who will have it in charge in the house that there is no possibility of its being favorably acted upon.

Will Go to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- Mr. Thurston the Hawaiian minister, with his bride, ar rived here today. He will put the affairs of the legation in order and turn them over to Mr. Hastings. He will leave Washington tomorrow for San Francisco and take the steamer next Saturday, expecting to re-turn in a few months.

Following Him Closely.

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- The State department is again on the track of Menage the Minneapolis defaulter, and, it is said, he has been located in Belisee. British Hon duras, and an effort is being made to secure his arrest.

Holman Issues a Call for a Caucus WASHINGTON, April 7 .- Mr. Holman, chairman of the house democratic caucus, today issued a call for a caucus on Tuesday evening, April 10, at 8 p. m., to consider questions of finance now pending.

ELOQUENCE WILL BE ON TAP

Breckinridge-Pollard Case Rapidly Nearing Its Last Stages.

INSTRUCTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ASKED

Lawyers for the Plaintiff and Defense Make Requests of the Judge-An Outline of the Course of the Arguments.

WASHINGTON, April 7.- The prospects of a dry legal argument in the Pollard-Breckinridge case did not prove sufficiently attractive to draw out even the members of the bar to Judge Bradley's court today. Neither of the principals were there, although their lawyers bristled with legal documents, while in their wake followed several colored porters laden with stacks of bound volumes. The proceedings were begun by Mr. Calderon Carlisle, who said that in the prayer of the plaintiff for instructions to the jury, fourteen distinct instructions, covering every possible aspect of the case, were asked of the court. Stripped of their legal verblage the substance of the instructions asked for are:

That, in a suit of breach of promise of marriage, if the jury finds the evidence shows that there were mutual promises of marriage between the plaintiff and defend ant, if the defendant was married there after, it constitutes a breach of promise.

That, if the plaintiff and defendant were ound to have had illicit intimacy before the proimise of marriage, that would constitute no defense, and if such plaintiff had had illicit intercourse with others and he knew it before he made the promise, it was not a

The burden of proof that there was to be semblance of a marriage contract, with an understanding that there was not to be a contract carried out by the defendant, the jury must be convinced by a preponderance of the evidence that such was the fact. The jury must find for the plaintiff unless finds that there was a mutual agreement not to carry out the semblance of a contract and to find it by a preponderance of evi-dence. Also, unless it finds that plaintiff did not accept the promises from the defendant and knew at the time they were ro made in good faith, but agreed with him that they should not be binding, that this must be shown by a preponderance of evidence. If he made the promise to marry in good faith and she accepted it in good faith no

defense was constituted in the reply. In forming whether she understood the contract to be in good faith, the conduct of the plaintiff and defendant after making the contract are to be considered. If the prom-ises are found to have been repeated by them before Mrs. Blackburn and Major Moore the fact of a secret understanding must be proved by a preponderance of evidence and the fact of carnal knowledge between the two is not a defense.

If the jury believed the plaintiff to be un-chaste and the defendant knew of her unchastity, that unchastity does not consti-tute a defense, If the jury believes she told him that she had been intimate with Rhodes and thersafter proposed marriage, that intimacy doss

not form a justification for breach of contract

JUST AN AGGRAVATION. The secret marriage to another after the same promises to marry, and before others, does not constitute a defense, but an aggravation of damages. That if he was married April 29 and kept that marriage a secret and thereafter entered into the contract that marriage is not a defense. The jury are to consider all the relations of the parties, the prospective improvement of her circumstances by the proposed marriage, the circumstances of the violation of the cont act and the wrong committed, and may give exemplary damages.
Announcements of the contract with

third party, with the additional humiliation to the plaintiff, which its breach under these circumstances const tutes, may be considered an aggravation of damages. The ability or inability of the defendant to pay cannot be onsidered a mitigating circumstance in

If the jury finds the plaintiff was chaste save with the defendant, and that attempts to impeach her character were made, not in good faith, but to contrive a defense, they consider the fact as an aggravation of the damages.

The prayers of the defense for instructions which were read by Mr. Shelby, were few it number. They were in substance as follows Before the plaintiff can recover damage the jury must believe that a contract wa entered into between the plaintiff and de fendant, by which they agreed to becom husband and wife. If there was no actual agreement, statements made in the presence of others do not constitute a promise of mar riage, and if made pursuant to a mutual un derstanding are not to be considered evidence. The admitted improper relations be tween plaintiff and the defendant and his support of her are not to be considered evi ence of an engagement.

BURDEN OF PROOF WITH PLAINTIFF The burden of proof of the engagement rests on the plaintiff. The defendant hav ing been married on April 29, 1893, an agree ment made to marry thereafter is void. I the jury finds that a contract to marry was entered into, and if it further believes tha the plaintiff was guilty of lascivious conductivith other men, such a fact being unknow to the defendant, he was by it released from his obligation to carry out the contract, and this is so whether at the time of his refusa he knew of such conduct or not. If th jury find that there was a contract to marr, and the plaintiff by threats or conduct made the defendant believe his life was in dange from her, he is excused from fulfilling the contract. If the jury believes that there was a contract, but finds that the plaintiff was not without fault with other men, the verdict should be for the defendant, even i

e knew of her fault.
The first argument for the plaintiff made by Attorney W. G. Johnson and Mr Shelby followed with the opening argumen for the defense.

During the argument of Attorney Shelb Judge Bradley inquired the meaning of "lew and lascivious conduct," the term used in the prayer of the defense. Mr. Shelby re sponded that no man was bound to marry a woman of unchaste life, nor one whose conduct was such that she might be pre-sumed to be willing to commit the action of llicit intercourse if the opportunity

'Would you mean such conduct as Mr. Julian testified to?" the judge inquired,
"Yes," responded Mr. Shelby, "I shoul think a person of that character only neede an opportunity to commit acts of unchastity.
"Suppose that he knew of such conduc with five other parties, and knowledge of it with a sixth afterward came to him, would that change the legal aspect of the case?" asked the judge. Mr. She,by rep'ied that he would go to that

extreme; that there might be such conduct long pas ed and atoned for and repented of TILT BETWEEN WILSON AND SHELBY There was a little passage between Mr Shelby and Mr. Wilson regarding the parwhich Miss Pollard's threats should play in the case. Mr. Shelby said threats which would fustify a man in securing a divorce would also justify him in breaking a contrac

to marry. Mr. Wilson contended that this rule would not apply to threats made because of the defendant's misconduct and because of an ontract, and that no throats made after the secret marriage could justify a ruling for the defendant.

The argument was closed by Mr. Wilson, for the plaintiff. All the speeches were on the legal points involved in the prayers and the counsel agreed that in some respects the case was a unique one. The argument was significant in showing that the defense does not intend to set up as a legal plea, that any of the promi es made by Colonel Breckinridge to Miss Pollard were under duress, exercised by her with a pistol. Judge Bradley reserved his decision on the instructions until Monday, although he intimated he could grant one of the prayers for the plaintiff, and said, in speaking of another prayer: "I see no rea on to change my opinion that the existing marriage at the time he made the promise. If he made it, is no reverse." The length of the arguments was a matter discussed by the judge and attorneys and while Judge Bradley thought five

hours for a side would be sufficient, the lawyers wanted more time. No conclusion

MISS POLLARD AS AN ACTRESS.

One of Breckinridge's Aftorneys Thinks Her-

a Very Artful Woman. CINCINNATI, O., April 7.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)- "Miss Pollard is an actress equal, I may say, to Clara Morris or Sarah Bernhardt," said Hon. Ben Futterworth at the Burnet house this afternoon. I never saw anything like it. She can simulate any passion of emotion, and it is my opinion that this is but the prejude to her going on the stage. There was no ex-cuse on earth for the bringing of this suit. Nothing is gained by it; public or private virtue is not subserved by it. It is worse than a foul pestilence breeding chatagion, Had I been called into the case three days sooner it would not have been tried, if my sunsel could have prevented, and had been a judge on the bench I would never have let it come to trial. There is no condoning of Mr. Breckinridge. I will not do it. He does not want it. I believe he would discharge me from the case if I did offer

anything in extenuation.
"But to return to Miss Pollard. She is the most remarkable witness I ever saw or ever heard or ever read of. She has her case thoroughly in hands. Every detail of it. I never saw anything like the tact and art of this woman. If there is a time when she hasn't a ready answer she will make a plea for sympathy to gain time, and all the her mind is active to coin some nice phrase or act on which to reply. You remember when she pleaded that I was hard on her. That was to gain time to think in a critical

"She has nothing to gain if she wins her sult, where she could have had everything her own way had she so willed. She could have gone anywhere or done anything, and a word from her would have been law with Mr. Breckinnidge. She could have had what

#### ST. LOUIS AHEAD FOR ONCE.

While the Windy City Man Offered Wind a Future Great Man Gave Cash.

CHICAGO, April 7.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—St. Louis didn't get the World's fair, but a St. Louis man has bought the buildings and will make a handsome thing by tearing them down. His name is L. C. Garrett, and the price to be paid is \$75,500. The money, it is expected, will be turned over to the South Park board in one lump next Tuesday, for, while the papers have not yet been signed, they are all drawn up and only a few minutes time will be required to complete the transfer. Park Superintendent Foster alone negotiated the sale. The park commissioners think the price a pretty fair one, considering the discouraging bids received two or three weeks ago in response to the board's advertisement. The twenty buildings included in the sale cost over \$7,000,000, so that the price realized is less than 1 per cent. The best offers received on the call aggregated only \$37,700. All of the bids were rejected, and then the board authorized Superintendent Foster to negotiate for the sale of the buildings privately. Since then he has received various offers from wrecking companies, iron dealers and speculators. From the first Mr. Garrett evinced a disposition to overbid all competitors, and Mr. Foster took advantage of this fact to arouse the Chicago men and swell the figures to the point at which the deal was finally closed.

Some of the Chicago bidders feel chasome thing by tearing them down. His

finally closed.

Some of the Chicago bidders feel chagrined over their defeat and complain because further opportunities were not given them. Mr. Foster replies that they certainly them. Mr. Foster replies that they certainly had better opportunities than outsiders. In spite of it all, their final bids were ridiculously low, and gave rise to rumors that local men had combined to keep the figures at the lowest notch. Besides, Mr. Garrett offered spot cash, while the others wanted to pay on the installment plan. The sale was practically completed Tuesday, when Mr. Garrett's offer of \$75,000 was accepted and his competitors notified that they need make no offers for the present.

that they need make no offers for the present.

"That very day," said Mr. Foster, "Dion Geraidine and Mr. Pollak each offered me \$70,900 on time. Mr. Garrett's first bid was \$70,000. This I refused, and then I told the Chicago men they would have to go over that figure to get the buildings. Mr. Pollak came to my office on election day, and said he would pay \$75,000 on short time, and left without making any other proposition. Mr. Garrett came afterward, and while he was in my office I received a telephone message from Mr. Pollak saying he would pay \$75,000 down. I replied that I would not close a contract over the wire, especially as tage was a man waiting who might be more liberal. The upshot of it all was an offer from Garrett of \$75,500 cash. I accepted and I think I made \$500 extra for the board by so doing. The money will be paid next Tuesday."

Mr. Garrett, who is a civil engineer, is The money will be paid next Tuesday."

Mr. Garrett, who is a civil engineer, is said to represent a syndicate. He refused to say tonight if such was the case. The sorest people in Chicago tonight are the unsuccessful bidders.

"I would not care," said one of them, "but I hate to be done up by a man from St. Louis."

### CONFESSES TO BURGLARY.

Prisoner Owns Up to Stealing Harness from

Orr's Parn Dan Baker and L. Fitzgerald were ar-rested yesterday by Detectives Dunn and Donahue, the fermer on two charges of Donahue, the former on two charges of burglary and the latter as a suspicious sharacter, it not being known at this time that he had anything to do with the burgaries with which Baker is charged.

About two weeks ago the barn of W. C. Drr. 2116 Emmet street, and another at Eighteenth and Cuming streets, were broken into and harness stolen. The former ost a very valuable Mexican harness and about seventy-five feet of garden hose, the total value being \$50. A description of two men seen in the vicinity was sent to the police station and resulted in the capture of these two.

Eaker admits having entered Orr's barn, and says he disposed of the harness to a man named William Seaman. He says he went there about 10 o clock in the morning and made negotiations to trade a horse and harness and succeeded in doing so. The detectives went out to see Mr. Seaman, and the latter said that the man went to his residence, which is directly across from his place of business, at 11 o'clock at night to make the trade, and that he (Seaman) called to his son, who was askeep at the time, to get up and make the trade, which was done. ourglary and the latter as a suspiciou

### AMUSEMENTS.

Senator Hannibal Rivers (W. H. Crane) was at home last night at Boyd's, and his friends crowded the pretty theater to do honor to the rugged honesty of a man friends crowded the pretty theater to do honor to the rugged honesty of a man who could sacrifice riches and even ambition that a dear girl might not suffer through the villany of a foreign diplomat. There is a breeziness about Mr. Crane's senator that appeals irresistably to theater goers, although he has considerably toned t down since his last visit here, and the senator is much better in every way for the little repression which Mr. Crane has seen fit to make in the part As a whole, the support is noteworthy, although one does miss that bright, interesting woman, Georgie Drew-Barrymare, in the character of Mrs. Hilary, which she played with so much insouciance, yet her part is well acted by Mrs. Collier, who, while less boisterous, is most deserving of praise for a finished performance. Miss Wallis as Josie Armistrong was again one of the delights of the evening, her bits of boarding school slang making a deep impression. Mr. Patnam as the arch plotter was hardly in his element, although he is a conscientious actor and couldn't play any part badly. Joseph Wheelock had a congenial role as the light juvenile Richard Vance, while George-Backus as the German leading lieutenant was splendid.

#### TAKEN FOR A BURGLAR. Doctor Calling to See a Sick Child Meets

with a Surprisi g Reception.

Dr. Holovtschiner some time ago at tended a sick baby in the family of a mar

named Foley, 1540 South Seventeenth street. Last night rather late he called to see how the child was getting along, not knowing that Mr. Foley had moved out of the apartments and another family moved in.

He knocked, but no one answered. He then entered the hall, as he had done several times before. He had reached the parlor door when a man appeared and struck him a blow in the face, which was followed by other blows and kicks. The doctor hurriedly explained who he was.

It is assailant, Mr. Fox, then explained why he had attacked him. He had not heard his knock at the door, and when he heard him in the hall supposed he was a burglar.

The doctor was not seriously hurt. named Foley, 1540 South Seventeenth street

Will Consolidate. DENVER. April 7.-The American and "itizens' Water companies, two of the to consolidate, thus ending a bitter and useless war maintained for years, and which was a permicious factor in the municipalities. Cheeseman & Moffat of the Citizens' company are now in New York and Denoits Sullivane of the American company is en route there to perfect the combine. most powerful corporations in the state, are

Kelley, Stiger & Co.

Choice Dress Goods, Silks,

Laces, Capes, Jackets and Waists, Parasols, etc., visit

> Kelley, Stiger & Co., Cor. Farnam and 15th Sts.

## EXPLANATIONS FROM REED

Passages in One of His Speeches Which Have Been Misconstrued.

HE ANSWERS A KANSAS CORRESPONDENT

Row that Was Raised by a Peculiar View Taken of Some of His Utterances on the Tariff-His Position Positively Defined.

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- Mr. Reed has

sent the following letter to C. L. Vaughan at Hutchinson, Kan., in reply to one forwarding an extract from a speech of the former: WASHINGTON, April 6, 1894.-My Dear Sir: Your favor received. I have noticed the paragraph you sent me, making its way over the west. It was first started by a member of congress in a speech in Denver. I was somewhat surprised when I read it, for of course, separated from the context, it conveys an entirely incorrect idea. The passage occurred in a short extemporaneous speech with no point elaborated. It was when the attempt was being made to secure the aid of New England by sacrificing the interests of the west, under the guise of giving New England free raw material by removing the a free list would be very attractive to New England, if she acted in pure-elfishness. But I took care in the few words of that incomplete statement, but which the aud enc addressed perfectly understood, to how short-sighted it was for New England to accept the bribe. Already many Mas-sachusetts miners have legitimately gone west, and more must do so, the coarser going Under these circumstances, perfectly understood by my audience, some short sighted men were trying, by the promise of free coal, free iron ore and free wool, to pursuade New England that she could monopolize the maunfacturing. I pointed out to them that the legislation tendered them was foolish; that the low duty of the Wilson bill would destroy their manufactur s in common with others, and that when the under re-established protection, nearer th market and nearer the materials, as cheaply as in New England. In short, if the New England states helped to ruin the country the ruin would be first and most complete for them, on their unkindly soil. Such, ir my judgment, would be the fact and this ruin the country cannot afford, no matter where the destroyed manu facturers are. An idle factory goes to piece in five years, and to destroy expensive plant

and to throw away all the capital involved would mean that the United States and most of all, New England, would have to halt in its progress until all these vast sums were re-earned and reinvested. Manufac turers are now steadily and legitimately advancing westward and southward under the present system, and doing so as fast as it consistent with solid material growth. Massachusetts men and other men are already transferring part of their capital, and in du time, without shock, the western and south ern manufacturers will do their full share of manufacturing business of the country The manufacturing of coarse cotton cloths

south. "The mighty and omniverous west is truly great in all that will made riches and con-sumable wealth, and if this destruction called the Wilson bill, can be stayed, all parts of the country will prosper and capital and labor will not be wasted.

'As I said to Massachusetts, I say to all other parts of the country, that enlightened "You will notice that the member of con-

gress in question, instead of quoting the paragraph in question here in Washington, where it could be met, went 2,000 miles to air it. I am surprised that any man east or west should deem it worth while to credit west should deem it worth while to creating the with opposing the Wilson bill because it would build up manufactures in the west, when everybody knows it will destroy all manufactures. It is the desire and expectation of prohibitionists that the west and the south will follow, or even surpass the ex-ample of New England in developing manufacturing industries, as they are now fast doing. The Wilson bill brings the south and west into competition in manufacturing with wages much lower than their wages, instead of into competition with the higher wages of New England, as now. Yours very truly "T. B. REED

WASHINGTON, April 7.-The case of Carroll L. Ricker of Chicago, who seeks a mandamus to compel the secretary of the treasury to issue all or part of the \$50,000,000 bond issue to him, will probably be heard in the court of appeals in the latter part of May. Notice of appeal from Judge Brad ley's recent adverse decision was entered in the beginning of March, and the transcript of the record of the case, required to be filed within forty days after the appeal was filed with the appellate court yesterday

Looking for l'ointers. WASHINGTON, April 7.-Count de Ragousa Soustchevsky of St. Petersburg, late commissioner of Rus ia to the World's fair, is in Washington making a study of the patent system of this government. He has visited the patent office daily during the past week and gathered a large amount of data concerning the service. The results of his examination will be embodied in a special report to Russian officials, in acc

with his instructions. It is expected, as a result of the investigation, the patent system of the czar's country may be organized on a plan similar to that of the United States. IN THE SENATE.

Business Transacted at the First Satur-

day's Session of the Hody. WASHINGTON, April 7 .- This is the first Saturday session of the senate during the regular session of congress. There was some expectation in the senate that the opposition to the tariff might be manifested, similar to that of yesterday, but the journal was read and approved and routine business proceeded with, with few interruptions. Senator Hoar called the attention of Senator Morgan to a dispatch in the morning papers saying that the British Parliament had passed an act ntended to carry out the provisions of the award of the Bering sea arbitration tribunal, but according to which ships which might have sailed without notice of its passage should be not liable to seizure. He thought if the dispatch had correctly reported the act, it was simply an invasion of the pro-visions of the award of the tribunal. He asked Mr. Morgan as to the truth of the lispatch, and, believing it was true,

supplemental legislation should be passed by Morgan explained that some weeks ago Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British am-bassador, had submitted to the State de-partment the draft of an act of Parliament which, to the best of his recollection, cor-responded exactly with the language of that quoted in the dispatch. There were some features of the proposed act which were opposed (he used the word advisedly) to the award, and those provisions of the proposed act were firmly rejected by the secretary of state, and the British government was sα informed. About the same time he learned from the newspapers that a bill had been introduced into Parliament giving effect to the award of the tribunal. whether it is to correspond to that sub-mitted by Sir Julian he did not know. Shortly afterwards he learned that the bill modeling it, and he still hoped that such was the fact, and the text of the dispatch was of the unamended bill which was sent out by mistake.

At 12:25 p. m. the senate went into exec

utive session and at 4 p. m. adjourned.

TO UTILIZE AMERICAN WOOL.

Merchants of Bradford Manifesting Peculiar Interest in the Subject. WASHINGTON, April 7.-United States Consul Meeker at Bradford, England, reports to the State department under date of March 13 that during the preceding month large quantities of American wool have been of fered for sale at Bradford. This has been se pronounced as to attract attention. As general thing the prices of all grades of American wool are now practically the same as the similar grades in England, the carriage and charges of the American making the most of the difference. The wool mer-chants at Bradford assert that the moment the tariff bill passes with free wool the prices of the American wool will revive and several of them are so strong in this belief that they have large investments in wool now held in Philadelphia and Boston. They insist that the new impetus given to manu-factures by free raw material will cause large quantities of American wool to be mixed with the finer grades of foreign wools, and that a demand for American wool for

hosiery purposes will set in immediately o

WASHINGTON, April 7.-The Utah com mission will be reorganized in the early part of next week. The resignations of three of the members have been tendered to Sec retary Smith, and a fourth will probably b endered Monday. There is a vacancy on the board, owing to the death of H. C. The present commission consists of Godfrey of Iowa, chairman, Robert Robert son of Indiana, J. A. McClernand of Illinois Abner S. Williams of Arkansas, and the secretary of Utah, ex-officio secretary.

Will Stop the Poaching.

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- At present the State department has no intention of issuing a proclamation warning persons against taking seals in the Northern Pacific or Bering sea. It is assumed that the pass age of the last act of congress and its signa is regarded as sufficient notice poachers, or it may be that it was delayed until an accurate description of the British act reaches this country.

Used His Pen Too Freely. WASHINGTON, April 7 .- Captain Edwin M. Sheppard, commanding the receiving department at the New York navy yard, who was court martialed for writing Admiral Gherardi that Captain Bruce had acquired a reputation for thoroughness at the expense of his brother officers, was found guilty and sentenced to be publicly reprimanded by the secretary in general orders.

Appointed a Receiver. WASHINGTON, April 7.-The comptroller of the currency has appointed William Catlin receiver of the Oregon National bank of Portland, vice Lionel Stagge, resigned.

Gold in the Treasury. WASHINGTON, April 7 .- The net gold the treasury at the close of business was \$105,675,704, and the cash balance \$133,273,310.

Departure of the Chicago WASHINGTON, April 7.-The Chicago sailed from Malta for Algiera today.

# WAS NOT MUCH OF A WAR

True Inwardness of the Recent Troubles in the Indian Territory.

JUST M. RELY A PERSONAL DIFFERENCE

Ownership of a Measly Broncho Starts the Shooting-The Indians Willing to Allow the Law to Take Its Course.

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- A full report of the trouble between the Cheyenne and Arapaboe Indians and cattlemen in Oklahoma was received at the Bureau of Indian Affairs today from Captain Woodson, in charge of the agency. It sets forth that Chief Hill acted in self-defense in killing W. S. Breeding, who first shot the chief. Captain Woodson says that the Indians have not been disposed to maliciously injure any of the white people. A courier, who carried messages to Captain Woodson from the upper Washita, reported that he had been intercepted by a company of fifty or sixty white men, who threatened to kill him unless he showed the

letters he was carrying.

The majority of the Washita, according to Superintendent Segar of the Indian school at Segar, Okl., whose report has been forwarded, have stated that they intend to take no further action, but would leave the settle-

ment of the matter to the government.

The white man killed was W. S. Breeding, who has been living on Turkey creek. The man wounded was T. S. Carter, who lives on Oak creek. Breeding went to the camp of Chief Hill and claimed an unbranded pony. Chief Hill told him to take the pony, but to leave the rope with which the pony was hitched. When Chief Hill went to take the rope off the white man drew his revolver and shot him twice in the right breast. Chief Hill then got his gun and shot the man twice and then fired one shot at the other man, breaking his arm. This is Chief Hill's statement. The shooting occurred on Little Panther creek, about ten miles from Red-Chief Hill is supposed to be mortally

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

some Minor Duties Prescribed and Some Leaves Granted. WASHINGTON, April 7 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-First Lieutenant Ornand M. Lissak, ordnance department, will proceed from Benicia arsenal, California, to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., on official business pertaining to the inspection of smokeless

powder, and will, upon the completion thereof, return to his proper station. The leave of absence granted Captain Oscar Elting, Third cavalry, Department of he Missouri, is extended one month. First Licutenant James O. Green, Twenty-fifth infantry, having been relieved from duty with the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago, will, at the expiration of his present sick leave of absence, proceed to loin his company.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Second Lieutenant John F. Madden,

Fifth infantry. Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- Chief Engineer Wilson has been detached from the New York navy yard and ordered to the Union iron works, California. Chief Engineer Moore from the Union iron works has been placed on waiting orders preparatory to re-tirement May 4. Chief Engineer McCarthy and Passed Assistant Engineer McFarland to hold themselves in readiness for orders to

CHINCH BUGS IN KANSAS.

Money Saved to the Farmers of the State

by Successful Experiments.
LAWRENCE, Kan., April 7.—The advance sheets of the annual chinch bug report from the Kansas experimental station, just prepared by Chancellor F. H.
Snow, show that of 3,570 Kansas experimenters 1,852 reported success. The
severe drouth in the southern part of the
state made the results less successful there
than in the northern two-thirds of the
state. This has made the general percentage of success samewhat lower than
before. Of the 1,852 successful experimenters, 326 made estimates of crops saved,
and this reached \$55,699, an average of
\$168.75 for each one. This average, if accredited to all the successful experimenters,
the total value of crops saved would be
\$112,487.96 in the three years. The money
value of crops saved in Kansas reached
\$60,000 and the amount expended by the
state to give this result is \$6,250. port from the Kansas experimental sta-

Iron Moulders Entertainment Iron Moulders union No. 190 gave a musical and sociable at the hall, Twenty-

musical and sociable at the hall, Twentysecond and Cuming, Friday evening,
The program consisted of instrumental and
vocal music, readings and recitations, a
lunch and dance. There was a large attendance of the members and their
families, and all had an enjoyable time.
The committee desires to return thanks
to the ladies who assisted, and also to the
Woodmen of the World quartet, Messrs,
Lenhardt, Cole, Thompson and McPherson,
and to all others who so ably assisted in
carrying out the musical and literary part
of the program.

Another Effort for Boss McKane. NEW YORK, April 7 .- In the state supreme court another application was made or a writ of habeas corpus on the part of John Y. McKane. Judge Lacombe reserved