THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1895. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

HONORED BY HIS EMPEROR

German Kaiser Pays a Visit to the Ex-Chancellor at Friedrichsruh.

PRESENTED HIM A BEAUTIFUL SWORD

Troops Vigorously Cheer the Retired Statesman—Declining Years of the Great Man Made Happy by the Recognition Accorded Him.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, March 26.—Emperor William, at the head of a detachment of cavalry, infantry and artillery, with colors flying and bands playing, paid his respects today to Prince Bismarck, presented him with a sword of honor in behalf of the army and congratulated him upon the 80th anniversary of his birth. His majesty was accompanied by the Crown Prince Frederick William, General Bronsart von Schellendorf, the minister of war, and the officers of his military household. The ceremonies attending the visit of the emperor to the great chancellor, though marred by showers of rain, were brilliant and imposing. The crowds roamed at will through the Sachenwald, and nearly 1,000 persons gathered behind a low hedge on the railroad embankment opposite the castle, while others were grouped along the roadway to Aumehle, a village not far from Friedrichsruh, and waited patiently in the drenching showers for the arrival of the emperor. His majesty and suite left Berlin on a special train at 8:20 this morning for Friedrichsruh. He wore the uniform of the guards du corps. At Aumehle he left the train, mounted a horse, and accompanied by his suite, rode quickly to the spot selected for the assembling of the troops detailed to do honor to Prince Bismarck. In the meanwhile the imperial train, with the crown prince, proceeded to Friedrichsruh, and soon after the latter's arrival here, music in the distance announced the approach of the cavalcade, headed by his majesty.

The emperor found drawn up ready for his inspection a squadron of the Haeberstadt cuirassiers, of which regiment Prince Bismarck, as honorary colonel, wore the uniform yesterday; the Seventy-sixth regiment of infantry, and a squadron of the Fifteenth Hussars, all with their regimental bands, and a battery of the Holstein artillery regiment. With the emperor at its head this force marched to an open space in Prince Bismarck's park, and upon arrival there the troops were deployed in parade order.

GREETED WITH A STORM OF HOCHS.

The approach of his majesty was the signal for a storm of "hochs," which was taken up on all sides with great enthusiasm. The crown prince and his suite, including General Count von Waldersee, had in the meantime walked to the parade ground, and as the emperor appeared on one side, Prince Bismarck's carriage emerged upon the ground from the other side. The prince wore the uniform of the Haeberstadt cuirassiers. When his majesty caught sight of the prince he spurred his horse forward, and sitting gracefully in his saddle, rode at a fast canter to the carriage of the veteran statesman and soldier and cordially shook hands with him. The emperor then presented the crown prince and his suite to Prince Bismarck. Bismarck hurriedly descended from his carriage, shook hands with the young prince, and with the latter re-entered his carriage. Then, with the emperor riding behind it and General Waldersee walking beside it, the carriage was driven down the lanes of soldiers, the officers saluting, the troops presenting arms and the bands playing patriotic airs as the prince and emperor passed. The prince's carriage was then driven to the middle of the parade ground, where Prince Bismarck alighted.

His majestey took up a position in front of the troops, delivered an address of congratulation to the prince, and in the name of the army presented him with a sword of honor of antique form, richly embossed and inlaid with gold. The emperor in presenting the sword of honor to Prince Bismarck said:

"Your Serene Highness—Our whole Fatherland is preparing to celebrate your birthday. This day belongs to the army, which is first called upon to fete a comrade, an old officer whose activity placed the army in a position to achieve the mighty deeds which found their reward in the resurrection of the Fatherland. The band of warriors here assembled is symbolic of the whole army, and above all, there is a regiment calling you chief, and whose colors, dating from the time of the elector and hallowed by the blood of Marsiahtour, are a monument to Brandenburg and Prussian fame.

PRESENTED THE SWORD.

"Your serene highness sees in the spirit behind this band the whole band in battle array who celebrate the day with us. In the presence of this band, I come to hand you a gift. I could not find a better weapon than the sword, the no less weapon of the Germans, symbol of that instrument which you and my blessed grandfather helped to forge, sharpen and wield—symbol of the great building time during which mortar was blood. Iron is a remedy which never fails, and which, in the hands of kings and princes, will, in case of need, preserve unity in the interior of the Fatherland, even as when applied outside the country it led to international union. You see engraved on the sword the arms of the Reichsland and your own. May you look upon this as a token of gratitude for deeds recorded in history which were brought to a conclusion twenty-five years ago.

"Let us, comrades, shout hurrah for his serene highness, Prince Bismarck, duke of Lauenburg."

Prince Bismarck in reply said: "Will your majesty permit me to lay at your feet my humblest thanks? My military position toward your majesty will not allow me to further express my feelings. I thank your majesty."

Prince Bismarck, who was deeply moved, then reseated himself in his carriage, and the emperor ordered the troops to march past the prince's carriage. The ex-chancellor returned the salutes of the troops with evident pleasure. At the end of this ceremony Prince Bismarck thanked the emperor for his kindness and courtesy and kissed the emperor's hand. After this the prince returned to the castle, stood on the terrace in which he addressed the delegation yesterday, and the emperor led the cuirassiers to the front of the castle and back again.

After the review Prince Bismarck was joined by his sons, Count Herbert and Count William, and by Count and Countess Rantzau, Dr. Schweininger and others of the household who had witnessed the presentation.

CHEERS GIVEN WITH A WILL.

When his majesty called for cheers for Prince Bismarck at the conclusion of the ceremonies they were responded to unanimously by the troops and people. The emperor then, amid renewed cheers, grasped Prince Bismarck's hand. His majesty afterward entered the Schloss and lunched with Prince Bismarck, taking this occasion to present his host with a seal from the writing table of his grandfather, William I. During the luncheon the cuirassiers remained outside the castle and the artillery remained as a guard of honor on the parade ground. From the spot where the emperor had proposed the health of Prince Bismarck the artillery fired a salute.

TO BISMARCK THE SOLDIER.

His majesty, in proposing Prince Bismarck's health at the luncheon, said: "Your 80th birthday occurred during the twenty-fifth year of the existence of the empire. The congratulations of the army are rendered sacred by the memory of the mighty struggles. I am to offer you, in front of my troops, my fervent wishes, not given to the great statesman, but to the officer. Three mottoes appear to me specially significant today. The first is contained in Colossians, chapter 3., verse xxiii: 'And whatsoever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto men.' It betokens immovable trust in God, whereby was accomplished your mighty task, and which, moreover, the army has never denied.

"The second is an expression of the brave Count Mansfield, when, with the sword in his mailed hand, he boldly confronted his foes in overwhelming numbers. You have often proved the truth of this motto, especially at the time the weighty resolutions of my grandfather were maturing, when you, proudly pointing to his officers, reminded him of the Porte Epee (sword bearer.)

"The third motto, 'Spectemur Agendo' (Let us be judged by our actions), my English dragoon regiment, the first royal dragoons, wrote with proud consciousness on their standard, when, after riding down the enemy, captured their colors. This motto serves to answer anything your enemies and revilers may say or do. We, who today joyfully and admiringly fete you as comrade and colleague, with hearfelt thanks to God, who permitted you to complete each splendid work under the glorious old emperor, one and all join in the cry which all Germans, from the snowclad Alps to the dykes of the Belt, where the breakers thunder and roar, will shout with glowing hearts: 'Prince Bismarck, duke of Lauenberg, lebe hoch!'" (hurrah.)

After the toast offered by Emperor William at the luncheon had been drunk, Prince Bismarck said: "Will your majesty permit me to express my thanks briefly? You have called upon me in my capacity of a Prussian officer. In reply to your toast, I can only confirm the words I used ten years ago, on the occasion of the reception of the generals in Berlin—that the best point in my life is that I also have been a Prussian officer. Had I not been so I should not have fallen in the right paths, but an officer of the Ninth regiment of the Landwehr was my guide, who, in 1848, placed me in the right way, namely, the path of adherence to the reigning house, while having regard for other countries which do not possess the advantages of a reigning house. In short, I emerged from the year 1848 with feelings of more intense adherence to the royal house than perhaps in my previous rustic ignorance I could have expected. I continued in this path, enraptured and devotedly, as long as my activity was required. I was throughout convinced that without adherence to the dynasty there was no salvation for Germany. We need only look at France. Since the dynasty there was removed where is it possible to find a rallying point? That is always a disputed question. Let us hold fast to what we have. We have not only Germany in a single empire, but we have our princes and rulers, concerning whom Roman historians extoil their adherence, to the Germans—an adherence which we scarcely equal in the spirit of German loyalty to the royal house. I beg you to charge your glasses and drink with me the health of my gracious sovereign. Long life to his majesty, the emperor king."

FLOWERS FROM HER MAJESTY.

The empress of Germany commissioned the crown prince to present to Prince Bismarck a beautiful basket of roses and a letter of congratulations. The crown prince handed the gift to Prince Bismarck with the simple words: "From Mamma."

The emperor has appointed Prince Bismarck's physician, Dr. Schweininger, to be privy medical councillor, and has conferred upon Dr. Crysander, Bismarck's secretary, the Order of the Crown. The railroad station, postoffice and all places of Friedrichsruh and neighborhood were decorated with flags today in honor of the emperor's visit and of the occasion.

The imperial train started from here on its return to Berlin at 3:27 p. m. The emperor was escorted to his saloon carriage by General Count Von Waldersee. Before he departed he had an earnest conversation with Dr. Schweininger from the window. At the last moment Prince Bismarck appeared on the platform in order to take final leave of the emperor, and cheers were raised and continued long after the prince re-entered the castle.

Hohenlohe Will Visit Bismarck.

BERLIN, March 26.—The grand duke of Baden and Chancellor von Hohenlohe will visit Prince Bismarck tomorrow.

ARRESTED FOR KILLING HIS FATHER.

Tragic Ending of a Strange Story of Desertion and Recognition.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 26.—Noah Strevil, aged 28, son of Stewart Strevil, the ranchman who was found before his own lonely hearth on his ranch near this city about two weeks ago with his throat cut and his head crushed, was arrested today, charged with the murder of the father whom he had never seen until last July. This arrest revives the remarkable romantic incidents of the murdered man's life. In 1866 he left his wife, now Mrs. Boling, and an unborn babe in Bates county Missouri, near Crescent City. The babe was born a son, and the mother, having received word from Kansas City that her husband, who had so mysteriously disappeared, had been killed at Kansas City and thrown in the river, married James Boling and moved to Bourbon county. The son grew to be 27 years old, and last July, by a strange coincidence, identified the father, Stewart Strevil, who had been married twenty-six years ago to another woman and was living on a ranch not twenty miles from where the boy and his mother had finally located.

ANTI-TIGHT LAW FOR NEW YORK.

Senator Mullin Introduces a Drastic Measure in the Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26.—Senator Mullin introduced in the senate today a bill prohibiting any woman from appearing in tights or in any indecent costume at any place where male persons are assembled. An offense is deemed a misdemeanor and is punishable by imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than one year for each offense. Any person who procures any woman to so appear shall upon just conviction be punished by imprisonment of not less than three months nor more than a year, and upon each subsequent conviction shall be sentenced to the state's prison for a term not less than two years nor more than five years, or to pay a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000. The posting of theatrical or other bills with indecent pictures is prohibited, as is also the publication of so-called high art pictures in any magazine, newspaper or other publication.

MONETARY CONGRESS LAW INVALID.

President May Very Probably Refuse to Appoint Commissioners.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A special from Washington says: The subject of foreign relations occupied only a small part of the attention of the president and his cabinet today. The chief subject discussed at the regular cabinet meeting was the validity of the law creating the monetary commission. The fact that the attorney general was absent, engaged in the Debs case argument before the supreme court, detracted somewhat from the interest of the discussion. The president is strongly inclined to the opinion that the Wolcott resolution was invalid, and there is a strong probability that he may refuse to appoint the three commissioners authorized by the last congress. No conclusion was reached on the subject. It is said that Judge Culbertson of Texas, one of the commissioners selected by the house of representatives, and a free silver advocate, coincides with the president's views.

Levied on the Bemis Lumber Company.

KANSAS CITY, March 26.—Attorney Elijah Robinson filed an attachment suit for the National Bank of Commerce today against J. H. Bemis, Charles T. Bemis and William N. Bemis, of the Bemis Lumber company. The sum sued for is $47,151, the amount of judgments secured against the lumber company by the bank some years ago.

Divorced from her Boss Manager.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—Mrs. Anna Von der Ahe, wife of the base ball magnate, was today granted an absolute divorce by the circuit court, and Chris will have to pay her $3,150 alimony in gross. The proceedings were conducted very quietly. Mr. Von der Ahe was not in court, having allowed a default to be taken. Mrs. Von der Ahe charged infidelity.

Postmaster Indicted for Mail Robbing.

CINCINNATI, O., March 26.—William I. Thomas, postmaster at Jacksonboro, was indicted today for robbing the mails.

NO HOPE FOR LI HUNG CHANG

Dispatch to that Effect Received by the Japanese Legation at Washington.

GERMAN SURGEON SENT TO EXAMINE HIM

Impossibility of Extracting the Bullet and the Advanced Age of the Patient Given as Two of the Reasons for His Opinion.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A special to the Press from Washington says: In a private cablegram from Tokio received by a member of the Japanese legation here today, is conveyed news of worldwide interest. According to this dispatch, which comes from the highest official source in Japan, a German physician who is a professor at the University of Tokio and an expert of high standing, was sent yesterday at the personal request of the Mikado to examine Li Hung Chang's wound. After a thorough examination of his distinguished patient, the physician reported confidentially to the Mikado that Li Hung Chang must die. The wound is in the face, and the bullet, which the surgeon had not succeeded in extracting yesterday, is apparently beyond reach. Moreover, Li Hung Chang is 70 years of age, and, though a giant physically, his years are against him. The dispatch which conveys this information is a private and confidential one, but its trustworthiness is not doubted by its recipient, who gave the news to the press correspondent.

SHIMONESEKI, March 26.—The condition of Li Hung Chang is favorable. It is reported that he has now consented to the extraction of the bullet in his face. His only fear was of a lack of cleanliness on the part of his physicians in using old instruments.

CHINA MAKES A TEMPTING OFFER.

In Addition to Money She is Willing to Cede Numerous Islands.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 26.—It is stated on good authority that in addition to the indemnity, which will be guaranteed by the provisional occupation of the Chinese territory already occupied by the Japanese, Li Hung Chang, the Chinese peace envoy, is authorized to cede to Japan the Loo-Choo islands, which lie to the south of Japan; the Majiro Sima group, to the eastward of Formosa; the islands of Batan and Babuyan, which lie to the northward of the Phillipines; and the island of Formosa. Instructions have been given to Li Hung Chang ordering him to oppose any demand for the cession of territory in the Liao Tung peninsula. As a last resort he may suggest the conversion of the peninsula into a buffer state between Corea and China on condition that it be placed under the protection of Russia, France and England.

DROVE HIM FROM ASSEMBLY HALL.

Opposition in the Hungarian Diet Compels an Obnoxious Official to Withdraw.

LONDON, March 27.—A dispatch to the Standard from Vienna says that there was a scene of unequalled violence in the lower house of the Hungarian Diet today, the occasion being the appearance in the gallery of a returning officer connected with an election scandal. The members of the opposition arose in a body and shouted:

"Expel him; remove the scoundrel."

The officer disregarded these cries, whereupon the opposition shouted: "To the gallows with him," "To the pillory with him," at the same time frantically beating on the desks.

The president of the Chamber tried to pacify the excited members, but found it impossible to restore even a semblance of order until he compelled the obnoxious official to withdraw.

HE KICKED ON THE JUDGE'S RULING

Spectator at a Bull Fight Challenges the President to a Duel.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 26.—At a Sunday bull fight Juliet de la Elizeldo, editor of the Corfo and Espanolo, became offended at the rulings of Jesus Contreras, one of the members of the city council who was the presiding judge at the function, and challenged him to fight a duel. Contreras replied that it was impossible for him to consider the challenge, as the offense was taken as the result of his official and not personal actions. The incident is one of the most interesting which has occurred since the reestablishment of bullfighting in the federal district, and is the first time a spectator has allowed his enthusiasm over the famous Spanish sport to run away with his reason in the direction of the judge, who is considered by the rules to be above criticism in his rulings.

WILL SUCCEED MINISTER MURUAGA.

Senor Dupuy de Lome Will Be Sent to Washington from Spain.

MADRID, March 26.—The Spanish minister to the United States, Senor Muruaga, cabled his resignation to the Spanish government immediately on the formation of the new cabinet. The appointment of Senor Dupuy de Lome as Senor Muruaga's successor will be gazetted as soon as it is known the appointment receives the approval of the United States government.

GEORGE D. BURTON UNDER ARREST.

Prominent Bostonian Charged with Passing Worthless Checks.

NEW YORK, March 26.—George D. Burton, an electrician of the New England house, Boston, was brought here today under arrest. Burton called on the banking firm of Brouwer & McGowan of 2 Wall street last December. He represented himself as the senior member of the George D. Burton Heating company of Boston and wanted to borrow $15,000 to put into his business. He was willing to pay $1,500 for the use of the money. The brokerage firm agreed to loan Burton the $15,000 and gave it to him in three notes of $5,000 each, which were to be held by Burton's concern to be used as collateral, but Burton, it is alleged, sold the notes. He paid the firm of Brouwer & McGowan the $1,500 for the use of $15,000 by a check of $500 on the Market National bank of Boston and $1,000 in a draft to his own order. Ten days after the money was advanced both the check and draft were found to be worthless.

Brouwer said today: "Burton is a reputable man and quite prominent in Boston. He is president of the United States Electric Forging company of that city and senior member of the George D. Burton Heating and Forging company. He is the inventor of the Burton stock car, which is used extensively by the railroads for the transfer of live stock."

Movements of Seagoing Vessels, March 26.

At New York—Arrived—Tauric, from Liverpool.

At New York—Arrived—Mohawk, from London.

At San Francisco—Departed—China for Hongkong and Yokohama.

Rock Salt Deposit in Alabama.

ABBEYVILLE, Ala., March 26.—A big deposit of rock salt has been discovered on Joe Jefferson's island at a depth of 630 feet.

POSTPONED THE STRUGGLE

Manitoba Legislature Takes No Action on the School Question.

WILL TAKE UP THE MATTER THURSDAY

Refusal to Comply with the Mandate Held by One Faction to Be an Act of Rebellion—No Indication of Yielding on the Other Side.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 26.—A Winnipeg, Man., special to the Pioneer-Press says: The first step in the renewed fight over parochial schools in Manitoba began in the legislature this afternoon, when the full message was presented from the Dominion government at Ottawa, ordering the Manitoba legislature to give the Catholics their rights as they existed before the abolition of parochial schools in 1890. The reading of the Ottawa message occupied over an hour, and all verbiage removed, it amounts to the request as above stated. Mr. Martin, a French-Catholic member of the legislature, urged that the government should take immediate action, but Premier Greenway protested, saying the message should be printed in order that all members might know what they were dealing with. Here the matter rested and the discussion will now probably not take place till Thursday. Meanwhile the situation grows more complicated.

The Catholics and their friends say that Greenway and his followers, if they reject the order from Ottawa, are rejecting a document ordered and signed by her majesty, the queen, and such act would be equivalent to open rebellion. They say they cannot conceive how the Dominion government could do otherwise than make the formal request they have made, as they were bound, so far as lay in their power, to take immediate action upon the decision of the highest court, and see that the grievances of her majesty's subjects of the Roman Catholic faith in Manitoba received redress at the earliest possible moment.

The Greenway government contends on the other hand that the present school law is satisfactory to many Catholics if it were not for the agitation by the priests of the church. They say that if Manitoba is coerced into recreating a dual system, dualism both in language and education will be extended to the territories as well, and thus there will be perpetuated in the west the evils which have caused dissatisfaction and stagnation in the older province. Among the members on the government side tonight it seems to be a matter of opinion that the remedial order will be disposed of during the coming week, and without any great amount of speaking. Premier Greenway, when speaking on the matter, said the length of the discussion would depend upon the amount individual members wanted to talk. Premier Greenway denies that he will compromise the matter by introducing a bill making the schools entirely secular.

CAUSED NO SURPRISE AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 26.—The news from Winnipeg that Premier Greenway has declared that "the governor general's order will be rejected in its entirety (meaning the order to grant remedial legislation to the Catholics in the matter of separate schools) while not unexpected, has created great excitement in official circles. It is admitted that the situation is pregnant with critical possibilities and that much depends upon the action of the Dominion government. It is, of course, possible that the Manitoba legislature may shelve the question for a year, as the federal Parliament has no jurisdiction till the province acts or refuses to act on the order. But this seems hardly liksly to happen, judging from the reports of the feeling among the majority of the people of Manitoba.

Assuming then that the order in council of the Dominion government is ignored, what will be the steps taken by the government to enforce its commands? This question may be determined by the outcome of two bye-elections, one in Quebec and the other in Ontario, which are shortly to be held.

Vercherres, an old "rouge" (liberal) district in Quebec, is vacant. The government will bring on an election there, and if the conservative candidate is returned the government will be encouraged to introduce a bill in Parliament at the coming session re-establishing the Catholic parochial school system in Manitoba.

The other vacancy is in Haltemian, which went conservative by a small majority at the last election. Should the result of the contest show, as it is expected, large liberal gains, it will be evident that what the government has gained in the French and Catholic constituencies, it has lost in the English and Protestant districts, and the government will have to choose between the two or endeavor to appease both by some intermediate course.

The British North American act is an elastic affair, and it will be a difficult matter for the government to decide that it has or that it has not the right to interfere in the educational legislation of the provinces. If it should decide to interfere it is probable that the action would make the political division of Canada coincident with its great religious division or would lead to a series of appeals to the courts, the end of which can scarcely be foreseen.

So far the action of the government has resulted in stirring up a feeling in Ontario very hostile to itself, while in Quebec it has had a directly contrary effect. None of the party organs in Ontario dare to commit themselves to any definite statement as to the course to be pursued toward Manitoba. The liberal papers, naturally, their party being in opposition, are delighted at the trouble, and devote many columns to reports of all news bearing on the school question, while the government organs, to give one example, yesterday gave a notice in four or five lines of the arrival of the order of council at Winnipeg. But the independent journals without exception cry out against any interference by the Dominion in the school affairs of the province. Their cry is "hands off," and there is no doubt as to that being the sentiment of the great majority of Protestants.

EXCITEMENT IS REAL.

MONTREAL, March 26.—The excitement in Quebec over the school question is none the less real because it is in a measure subdued for the time being. It is not yet known what will be the action of the Dominion government in the event of a refusal of Manitoba to grant remedial legislation to the Catholics, and until it is known there will be no great public outburst. The tone of the French press, however, distinctly indicates what will happen if the Oranges, as they term them, triumph. Considerable additional feeling among the French Catholics has been created by a paper read today before the Protestant Ministerial association by Rev. W. T. Graham, and which has been ordered to be printed in full by the association. Rev. Mr. Graham made a bitter attack on the Jesuits and called on all loyal citizens to unite to secure their eviction from Canada. Mr. Graham closed his address with the declaration that the right of Manitoba to enact her own school laws must be preserved.

Miss Gould Going West for Her Health.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—Miss Helen Gould and her brother, Frank, her physician, Dr. Munn, and a party of friends from Tarrytown, N. Y., are stopping at the Southern. The party is on the way to the Pacific coast, where Miss Gould will try to recover from the effects of la grippe, with which she has been suffering recently. General Manager Doddridge of the Missouri Pacific and a large number of prominent railway men, with their wives, called on Miss Gould today.

Smallpox Spreading in Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, Okl., March 26.—Smallpox is spreading near the town of Moore, Cleveland county, Oklahoma, ten cases being fully developed, and others are expected to make themselves manifest. Scores of people were exposed before the disease was recognized.

FIRE IN A CROWDED STORE BUILDING.

Bell Clothing Establishment in Chicago Entirely Consumed.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A fire which broke out in the basement of the Bell clothing house at the corner of State and Quincy streets today destroyed the entire contents of the establishment above the second floor and left only the walls of the building from that floor to the ground standing. Occurring at the busiest hour of the day, with the store crowded with customers and employes, and the flames running through the building like a train of powder, filling every nook and corner with the smoke, it was remarkable that no lives were lost. In attempting to escape from the building the following persons were injured:

C. H. Smith, leg broken in jumping from the second floor, and bruised about the body.

Dick Burns, elevator boy, slightly burned about the face.

Grace Mertell, clerk, bruised by a fall and carried from the building.

Helen Caesar, clerk in a store adjoining the burning building, overcome by smoke.

Samuel Cohn, salesman, and John Dichel, the engineer, had a narrow escape from death. They were on the third floor of the building and did not hear the alarm of fire when first given. Both tried to get down stairs and were about to jump, but the shouts of the crowd below warned them not to do so. It became too hot for them in the window, and both men, grasping a sign which extended across the building just below the third story window, swung off and held on to the projection until they were taken down by the firemen.

Charles Smith, another employe, was slightly injured by falling from the second story. The loss on the building was $16,000 and on the stock $150,000. The building was insured for $30,000, and the stock for $80,000.

EXTENSIVE BLAZE AT MILWAUKEE.

Y. M. C. A. Building Consumed Along with Several Others.

MILWAUKEE, March 26.—Fire broke out tonight in the four-story block on Grand avenue, owned by the Plankinton estate, and completely destroyed the building and contents. It was occupied by Landaur & Co., wholesale dry goods, and Tanner & Co., furnishing goods. The total loss will be between $500,000 and $600,000. The fire is not yet under control at 12:45 a. m. and surrounding property is threatened. The Milwaukee library across the street is likely to be destroyed.

At 1:45 a. m. the fire is believed to be under control. It has now become one of the worst fires in the history of the city. The flames were carried across the street to the Young Men's Christian association building on the north, one of the handsomest and most completely equipped in the west, and that is now a total loss. To the north the flames have secured a foothold on the Plankinton building.

At this writing the loss exceeds $1,000,000, the heaviest losers being: Plankinton estate, five-story block, Grand avenue and Fourth street; loss unknown. Tanner & Co., 417 Grand avenue, wholesale and retail furniture; loss, $100,000; insurance, $80,000. Beldon company, retail clothing, 311 and 315 Grand avenue, adjoining Plankinton block; loss unknown. Groebel & Reinhardt, art goods and picture frames, partially burned and wholly ruined by heat and water; insurance, $60,000. Young Men's Christian association building, Fifth street, $75,000. There are many minor losses, including small stores and flats.

BOARD OF TRADE MEN MAKE FIGHT.

Complaints Against Elevator Men and Grain Buyers Being Heard.

CHICAGO, March 26.—The contest between the brokers and commission men of the Board of Trade and the elevator men and grain buyers was begun today before the state warehouse commissioners. It is being forced by the Board of Trade or the warehouse commission of that body which some time ago filed complaints against the elevator men, who not only receive grain, but buy and sell on the board. The defendants in the case are: The Armour Elevator company, the Central Elevator company, the Chicago & Pacific Elevator company, Charles S. Counselman & Co., A. C. Davis & Co., the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, the Chicago Railway, Terminal Elevator company, the George A. Severns company, the National Elevator and Dock company, the South Canal Elevator company, the Santa Fe Elevator company, Kuth and Co., and Chicago Elevator company. Against these the following complaint has been filed:

The ..... Elevator company is charged with violating the elevator law of the state of Illinois in that the said elevator company is dealing either directly or indirectly in grain stored in warehouses designated by law as public warehouses operated by them.

The sessions of the commission are held at the Palmer house, and each company is given a separate hearing. The sessions will probably continue to the end of the week.

The hearing of cases against the elevator companies of Chicago on charges preferred by the Board of Trade was, after a short session, postponed by the State Railway and Warehouse commission until April 4. No action was taken today.

WENT TO DAKOTA FOR A DIVORCE.

Prominent Kansas City Musician and His Wife Tell Different Stories.

KANSAS CITY, March 26.—A special from Fargo, N. D., to the Times says: Max Desci, the noted baritone and teacher of music of Kansas City, has been here several days, and it was whispered he was here to spend the usual ninety days prior to instituting proceedings for divorce. The divorce colony was today further augmented by the arrival of Mrs. Desci. She was accompanied by Lawyer Reeves of Kansas City, who served on Mr. Desci a notice of contest. In the complaint lodged by Prof. Desci he alleges cruelty, and cites names and instances where his wife is said to have treated both himself and his pupils in a cruel and unbecoming manner. Mrs. Desci puts an entirely different phase on the case. She alleges Desci broke into her trunk, relieving her of all her money while in New York and left her penniless, she being obliged to secure a position as servant girl, and that by this menial labor she obtained money with which to return to Kansas City. The case will probably be tried Saturday, and sensational developments are expected.

NOT CONTAGIOUS PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Experts Pronounce the Kansas Cattle Malady Some Different Disease.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 26.—(Special Telegram.)—Dr. Mayo of the State Agricultural college, Dr. Devoe of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and all the members of the State Sanitary commission went to the scene of the alleged outbreak of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in Geary, Morris and Wabunsie counties today and made a thorough examination, with the result that the disease is positively declared to be not pleuro-pneumonia.

Dr. Mayo, who was at first convinced that it was pleuro-pneumonia, said at midnight tonight that it is proved conclusively that he was mistaken in his diagnosis.

Bell Telephone Elects Directors.

BOSTON, March 26.—Over 125 persons attended the annual meeting of the Bell Telephone company here today. The meeting voted to change the by-laws so as to make the board of directors thirteen instead of twelve. W. R. Driver was unanimously elected treasurer and the following gentlemen were elected on the board of directors: Francis Blake, Charles P. Bowditch, George L. Bradley, Alix Cochran, William H. Forbes, Fry Showe, Charles Eustis Hubbard, Gardiner G. Hubbard, John E. Hudson, Charles E. Perkins, Thomas Sanders, Charles W. Armory and Moses Williams.

The annual report shows the expenses of the company for the year to be $1,724,459.87 and the net earnings $3,123,789.05. The surplus account December 31, 1894, showed $2,151,011.61. The long distance company shows an increase in gross earnings of 13.4 per cent, the amount for 1894 gross being $1,011,961.82.

FIRE AND POLICE BILL PASSED

Partisan Backers of the Bill Ride Roughshod Over All Opposition.

A. P. A. MEASURE SENT THROUGH SENATE

Only Ten Votes Cast Against the Infamous Legislation Designed to Turn Over the Omaha Department to an Oath-Bound Order.

LINCOLN, March 26.—(Special.)—The one all-absorbing topic of discussion in the hotel corridors tonight is the probable action of Governor Holcomb with reference to the sugar and chicory bounty bill and the Omaha Fire and Police commission bill. Both of these bills will be in his hands tomorrow for consideration. Although the governor has given no hint as to his attitude toward either of these bills, the republicans in the senate and house seem to be shaping their future course upon the one theory that both bills will be stamped with the seal of the governor's disapproval. With this theory in mind, the republican majority in both houses is being actively canvassed tonight in an effort to ascertain whether or not a sufficient number of votes can be secured to pass these bills over the governor's veto.

As far as the Omaha Fire and Police commission bill is concerned, the quaking fear of its friends that it may be vetoed seems to prove to the minds of all fair-minded men that they have been engaged in nefarious work in forcing the passage of ill-advised legislation. The bill was passed by the senate this afternoon with but nineteen votes in its favor—three less than will be required to pass it over the governor's veto. In the opinion of many the bill received its maximum support today.

WOULD NOT HAVE IT AMENDED.

When the Fire and Police commission bill came up for passage Senator Campbell made a final attempt to save the power of the governor. He moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee of the whole for the purpose of adding an amendment that will vest the appointment of the commission with the governor. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 20 to 9, Senators Black and Steufer being the only republicans who voted for the proposed amendment.

The bill was then placed on its final passage and was passed by the following votes:

Yeas—

Akers,	Hitchcock,	Pope,
Bressler,	Holbrook,	Saunders,
Caldwell	Jeffries,	Sloan,
Crane,	Lehr,	Smith,
Dorsey,	McKesson,	Thom,
Graham,	Noyes,	Tefft,
Hahn,		Wright—19.

Nays—

Black,	Dale,	Sprecher,
Bauer,	Lindsay,	Stewart,
Campbell,	Mitchell,	Steufer—10.
Crawford,		

Absent and not voting—

McKeeby,	Rathbun,	Watson—3.

The vote as tabulated above is subject to an interesting analysis. Of the nineteen senators who voted for the bill, eighteen were republicans. Senator Jeffries, whose vote made the nineteenth in favor of the bill, is a populist, and his action in voting to take away an important prerogative from the only governor ever elected from his party has been the subject of the bitterest comments by his populist colleagues.

Of the ten senators who voted against the bill but four were republicans. These four were Senators Black of Buffalo, Lindsay of Pawnee, Mitchell of Hamilton, and Steufer of Cuming.

When the roll was first called Senators Jeffries, Lehr, Lindsay, Pope, Rathbun, Steufer and Wright passed. The vote without their votes stood 15 to 7. On the verification of the roll call Jeffries led off by voting in its favor. This seemed to decide several votes, for it is believed that some of the senators had said that if their votes were not needed to defeat the bill they would not vote for it. Senators Lehr, Pope and Wright then added their votes, and the thing was done.

BURLINGTON BEACH BILL.

The senate this afternoon killed the bill which had been introduced to enable the proprietors of Burlington Beach to establish a saloon at that resort, less than two miles from the city of Lincoln. This is one of the "important" bills advanced by the sifting committee and recommended for immediate consideration, and it is hinted that this bill was raised as the price of votes given to the Omaha Fire and Police commission bill. Time and again Joe Burns, the Burlington Beach representative in the lower house, undertook to get this bill through, and just as often was he defeated.

Senator Tefft made an argument against the bill that had much to do with the emphatic manner in which it was sat upon. He said that it was his good fortune, a number of years ago, to have charge of that now celebrated law, the Slocumb law. That bill was met with fierce antagonism and criticism of the severest kind. It had been fought inch by inch, and in that fight the very proviso sought to be incorporated now in the law was advanced time and again. The present bill is being pushed in the personal interest of one or two individuals. What, asked Senator Tefft, would be the effect of the passage of the bill? It meant that within two miles of the city of Lincoln, a city surrounded by so many magnificent educational institutions, would spring up not only saloons, but those more serious meances to society, the road houses. He did not believe that the legislature would authorize the establishment of these questionable resorts simply to put a few dollars in the pockets of a few individuals who have been so persistently demanding the passage of the bill.

Senator Pope made an ineffectual attempt to defend the measure. The senate wanted nothing of the bill, and it was recommended for indefinite postponement. On the division but six or eight senators voted to save the bill, among them being Graham, Pope, Smith, Caldwell, Sloan and Steufer.

BOOSTING A LAND DEAL.

The senate also took up another questionable measure brought to the surface through the sifting committee by some mysterious influence. It was the bill introduced in the senate authorizing the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings to purchase of C. C. Burr of Lincoln 180 acres of land near the state penitentiary at a price not to exceed $400 per acre. The bill was warmly championed by Senator McKesson, and the owner of the land at his elbow. The bill was vigorously attacked from all parts of the senate chamber.

Senator Dale showed from the records of Lancaster county last year that the land in question was assessed at but $6 per acre.

Senator Graham quoted from the records to show that but two years ago the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings had sold to citizens of Lincoln state lands equally as good for $27 per acre. He thought it was bad business policy to sell land at $27 per acre and buy other land a mile from it at $400.

In his intense anxiety to secure friends for his bill McKesson let out a few secrets. He showed among other things that a bill would be passed before the legislature adjourned annulling the prison contract, and he also said that he violated no confidence in saying that the last Board of Public Lands and Buildings had offered Mr. Burr, or at least had agreed to use its influence to induce the state to purchase, thirty acres of the land in question at $1,000 per acre. The committee of the whole decided to indefinitely postpone the bill, but after the committee rose enough votes were secured by the friends of the measure to reject the report. As the matter stands now the bill is in the air. It is neither on the sifting file or in the engrossing room. A strong effort is being made tonight to drum up the votes necessary to pass the bill.

SALARIES HANDSOMELY INCREASED.

The first of the appropriation bills was reported back to the senate today from the committee on finance, ways and means. It