

FORECLOSURE 'PRAIED' FOR

Bondholders of St. Joe and Grand Island Want the Road.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY CHIEF PLAINTIFF

Action Taken in Sequence of Default in Interest Payments—Separate Receiver Asked for to Serve Until a Sale is Made.

The Central Trust company of New York has filed an application in the federal court asking for the appointment of a separate receiver for the St. Joseph & Grand Island railway.

In July, 1885, the Grand Island road issued bonds to the amount of \$7,000,000, secured by a conveyance to the Central Trust company of all its property and franchises.

One of the stipulations of the mortgage was that in case default was made in the payment of any interest on any of the bonds issued it would be lawful for the trust company to foreclose the equity of redemption and to sell or dispose of the property.

In the petition, the Central Trust company reviews the case and the agreement and says that the Grand Island road made default in the payment on May 1, 1894, of interest due on that day.

The petitioners pray for relief and ask the aid of the court, seeking the foreclosure of the mortgage of July, 1885, and that a receiver or receivers be appointed to take possession of the road and to operate the same until the sale thereof may be decreed by court and to secure the earnings of the road.

The petitioners also ask that a receiver be appointed on the foreclosure suit of the Central Trust company of New York versus the St. Joseph & Grand Island railway and, claiming that the sum of \$7,420,000 with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, on \$210,000 from November 1, 1894, and on \$7,210,000 from November 1, 1894, is due the complainants.

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POSITION OF THE "OVERLAND" SHOULD BE ASSESSED

A New reporter asking Mr. Lomas what the real attitude of the Union Pacific was in its proposed reorganization, elicited the reply that since the Union Pacific withdrew from the Transcontinental association in November, 1892, prior to an agreement on the boycott, it had not been on the system on excursion business, it would not become a party to another transcontinental association unless the boycott was lifted, and to reinstate the boycott, the transcontinental agreement came up at the first meeting in Chicago, November 28, that the Union Pacific took the position that it would not be a member of the association, but that the boycott would have to be raised. Assurances were given that if other difficulties between other lines could be gotten out of the way there would be no difficulty in settling the boycott to the satisfaction of the Union Pacific. In consequence the Union Pacific attended every meeting from that time up to the meeting of December 26, when an endeavor was made to get an agreement of all lines, irrespective of the general transcontinental agreement, to raise rates, in response to the action of the Chicago conference had been settled. The Union Pacific naturally declined to attend the meeting called to consider this proposition until it had the necessary assurance that the boycott would be lifted and the differential rates through Portland, which have forced the demoralization of transcontinental rates, were withdrawn. It refused to attend the meeting, and the meeting it restated its position, but could get no satisfactory action, and consequently absented itself from the meetings last week. Now, however, it has been made a part of the meeting Thursday, January 3, to take up the matters which so seriously affect the Union Pacific, and that road has signified its desire to cooperate in the meeting, but that the obstructions presented by the other lines will be gotten out of the way.

Two United States senators are to be chosen one for a term of six years to succeed Joseph M. Carey for four years, and to fill the vacancy occasioned by the failure of the legislature two years ago to elect a successor of Francis E. Warren.

Senator Carey is a candidate for re-election. Ex-Senator Warren is also a candidate for the long term senatorship. The fact that these gentlemen are the leading public men of the state, both being residents of Cheyenne, makes the contest of more than ordinary interest and importance.

Four years ago, when the state was first admitted to the union, they were both elected to the positions to which they now aspire without difficulty, but the conditions have changed materially since that time.

Wyoming is a large state and her industries are diversified and widely separated, consequently there is serious and obstinate opposition to allowing both of the senators to come from the southeastern corner of the state, even though they do reside in the capital city.

Early in the contest the balance of the state demands that Cheyenne should appear between Carey and Warren, in order that the favorite sons of the several counties on the outside might have an open field in the contest. This demand has been met, and friends appeared to be largely in the majority in Laramie county, and the announcement that he was the unanimous choice of the county's delegates was granted and the protest overruled.

Similar action was taken with the application of Louis Goldsmith, Ninth and Capitol avenues, Park street, Cheyenne, and George W. Tierney, 924 Douglas. Each of the applicants promised to remove the wine rooms and received his license. The application of N. T. Dunbar, 1215 Douglas, and Eleventh street was refused on account of the protest from the Board of Education against issuing a license to a saloon opposite the school building.

Licenses were issued to the following: A. Getteman Brewing company, 624 South Sixteenth; Harry W. Cowdroy, 216 South Seventeenth; Rosa Hanziker, 802 South Thirtieth; Charles H. Rusk, 1215 Douglas, North Eleventh; Claus Hoyer, 724 North Sixteenth; John A. Lank, 1824 Sherman avenue; Merritt E. Schenk, 216 Douglas; Thomas Murray, 314 North Fourteenth; J. S. Maurer, 1008 Second; Nick Yager, 1188 Farnam; Lily Bros., 1118 Farnam; Charles Block, 1307 Douglas; John C. Thompson, 1215 Douglas; Charles G. Meyer, 111 South Fourteenth; Charles Nordenberg, 611 North Sixteenth; Fred Stocker, 3612 North Thirtieth; Steinmetz & Co., 1215 Douglas; J. S. Maurer, 1008 Second; 1910 Farnam; South Omaha Brewing company, Ninth and Jackson; Herman Stanshauer, 1024 South Thirtieth; Goodley John, 418 North Eleventh; Fred H. Berg, 111 North Sixteenth; M. V. Carver, 219 South Sixteenth; Richard Wilde, 1124 Farnam; Gillin & O'Brien, 324 South Fifteenth; W. C. Torrey, 1215 Douglas; J. S. Maurer, 1008 Second; Collogg, 1601 Union; Justice Keller, 1214 South Thirtieth.

The editorial writer of the Standard says that the friends of Warren are not getting on so well as they expected. He has a show of election is not known. He will not get more than one vote, and very likely not out of the Laramie county delegation. Conversely, Warren will probably give him three, but where he expects to get the other twenty necessary to insure his election is a problem that those who pretend to know the several delegations will stand on the informal ballot are unable to figure out.

The short term senatorship, Ex-Senator Charles H. Rusk, is being supported by the Union and southwestern county delegations, and he has the assurance of the support of sufficient members from the northern part of the state to carry twenty votes on the first ballot. His friends claim that these will stay with him as long as there is any possible show of success.

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PROSENATORS TO BE CHOSEN

Wyoming Legislature Has a Double Duty to Perform this Year.

CAREY A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION

Francis E. Warren, However, Has a Better Chance for the Long Term and Carey for the Short One.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—The senatorial contest is the principal topic of discussion in Wyoming at the present time, and interest in the final outcome will continue unabated until the legislature settles the question.

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NEBRASKA PRISONERS AT MINNAPOLIS

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Detroit, Minn., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—The Nebraska prisoners at Minneapolis, Minn., were brought here by H. C. Thompson and Patrick Fitzgerald, each sentenced to one year and one month in the penitentiary for robbing the postoffice at Plattsmouth, Neb., on the night of Dec. 20, 1894. They also brought here from North Dakota, they also got thirteen months each for postoffice robbery. Paul Breenahan while marching on to Washington in John C. Brown's army committed some crime at Fargo, N. D., for which he will serve a year and ten days in the penitentiary here.

WORSER THAN FIRST REPORTED

Death List at the Delevan House Fire Foots Up to Seventeen.

HELP HAD LITTLE TIME TO ESCAPE

All of the Missing Ones and All of the Dead But Two are Employes—One Fireman and One Guest Among the Killed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The police are unable to account for a number of persons who were in the hotel before the fire. They say that while it is possible that these persons may now be in some hotel, it is quite probable that their bodies are hidden in the ruins.

A number of corpses lie beneath the rubble, some of which are those of persons who were in the hotel before the fire. They say that while it is possible that these persons may now be in some hotel, it is quite probable that their bodies are hidden in the ruins.

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CHALLENGE TO THE CHURCH

Knights of Pythias Official Asks for Proof of Charges Made.

DENIES THE ORDER IS ANTI-CHRISTIAN

Charges Being Publicly Made, the Grand Chancellor of Minnesota Asks that They Be Publicly Answered or Disclaimed.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 31.—The following letter was mailed in this city today, being given to the Associated press at the same time: "ST. PAUL, Dec. 31.—Rev. S. G. Messer, Grand W. M., Right Reverend Sir, December 29, and reported in the Chicago Tribune in regard to the ban on the Old Fellow and the Knights of Pythias, is entitled to special consideration from the fact that you offer an argument in justification of the ban. Your argument is stated as follows: 'There has never been any objection to Catholics belonging to these secret societies, as in those degrees men are only banded together for mutual benefit and pleasure. But in the higher degrees the principles and teachings of these societies are distinctly anti-Christian and contrary to the principles of the Catholic church. If the lower lodges were separated from the higher circles of these orders, no objection would be made to their being all a part of the same organization that all come under the ban.' Your words, Right Reverend Sir, are clear and explicit, and if your argument can be shown to explain fully the ban placed on those who profess the Catholic faith, I will not only prove your assertion, you owe this to the Knights of Pythias, to your own church and in a special manner to the societies on whom your accusation falls. My demands, made with the greatest respect, are: 'I demand that you prove that a radical difference exists between the lower and higher degrees of the Knights of Pythias—a difference such as would justify the higher degrees worthy of condemnation, while the lower are innocent. 'Second, that you prove in those higher degrees the principles and teachings of those societies are distinctly anti-Christian and contrary to the principles of the Catholic church. 'I may add that though desiring a reply to all these charges, I hope you will give special attention to your charge that the higher degrees are anti-Christian—a charge which certainly should not be made lightly. As you interview me, I consider it my privilege and duty to give this reply the same publicity. Replied to by J. F. HILSCHER, Grand Chancellor, Knights of Pythias of Minnesota."

The popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the high esteem in which it is held leads us to believe it to be an article of great worth and merit. We have the pleasure of giving the experience of those prominent citizens of Redondo Beach, Cal., in the use of the remedy. Mr. A. V. Trudell says: 'I have always been a sufferer from cough. I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mr. James Orndorf says: 'I am satisfied that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured my cough in a few days. I have used it for many years I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family and its results have always been satisfactory.'

"The World Over." That's how Mrs. J. D. Lyons, of Shell Rock, Iowa, wants the remedy known that cured her of consumption. She commenced its use in the early stages of her trouble, and was speedily restored to health. She used

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RETEL ON THE BOARD OF TRADE

Dignified Dealers Indulging in Pillow Fights with Flour Sacks.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The annual New Year's revel on the Board of Trade was observed with unusual enthusiasm. The market was neglected during the last hour, and at the top of the bell at noon every trader on the floor was long on sacks of flour and short on dignity. The galleries were crowded with people who had come to see the fun, and the performance was fully up to expectations. When the market closed the hall opened. The festivities began when a series of bloodcurdling yells and a vivid imitation of the ghost dance. A short, fat trader with his propensities for the higher end of the exercise, was suddenly cut short in his musical flights by the swift descent of a flour sack from the ceiling. With the signal given, many members of the crowd fell into the attempt to pound every other man with a flour sack.

Some of the flour sacks were hurled toward the ceiling, and the crowd was in a state of confusion. The flour sacks were hurled toward the ceiling, and the crowd was in a state of confusion. The flour sacks were hurled toward the ceiling, and the crowd was in a state of confusion.

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