THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1895. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

SATISFIED WITH HIS ENVOYS

Mikado Congratulates the Peace Commissioners on the Results of Their Labor.

CUTLINES THE FUTURE COURSE OF JAPAN

Peace Greatly to Be Desired for the Prosperity of the Empire—Cautions His Subjects Not to Grow Too Confident After Their Success.

YOKOHAMA, April 22.—An official dispatch says that Ito, president of the Japanese council of ministers, and Viscount Matsu, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, the two officials who negotiated the treaty of peace with Li Hung Chang and his son, Lord Li, at Shimonoseki, were received in audience by the emperor on their return to Hiroshima. The emperor said: "The principal points of the treaty are entirely satisfactory and add much to the glory of the empire. I am highly pleased at the signal service rendered by you."

The following imperial proclamation was issued this afternoon: "Through peace, national prosperity is best promoted. Unfortunately, the rupture of relations with China forced upon us a war which, after the lapse of ten months, is not yet ended. During this period of our ministry, in concert with the army, navy and Diet, have done all in their power to further our aims in obedience to our instructions. Our desire, with the assistance of our subjects, in loyalty and sincerity, is to restore peace and thereby attain our object—the promotion of national prosperity. Now that peace is negotiated and an armistice proclaimed, a permanent cessation of hostilities is near at hand. The terms of peace fixed by our ministers of state give us complete satisfaction. The peace and glory thus secured render the present a fitting time to enlighten you as to the course of our future policy.

"We are rejoiced at the recent victories which have enhanced the glory of our empire. At the same time we are aware that the end of the road which must be traversed by the empire in the march of civilization is still far distant and remains yet to be attained. We therefore hope, in common with our loyal subjects, that we shall always guard against self-contentedness, but in a spirit of modesty and humility strive to perfect our military defense without falling into extremes. In short, it is our wish that the government and people alike shall work to a common end and that our subjects of all classes strive, each in his sphere, for the purpose of laying the foundation of permanent prosperity.

"It is hereby definitely made known that no countenance will be given by us to such as, through conceit at the recent victories, may offer insult to another state or injure our relations with friendly powers, especially as regards China.

"After the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace friendship should be restored and endeavors made to increase more than ever before the relations of good neighborhood.

"It is our pleasure that our subjects pay due respect to these, our expressed wishes."

JAPAN EXPLAINS THE NEW TREATY.

All Trade Facilities with China Will Be Shared by Other Powers.

YOKOHAMA, April 22.—The following is the text of the statement issued by the Japanese government denying the reports that it has concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with China and declaring that the commercial advantages secured by Japan will also be enjoyed by the other powers under the favored nation treaty:

"Misapprehensions are reported to be current in Europe in regard to the terms of the Japan-China treaty.

"It has been represented that Japan has secured a 2 per cent ad valorem duty on imports instead of specific duty and has also formed an offensive alliance with China. The commercial concessions obtained by Japan beyond those already secured by the treaty powers under the favored nation clause comprise the right to navigate the Yang-tse Kiang to Chung King and also Woon Sung river and the canals leading to Soo Chow and Hank Chow and the right to import machinery and certain goods duty free and to establish factories.

"These concessions are not exclusive to Japan. They naturally extend to the European powers, in virtue of the favored nation clause.

"In securing these privileges for all Japan expects the approval of all the powers.

"The reported offensive and defensive alliance does not exist."

An imperial proclamation just issued exhorts the nation to moderation at the present juncture of the country's history.

LONDON, April 22.—At the Japanese legation today it was stated that nothing was known here of any intended action, concerted or otherwise, on behalf of the powers in the far east, and it was declared that there was no foundation for the statement that Great Britain was trying diplomatically to secure advantages for herself in that quarter of the world.

MEADE'S SQUADRON WITHDRAWN.

Administration Has No Fear of Undue British Aggression in Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—A telegram received at the Navy department announced the sailing yesterday of Admiral Meade's squadron from Colon. All of the vessels started, the Minneapolis going to Kingston and the New York going to Colombia; Cincinnati, Atlanta and Raleigh heading for Key West.

The isthmus will not be left unprotected long, however, for Secretary Herbert says that one of the ships will be detached from the squadron and sent back to Colon soon, but the movements of Meade's squadron are regarded as showing that the administration has absolute confidence that in the Nicaraguan affair the British government will take no steps inimical to American interests and will not indirectly seek an acquisition for the expulsion of Consular Agent Hatch. Nicaragua has been seeking to have the United States step in and assist her in an opposition to the British demands for indemnity, but this effort has not succeeded to any extent and reports of a cession of Coru island to Great Britain are believed here to be inspired to secure American intervention.

Fate of General Maceo Unknown.

HAVANA, April 22.—The whereabouts of General Maceo, the noted insurgent leader, of whom so much was expected, are unknown. According to one story, his body was found in a putrified condition near Palmorito, province of Santiago de Cuba, where the members of his expedition were beaten by the Spanish troops. Rumors are also current that Maceo committed suicide in consequence of the failure of his movement and because he had been sick ever since landing in Cuba. Maceo's party is said to be disorganized, fourteen members of the expedition having been captured and all but four of the remainder being killed.

Brought Up the Body of an Elbe Victim.

LOWESTOFT, April 22.—A traveler today brought to this place several articles taken from the body of a woman which was brought up from the deep in the trawler's net. They proved to belong to Miss Emma Schlegel, the sister of Eugene Schlegel, one of the surviving passengers of the steamship Elbe. Mr. Schlegel is a brother of the junior partner of the firm of Behlen & Schlegel, dealers in paints and oils, of 5 North William street, New York, and was on a pleasure trip to New York when the accident occurred. The body of Miss Schlegel was recommitted to the sea.

Criticised the German Government.

LONDON, April 22.—A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says that the Vossische Zeitung blames the government for joining France and Russia against Japan. The paper says: "Suppose Great Britain and the United States support Japan in refusing to submit to the Russian demands. Germany would become involved in needless complications and would lose her own trade without earning China's gratitude."

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON ARRESTED.

Charged with Giving a Free Pass and Will Be Taken to California.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Collis P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific railroad, was arrested today on a charge of giving a free pass to one Frank Stone in violation of the interstate commerce law.

President Huntington was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields. He was represented by his counsel, Frederic R. Coudert. Huntington admitted his identity. He was taken before Judge Brown of the United States district court for a warrant of removal to California.

The indictment against Huntington was found on March 26 in San Francisco, a certified copy of which was sent to United States District Attorney MacFarlane, who notified the railroad president to appear before a United States commissioner and furnish bonds. When Mr. Huntington was arraigned Commissioner Shields said the only question he could inquire into was the one of identity, which Mr. Coudert, for Mr. Huntington, said would be admitted.

An order was then made holding him to await the issue of a warrant of removal. Counsel then went before Judge Brown of the United States court, and a hearing was fixed for next Thursday at 3 o'clock, Mr. Huntington in the meantime being allowed to go on his own recognizance.

Mr. Huntington said to a reporter, after the procedings before Commissioner Shields: "I have known Frank Young for twenty-five years. He is a San Francisco lawyer. I would not call him a wicked man, because a wicked man would not do things that way. He is an innocent kind of a fellow. I suppose he has started this thing because I have piqued him in some way or other, how I don't know.

"I may have given him a pass; probably did, but I give out so many passes that I don't remember one-third of them. The passes that are usually given out are endorsed, as a rule, "not good outside the state," and I presume his pass was not so stamped and he took advantage of it.

"I don't know anything about the matter beyond that, for I don't pay any attention to such things. In fact, I don't care tuppence one way or the other. It don't amount to anything, anyhow.

"I really don't know what action was taken in court this morning. Some routine business I suppose it was, but I did not pay any attention.

"Arrests are made among the high and low and criminal procedure is not confined to any class. I don't know what will be done. I guess Frank got the pass all right, but I have not time to attend to all the details. I have too much else to do.

"I think the root of the whole matter lies in the fact that when I became president of the Southern Pacific railway I discharged twenty-three men out in San Francisco, who were, so far as I could see, mere political agents and go-betweens for politicians. They did no work for the railway that I could see and I cast them off. Perhaps they are hungry now and have got to make a strike somewhere."

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—C. P. Huntington is mistaken as to the cause of his arrest. It is not Frank M. Stone who is after him, but the American Railway union. During the long and bitter trial of the American Railway union strikers in this city for violations of the interstate commerce law, Frank M. Stone, a politician and lawyer, was called as a witness for the prosecution. He had been a passenger on a train stopped by strikers, and his testimony was wanted by the government to convict them. Attorney Monteith, who defended the strikers, cross-examined Stone, and during that examination elicited the fact that Stone traveled on a pass. The pass was an interstate one, but Stone said he had never used it outside of California. After this testimony Monteith applied for a warrant for the arrest of Huntington, but it was refused by the acting United States district attorney. Finally the federal grand jury indicted Huntington, and after the government officials had waited in vain for the railroad magnate to come west and be arrested, the warrant was sent on to New York to be served.

HOWARDS ARE BACK OF THE SCHEME

Irrigation Plans Which Will Reclaim a Vast Amount of Land.

CHICAGO, April 22.—"It is true that General O. O. Howard and his brother, C. H. Howard of this paper, have become interested in one of the largest and most promising irrigation enterprises ever undertaken in this country," said James F. Wilson, one of the publishers of Farm, Field and Fireside, today. "The chief promoters of the Columbia Colonization company, aside from the Howard brothers, are Judge J. S. Foster of Halifax and H. B. Sweet of Los Angeles, Cal. General Howard and C. H. Howard will be on the board of directors.

"At the Victor narrows of the Mojave river, not far from San Bernardino, Cal., is a natural reservoir of 100,000 acres. The land is practically level, and surrounded by a wall of granite hills. Government rights have been already secured and a survey made. A dam 150 feet high will be built at the foot of this reservoir, where the Mojave, the largest river in southern California, flows through a narrow pass between the high granite bluffs. The profit of the company will come, of course, wholly from the sales of water rights. The land can be had from the government by settlers for $1.25 an acre, as soon as it is under irrigation. We will have $500,000 cash capital secured on the start. Then the settlers taking the first 100,000 acres will get a share of stock with each acre water right, which will cost $20 each."

Mines Will Resume with Negro Labor.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—The miners' convention is still in session here. The operators have refused to join them in a conference. When the operators refused to go into a conference, the convention decided to continue the strike for the 69 cent rate. Tonight the operators announced that all the big mines in the Pittsburg district would resume next Monday at the 60 cent rate with negroes brought from North Carolina. Trouble is imminent.

Forest Fires in West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 22.—Forest fires are raging in the mountains in the southern interior of this state, and fully 25,000 acres have been burned over in the region of Pocci river. No lives have been lost, and it is not known that any buildings have been burned.

Senator Wilson's Death Near.

FAIRFIELD, Ia., April 22.—(Special Telegram.)—Ex-United States Senator James F. Wilson is rapidly approaching death. He has been unconscious all day, as he was all last night. It is not possible that he can last much longer.

Fresno Bank Will Not Resume.

FRESNO, Cal., April 22.—At a stockholders' meeting held today the Fresno Loan and Savings bank definitely determined to go into liquidation. The bank suspended on the 12th instant, with liabilities of $412,000, and assets of $697,000.

Calumet & Hecla Declares a Dividend.

BOSTON, April 22.—At a meeting of the directors of the Calumet and Hecla Mining company here today it was decided to declare a dividend of $5 a share, payable May 10, to stockholders of record on April 23.

Shot His Wife and Himself.

JACKSON, Miss., April 22.—Elijah Stewart, aged 29, colored, shot his wife three times with a revolver today, and ten minutes later fired a bullet into his own brain. It is believed both will die.

Delaware Legislature Still Deadlocked.

DOVER, Del., April 22.—One ballot was taken today for a United States senator. It resulted as follows: Higgins, 6; Addicks, 6; Massey, 3; Pennyhill, 2; Ridgely, 10; Tunnel, 1.

Brooklyn's Oldest Inhabitant Dead.

BROOKLYN, April 22.—Catherine Scott, who was the oldest woman in Brooklyn, is dead, at the age of 103 years.

Movements of Ocean Steamers, April 2.

At New York—Arrived—Cevic, from Liverpool; Weimar, from Bremen.

At Halifax—Arrived—Assyrian, from Liverpool.

At New York—Arrived—Berlin, from Southampton.

WALLER LANDED IN FRANCE

Ex-Consul to Madagascar Now a Prisoner at Fort Nicholas, Marseilles.

TREATED VERY ROUGH ON BOARD SHIP

Kept in Manacles on the Steamer but Allowed Two Hours Exercise a Day During the Voyage—May Be Sent to Corsica.

MARSEILLES, April 22.—The case of Mr. John L. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tamatave, Madagascar, who was recently sentenced by a French court-martial to imprisonment for twenty years, and who, as exclusively announced by the Associated press, arrived here on Saturday last on board the steamer Djemnah, is attracting considerable attention in view of the fact that it has been announced that the United States ambassador at Paris, Mr. James B. Eustis, has been instructed to inquire into the matter.

Mr. Waller was manacled while on board the Djemnah, on the northwest coast of the island of Madagascar, but from that part of the island he was allowed to take two hours exercise daily on deck, guarded by a soldier. Upon arrival here he was lodged in jail and it is reported that he will eventually be imprison on the island of Corsica or on the Safety islands. During the voyage Mr. Waller spoke but little, although he frequently asked to be allowed permission to write. The French officials declined to grant this request on account of his refusal to agree to show them the letter he intended to write. When before the court-martial Mr. Waller, it is claimed, refused to speak in French and the services of an interpreter had to be employed during the trial.

Mr. Waller's nephew, who is 25 years of age, is said to be implicated in the proceedings which led to his uncle's arrest, trial and conviction, and the young man was condemned to expulsion from the island of Madagascar. He embarked as a second class passenger on board the Djemnah, but landed at Zanzibar without having been able to communicate with his uncle.

For the present Mr. Waller is incarcerated at Fort Nicholas at this port. It is thought probable that he will again be called upon to appear before a court-martial.

INDICTED ON TWO COUNTS.

PARIS, April 22.—The correspondent of the Temps at Tamatave, island of Madagascar, states that John L. Waller, formerly United States consul at that place, was indicted on two charges—namely, violation of an order of the French admiralty governing correspondence, and, secondly, writing to the enemy. The evidence, the correspondent added, was entrusted to an officer of a steamboat, a bulky letter, which was posted at Natal and which was addressed to "M. Tescr, Merchant, Antananarivo, via Vatomandry." Unfortunately it appears the English mail was not dropped at Vatomandry, but was landed at Tamatave, where the envelope attracted the attention of the authorities, who opened it and found that it contained particulars regarding the strength of the French garrison, the number of sick and the importance of the outposts, etc. The envelope, it is further stated, also contained an enclosure addressed to Mr. Waller's friend, E. Underwood Harvey, editor of the Madagascar News, asking the latter to insert it in his paper. This enclosure, it is stated, contained a abominable calumnies regarding the conduct of the French soldiers on the island of Madagascar, and denounced two of Mr. Waller's compatriots, honorable American merchants, who were going to Antananarivo, as being spies in the pay of France.

The trial of Mr. Waller, the correspondent of the Temps continued, only lasted three hours and three-quarters, at the end of which time he was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment. Mr. Waller appealed against this sentence, but it was eventually confirmed.

According to the correspondent of the Temps, it was a son-in-law of Mr. Waller, Paul Bray, a native of Texas, and not his nephew, who accompanied him on board the Djemnah. Bray, it is added, was expelled from the island of Madagascar for constant hostility to the French authorities and troops, and for complicity with his father-in-law in communicating with the enemy. Bray, it is stated, in conclusion, was handed over to the American consul at Zanzibar.

TOULON, April 23.—M. Hanes, the marine commissary general, by whose order John L. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tamatave, was confined in Fort St. Nicholas at Marseilles, notified the procureur de l'republique this afternoon of the disposition made of the prisoner. The procureur immediately ordered Mr. Waller to be transferred to the civil prison at St. Pierre, where he will await the decision of the prisons board of France as to where the sentence is to be carried out. Mr. Waller is condemned to twenty years' detention in prison, but not at hard labor. When in prison he will not be treated with rigor, as his crime is regarded as being a political offense.

The United States ambassador, Hon. James B. Eustis, in an interview today denied that he had received instructions from Washington to investigate the case of ex-Consul Waller.

COLONEL KELLY WAS IN THE FRONT.

Bombay Firm's Offer of Modern Weapons to Umra Khan.

CALCUTTA, April 22.—A dispatch was received at Simla this morning from Sir Robert Low, the commander of the British expedition against Umra Khan, confirming the announcement made in these dispatches last night that Chitral Fort had been relieved.

The last previous advices received from the front stated that the column commanded by Colonel Kelly, which had been advancing upon Chitral from Gilgat, after passing over the Shander pass between Gilgat and Chitral, had arrived at a spot fifteen miles from Chitral and it is therefore supposed that it was Colonel Kelly who relieved the British garrison.

General Galacrel's flying column has reached Dir and the main body is following rapidly.

A sensation has been caused in military and other circles by the discovery by Sir Robert Low at Mainkalai of a letter to Umra Khan from a Bombay firm, offering to supply him with every kind of modern weapon and enclosing photographs of quick-firing guns.

Not Courting Trouble with Uncle Sam.

LONDON, April 22.—The Chronicle this morning says of the report that Nicaragua is willing to cede Corn island to Great Britain: "The offer of Corn island instead of a money indemnity looks like a 'plant' on the part of our Nicaraguan friends, for they know that its acceptance would call out against us all the champions of Monroeism. We do not want any trouble with the United States over this peculiar doctrine, and, therefore, it would be better if we stuck to our money demands. If Nicaragua wishes to sell Corn island, she had better offer it to the Americans or some other people."

Powers Have No Ground to Interfere.

LONDON, April 22.—In an editorial this morning, the Times, after admitting that Japan evidently intends to cripple and humiliate China in a manner seriously affecting European interests, insists that the diplomatic history of Europe does not bear out the pretensions that any power or powers are entitled to dictate the terms of peace between the two nations. It adds: "Great Britain's interests are involved quite as much as Russia's, but we find no stipulation in the treaty of peace warranting our interference at the cost of exciting the enmity of Japan."

England Agreed to Aid Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 22.—In the House of Commons today Hon. John Costigan, minister of marine and fisheries, stated that the Canadian government had been promised by the imperial government aid toward recovering the award of $425,000, the amount agreed upon as the proper amount to be paid by the United States as a compensation to British Columbia sealers. The imperial government will at once, he said, communicate with Washington on the matter.

OIL CANNOT BE SOLD AT ALL.

Life Has Gone Out of the Market and the Price is Creeping Down.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—The life and activity seems to have gone out of the oil market. Oil opened this morning at $1.95 bid, and was offered at $1.98 down to $1.96 without any sales. Only 2,000 barrels were sold on the Oil City exchange up to 10:30. The Standard again made a reduction in the price for credit balances of 15 cents to $2.10. The market was very dull, but after 11 o'clock recovered somewhat and closed at $2.10. There was no speculation on this exchange and the sales on the Oil City exchange only aggregated 51,000 barrels. The highest point reached was $2.11, and the lowest $1.96.

TOLEDO, April 22.—There was another 10-cent drop in crude oil this morning, the price now being: North of Lima, $1.07; south of Lima, $1.05; Indiana, 90 cents; Pennsylvania, $2.10.

ST. MARY'S, O., April 22.—An oil well just in at St. Mary's reservoir starts off at 200 barrels per day. The excitement is greatly intensified by this news. The danger of a scarcity of oil well supplies is agitating the oil operators and leasing is made with difficulty on account of the limited time of contracts and the impossibility of obtaining supplies sufficient to fulfill the same. A number of wells are under way, some of which will be in in a few days.

LIMA, O., April 22.—Lima oil followed eastern in the decline in price this morning, but did not fall so far as the eastern product. There is a great rush to sell oil at today's figures, producers who have any oil on hand fearing a greater decline tomorrow. In the meantime there is no cessation in drilling and land leasing.

TO BE ELECTROCUTED WEDNESDAY

Buchanan's Wife, However, May Make One Final Effort to Save Him.

SING SING, April 22.—Warden Sage has fixed Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock for the execution of Dr. Buchanan. Buchanan, who two weeks ago showed signs of breaking down, is now displaying wonderful nerve. He still has hope and told his wife so when she called on him yesterday afternoon. She remained with Buchanan for over two hours and wept most of the time. When she asked him if he was preparing to meet death he replied that he had not come to that yet and that he would not give up all hope until one more final appeal was made to Governor Morton.

When Mrs. Buchanan took her leave of her husband he made her promise to go to Albany this morning and ask Governor Morton to grant him a respite of thirty days.

Warden Sage is taking every precaution in Buchanan's case. The food which the condemned man eats is prepared from the warden's private table, the meat being cut in small pieces, so that Buchanan can eat without either knife or fork.

Lawyer Gibbons, Buchanan's counsel, states that he does not see how he can do anything more for the condemned man. He says that if any appeal is made to the governor for a further respite it will probably be made by Buchanan's wife. Lawyer Gibbons says he understands that the New York Medical society will hold a meeting today and pass a resolution petitioning Governor Morton to commute Buchanan's death sentence.

DESERTED HIS LOVED ONE.

Joaquin Miller Takes His Inamorata to Honolulu and Leaves Her There.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Joaquin Miller, the Poet of the Sierras, who is notable for his eccentricities of apparel as well as for the quality of his verse, figures as a fickle lover in a tale which has been wafted by southern breezes from the Hawaiian islands. The name of the young woman connected with the poet in the gossip is Araba Miller Oliver. She is about 17 years of age and her freshness and beauty contrast with the advancement in life of the famous poet.

The story from the islands, where love is likened to perpetual summer, is that Miller abandoned the young woman, who is soon to become a mother, and that she is now wholly dependent on charity. She is living with a native family and has been waiting in vain for assistance from Miller. When he arrived in Honolulu he represented that she was his daughter, the report stated.

Joaquin Miller was averse to discussing the accusation when visited by a reporter yesterday. He did not want to enter into any dispute with the girl in order to defend himself and was willing that her statements go uncontradicted. It appears that he is still fond of her and from a remark which he let drop it was inferred that he might return to Honolulu if he can do so with safety, for the purpose of seeing her again. Miller was inclined to think that the scandal about him had been set afloat by persons in Hawaii whom he offended by his published criticisms of the political conditions of the islands.

BROUGHT NO NEW FAIR WILL

Mrs. Craven's Daughter's Sudden Home Coming Sets Rumors Afloat.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Miss Margaret Craven, a California girl who has achieved success on the stage in the east, is on a visit to her mother. She arrived in this city direct from New York. She left Indianapolis at the height of what would have been represented as a very successful season.

The question naturally uppermost in the minds of the public is, Has her coming any connection with the Fair will? A visit to the Craven residence did not wholly clear up the question. Miss Craven was not accessible. Mrs. Craven said her daughter had brought no new Fair will from the east and that the contest over the will of the late James G. Fair had nothing whatever to do with her journey west. Mrs. Craven is the school teacher who recently produced a will purporting to have been made by the late millionaire and which will be the basis of contention in the courts.

Newspaper Man Commits Suicide.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 22.—George H. Ricker, 25 years old, editor of the Bristol Herald, committed suicide this morning during a fit of despondency, by cutting his throat with a razor. The affair occurred at the residence of his brother-in-law, John W. Whitmore, and Ricker's wife, to whom he was married last June, seized her husband's hand and tried to prevent his suicide. She was badly cut, and her sister, who was also attempting to prevent Ricker from carrying out his resolution, was likewise injured.

Fresh Revolution in Ecuador.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—A. F. Ballen, consul for Ecuador at this port, has received a cablegram announcing that a revolution, conducted by General Elay Alfaro, is in progress in Ecuador. He is instructed to see that arms and ammunition are not shipped to the revolutionists from this port, and has called on the collector of the port to assist him.

Russian Officers Ordered to Report.

LONDON, April 22.—A dispatch to the Times from Kobe, Japan, says that all furloughs of officers of the Russian men-of-war at that place and at Nagaski have been stopped. The commanders of the warships have received an order from the Russian legation to hold themselves in readiness to leave at twelve hours' notice.

Venezuela Agreed to Pay Up.

ROME, April 22.—An official dispatch received here from Caracas announces that Venezuela has agreed to pay an indemnity amounting to $100,000 to Italy for the loss sustained and damage done to Italian property during the late civil war in Venezuela.

Peel Raised to the Peerage.

LONDON, April 22.—The ex-speaker of the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. Arthur W. Peel, has been created a viscount.

Frederick William Farrar, D. D., F. R. S., archdeacon of Westminster, has been appointed dean of Canterbury.

Celebrating Shakespeare Week.

LONDON, April 22.—"Shakespeare Week" at Stratford-on-Avon opened with the performance of Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" at Memorial theater. The town is crowded. Many Americans are attending the celebration.

DURRANT'S TRIAL BEGUN

Miss Williams' Father Identified the Purse Found in Defendant's Overcoat.

YOUNG LADY CREATED A SENSATION

Rushed Into Court and Announced She Had Been Sent by God to Judge Durrant—New Evidence Secured Against the Accused.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—For hours before the preliminary examination of Theodore Durrant commenced in Judge Conlon's court this morning a crowd commenced to gather and a squad of policemen were stationed in different parts of the room on the lookout for cranks, who have written threatening letters to the judge. Before the court opened at 11 o'clock 5,000 people surrounded the hall and filled the approaches. When the defendant arrived in court all eyes were turned upon him and he was sketched from all points of view by the newspaper artists present. The prisoner looked pale and concerned, but showed no emotion. A photographer exhibited several photographs of the scene in the church and two large pictures of Marian Williams, showing the wounds and the work of the physicians, were exhibited and attracted much attention. They presented a revolting sight.

Mrs. Morgan, with whom Miss Williams lived in Alameda, was called to the stand. She said that she last saw Marian Williams on the morning of the 12th instant, and that deceased had told her she was going to Mrs. Voy's house. She knew Durrant. He had called at her house last summer and stayed half an hour. She had not seen him this month. She could not identify the face shown in the photographs as that of Miss Williams.

Charles H. Morgan, husband of the preceding witness, said that the girl was counted as one of the family. He could not identify the face shown in the photographs either. He failed to identify the pocketbook found in Durrant's overcoat pocket.

SHE DEMANDED HIS RELEASE.

Here the name of A. E. Williams, the father of the dead girl, was called, but in his place a young woman rushed to the stand and said that no one should testify before her. She gave the name of Williamson, and said that she would be the one to judge Durrant and ordered him released. The police tried to remove her, but she would not let them touch her, but left the stand voluntarily after some words. She handed an incoherent letter to the clerk. She said she was sent by God to judge Durrant. The woman was subsequently identified as Laura Lucy Gould Williamson of 110 Leavenworth street. She declares herself to be an "emissary of God." She disappeared after being removed from the court room.

A. E. Williams then took the stand and identified the pocketbook found in Durrant's overcoat as the one he had given his daughter.

The afternoon session commenced with Sergeant Burke on the stand. He testified as to the finding of the pocketbook. He said there was a bunch of twelve keys in the same pocket, and a single key of the Yale pattern. The officer stated that one key that was on the bunch when he found the ring in the overcoat pocket was missing.

New witnesses were sworn in today in the persons of two young ladies, who positively identified Durrant as the man who had spoken to them on the night of the murder near the church between 9 and 9:15 o'clock. He mistook them for acquaintances, and after recognizing his error apologized and turned away. Miss Williams was killed between 8 and 9 o'clock that night.

SIGNS OF BLOOD IN THE CHURCH.

Sergeant Burke then gave a bit of sensational evidence, which has not come out before today. He said that when he, in company with other officers, examined the lavatory, or washroom, in the back of the church, just to the rear of the pulpit, he saw blood stains on the wash basin and wall just above it. Sergeant Reynolds, in charge of the seraching squad, had called his attention to these stains.

Mrs. Mary McCoy, a laundress, testified she saw a man and young woman near Emanuel church between 7 and 8 o'clock on the 12th. They appeared to her to be lovers. The man was urging the girl to accede to some proposition and the girl seemed to be coaxing him not to insist. Just as she passed them Mrs. McCoy heard the man say: "You are a coward." The man was dressed in a long overcoat and dark, soft hat.

A dispatch from Napa, Cal., says that Alf Church, who has been closely associated with some of the Emanuel church people, stated in an interview: "As soon as I heard Minnie Williams was murdered I connected Durrant with the murder, as he had been most intimate with her, and I knew that he had a key that would unlock but would not lock the side door. I had known Durrant five years and have warned Minnie Williams against going with him." The important part of this statement lies in the declaration that Durrant's key would unlock but would not lock the side door of the church. It will be remembered that the murderer left the side door unfastened in making his escape from the scene of his crime. Church will be questioned by the police.

DENOUNCE THE BEEF INVESTIGATION

St. Louis Exchange Claims it Has Depressed the Price of Cattle.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—The St. Louis Live Stock exchange, following the action of the Kansas City exchange, today adopted resolutions protesting against the action of the Agricultural department in relation to the rumored combine among the packers. The agitation is declared to have resulted in a reduction in the price of live cattle of at least $1 per hundred in the past two weeks. The members of the St. Louis exchange, like the Kansas City men, invite a speedy and thorough investigation of the alleged combine, that the live stock business may soon resume its normal condition. In conclusion the resolutions say: "That to the best of our information and belief there is a shortage in the visible supply of cattle to be marketed in 1895 which is sufficiently responsible for the advance in the price of cattle, and that to our certain knowledge the benefits so far accrued from this condition have gone to the cattle raisers and feeders more than to any other parties interested."

ST. JAMES BOUND TO HAVE THE HOME.

Donated Sixty Acres of Land and a Large Building for the Purpose.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—As an outcome of the late struggle at the Macon, Mo., Grand Army of the Republic meeting between La Plata and St. James, Mo., to secure the location of the Soldiers' home, the Woman's Relief corps of the Soldiers' Home association has been presented with sixty acres of ground and a large building by the citizens of St. James. This means that the Woman's Relief corps will have charge of the home, and it is stated on authority that a movement is on foot to secure to the Woman's Relief corps the control of all the soldiers' homes in the country. It is stated that several leaders in the Grand Army of the Republic favor the change.

Spaniards Raising an Anti-Revolution Fund.

MEXICO, April 22.—The senate will, during the present week, take up the bill approving the Guatemalan-Mexican boundary settlement.

Spaniards residing in Mexico are raising a subscription to aid Spain in the campaign against the revolutionists in Cuba.

Guatemala Ratifies the Settlement.

GUATEMALA, April 22.—The legislative assembly has approved the settlement arranged between Guatemala's envoy, De Leon, and Minister Mariscal, of the boundary dispute which was pending between the two countries.

LYNCHED FOR A REVOLTING CRIME.

Three Men and Two Women Hanged for Burning a Man Alive.

GREENVILLE, Ala., April 22.—The murder of Watts Murphy, which occurred a few days ago near his home, about fourteen miles west of this place, was the prelude to a quintuple lynching late Saturday night or early Sunday morning. The facts are meager. Sheriff Bargainer and G. Hinson left for the scene of the crime as soon as they received the news that the remains of the murdered man had been discovered. The suspected parties, four men and two women, all negroes, had been arrested in the meantime by the neighbors of the murdered man. The men, on being questioned, acknowledged themselves guilty and gave a detailed account of the terrible butchery which is revolting in the extreme. The parties were all in the field together, and when the signal was given one of the negro men knocked Murphy on the head with a limb of a tree. The other men then jumped on him and beat him into insensibility, after which they carried his body to a log heap. The women hastily gathered brush and sticks, piled them upon the body and fired the heap. One of the women says that their victim turned over after the hair had all been burned off his head. Wood was added to the pile until everything was consumed but the heart and liver. They refused to burn, and were taken away and buried. The first clew as to the whereabouts of the missing man was obtained by the finding of the teeth and a few bones, which resulted in the arrest and confession. The murderers were: Cal Johnson, Fred Douglas, Jim Calhoun, Sim Jernigan, Mary Davis and a woman called "Jenny."

Sim Jernigan, it is said, was the one with whom the quarrel began, and who struck the blow which felled Murphy, and is the negro who escaped after being taken into custody.

Sheriff Bargainer and Mr. Hinson went to the Buckalew place, where they were told the prisoners were being held. On arrival, however, neither the negroes nor their captors were to be found. A search was made of the surrounding woods, and in a short time the three men were found hanging from one tree and the women from another near by. The sheriff began an investigation, but was unable to get any facts as to who composed the mob.

WHEAT MEN WERE ALMOST WILD.

Price at New York Jumped Up, but Trading Was Enormous.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Transactions in wheat this morning about equaled the entire trading this year, being 13,325,000 bushels, and the advance of 2¼ cents in prices over Saturday was the biggest single jump the market has had in months. With such a sensational rise in values, excitement was naturally intense. Traders were fairly crushed in the wild effort to execute buying orders, which poured in from the country, from houses with European connections and with the big local operators.

Prices fluctuated violently, and soon after the opening began to slide down again, only increasing the excited feeling. Finally the orders gave out and traders had a chance to examine into the cause of the extraordinary jump. Some said that the big western shorts had been run in, but is is generally conceded that the outburst was the result of bull attacks, which had at last broken loose in real earnest, and this was well backed up by outside support. There was a lot of short stuff covered, and a good amount of switching done. May opened 2⅛ cents higher at 65¾ cents, sold up to 65⅞ cents and back to 65 cents. Corn and oats made quick response to the rise in wheat, but sustained a sharp noon reaction.

COMMENCED THE INVESTIGATION.

St. Louis Bridge Trust Accused of Intimidating Witnesses.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the Illinois senate investigating committee opened its sessions in East St. Louis to hear further testimony on the bridge trust investigation. Several witnesses were on hand in answer to subpoenas, and some very important testimony is promised as a result of the investigation of the Wiggins Ferry company. Attorney General M. T. Malone arrived from Springfield today to conduct the examination of the witnesses. This fact became known to the bridge combine at once. It is stated by an afternoon paper that every move that is being made against the bridge company is being closely watched by the officials of the trust, and they have been actively engaged in checkmating them by intimidating witnesses and resorting to every subterfuge known to powerful corporations. By reason of this the taking of testimony, which was to have begun at 10 o'clock, was delayed over four hours.

DEMOCRATIC DAILY FOR CHICAGO.

New Paper to Be Started to Occupy the Field Abandoned by the Times-Herald.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 22.—This evening papers of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state for a new daily and weekly democratic newspaper in the city of Chicago, to be known as the Enquirer, the capital stock being $1,000,000. Among the incorporators whose names are given are these: Judge Samuel P. McConnel, president of the Iroquois club; Frank Wenter, late democratic candidate for mayor of Chicago; ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins; Delos F. Phelps, formerly chairman of the democratic state central committee, and Edward T. Noonan. The policy of the newspaper on the financial question has not yet been fully determined. McConnel recently came out for free silver.

EDGEMONT'S COUNCIL ORGANIZED.

Mayor Sharrock Delivers an Interesting Address to the Citizens.

EDGEMONT, S. D., April 22.—(Special Telegram.)—The first meeting of the newly elected council was held last evening. After the oath of office had been administered, the mayor, A. L. Sharrock, made his inaugural speech, and in a short talk gave his recommendations. A volunteer fire company is to be organized at once. The mayor suggested that the city offer some company a franchise for supplying water works. Special mention was made about the law and order of the town as to management and sale of liquors and cigars. The various city offices were filled by the council, D. K. Snively being elected president of the council. The meeting was attended by a most enthusiastic crowd of citizens.

FOR PROTECTION FROM STRIKERS.

Coal Company Has Its Manager Made Receiver to Get the Court's Aid.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 22.—The Royal Coke and Coal company of Knoxville, whose 400 miners are out on a strike at Coal Creek, applied to the United States court at Chattanooga Saturday night for a receiver, and George C. Heck of this city, manager of the company, was appointed. This action is taken in order to get the protection of the United States court.

Whitman Claims He is Innocent.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Alonzo J. Whitman, the alleged San Francisco forger, was remanded until Wednesday morning in the Tombs police court today. Detective Sergeant Armstrong showed a second dispatch from Chief of Police Crowley of San Francisco to the effect that Whitman had forged a check for $1,500 on J. D. Maxwell, an insurance agent of that place. Whitman says he was arrested a year ago on the same charge, and that Governor Rich, after hearing the testimony, declined to issue requisition papers. Whitman had five witnesses who swore that Frank Dixon, who signed the alleged forged check, had really issued it. He admits getting the money on the check, but claims he was innocent in the matter.

Serving Eviction Notices in Pullman.

CHICAGO, April 22.—The Pullman Palace Car company has begun serving notices upon tenants who are behind in their rents that unless they pay the amount due the company suit will be brought to forcibly eject them from the houses they now occupy. One hundred and fifty notices were today placed in the hands of constables to serve upon tenants who are in arrears. Those who have been served with notices say they have no money to pay the back rents. Some of them are in arrears ten months, while others are only two and three months behind. The majority of the tenants are discharged employes of the company.

Schulze Shortage is Large.

TACOMA, Wash., April 22.—Additional facts show that Paul Schulze's defalcations as Northern Pacific land agent reach a much larger sum than has heretofore been stated. The St. Paul syndicate of Spokane is known to have paid him between $400,000 and $500,0000 for Spokane property, for which no account was made. P. A. O'Farrel of Spokane is here trying to protect the syndicate's rights. The property purchased is four or five acres near the heart of Spokane.

SAWYER IS APPREHENSIVE

United States District Attorney Fears There May Be Trouble at the Agency.

INDIANS ARE BECOMING IMPATIENT

Captain Beck Believes They Will Follow Peace Counsel and Await Legal Measures—Case in the Federal Court Postponed One Day.

A new feature is developing in the contention between the Flournoy Land company and Captain Beck of the Winnebago Indian agency. The Indians are likely to take a hand, and possibly a few scalps, unless the controversy is settled quickly and satisfactorily. Such is the opinion of United States District Attorney Sawyer, who has just returned from the Winnebago reservation, where he mingled with the Indians for several days. He found the temper of the majority among the tribes of the Omahas and Winnebagos to be unmistakably in favor of waiving the formalities of jurisprudence and settling the question with lead and steel.

Mr. Sawyer says that there is a great spirit of unrest and suppressed excitement among the Indians and it was just such a case as the present one that precipitated the outbreak among the Winnebagos in 1862, when they were on their reservation which was at that time located in Minnesota. He talked with one survivor of that famous massacre the other day and the aged warrior frankly told him that history was liable to repeat itself and that with 600 fighting men available they were able to clean out Thurston county some morning before breakfast, if the question was not soon settled. Conversation with others elicited the fact that it was with great difficulty that the pacific members of the tribes caused patience and obedience to the wishes of Captain Beck, the Indian agent, who favored a peaceful settlement of the difficulty. They were ready to fight at any time and were only held in check by the agent and promises of relief from the present trouble. As Captain Beck has authority to commission every Indian on the reservation a policeman it is predicted that the authority thus vested would encourage an outbreak. With this fact in mind Captain Beck has commissioned but sixteen Indian police, although he admits that he will enforce the government regulations if it takes every Indian on the reservation.

Mr. Sawyer says that the Indians respect Captain Beck and are solidly behind him in the present trouble. The prejudice against Captain Beck said to be fostered by members and friends of the Flournoy Land company at Pender only has a tendency to widen the gap between the Indians and the whites. Settlers leasing from the Flournoy Land company are thus between two fires, because they would be the first victims of an outbreak, should one occur, and, according to the conservative opinion of the district attorney, such a possibility is not at all remote. It is said that the more radical element among the tribes, which fortunately is now in the minority, desire to resent the indignities which have been heaped upon them in the past by reservation "followers," who have cheated them out of their cattle, sold them liquor and "touched" them for their loose coin and in divers ways given them the worst of it. The cupidity of these "followers," who are thickest on ration day, is but the smallest portion of their grievance. Mr. Sawyer further avers that some of the settlers have failed to pay the Indians for leasing their lands and that the Flournoy Land company regime is particularly unpopular with the reds. While Captain Beck has splendid control over the Indians he is frequently absent from the reservation on business, and upon one of these occasions, especially since the recent incarceration of two Indian policemen, the braves were liable to break loose and create a reign of terror in Thurston county.

THINKS HE CAN HOLD THEM.

Captain Beck, who is in the city, was seen with relation to the rumors of danger of an Indian outbreak, and he admitted that such a thing was possible, as the Indians were growing impatient, but he had infinite faith in his ability to control them. He believes that an uprising would be averted unless the Flournoy Land company angered the Indians into violent deportment. The captain was confident that the courts would settle the matter and would settle it right. In the meantime he hoped and believed the Winnebagos and Omahas would calmly await developments and peaceably abide by his wishes for peace. He said the Indians had good cause for grievance. Even the money collected for Indian children had not been paid. It was a clear violation of guardianship confidence and when an Indian's child was wronged it generally found resentment in the hearts of the tribe. He stated to a reporter that he had judgments against President Lemmon and Secretary Myer of the Flournoy Land company to the total extent of $1,180, for moneys collected for Indian minors and not paid over. He had other such cases to push. The Indians, he said, were now developing a keen interest in the case. They have lately established a relay of couriers and as soon as information is obtained it is transmitted quickly and in a few hours all the Indians are posted on current events.

Captain Beck said that while W. E. Peebles was not a member of the Flournoy Land company, he got a rake-off for his hotel at Pender, and naturally, in conjunction with other citizens of Pender, was in sympathy with the company. He said that with an energy born of despair the agents of the company had obtained affidavits under false pretenses and that in some instances the signatures were forgeries. He had men here to prove the latter assertion, notably Oscar Bring and S. J. Larsen.

Captain Beck said that not only was he going to bring the company and others to account "officially" in the land case, but when that was settled he intended to take action "personally" for some acts of certain Pender citizens. He intends to bring an editor to account for publishing a caricature of himself, and he is after the official of the Western Union Telegraph company at Pender, whom he has reported to Colonel Clowry, for alleged "tapping" of telegrams in transit between Omaha and Dakota City. The captain claims that this agent is a brother-in-law of Abbott, and kept the opposition posted on his telegraphic communication by taking them off the wire while in transit in instances above named. The Indian agent denied the charge of Sheriff Mullin that he abused him when the latter was in handcuffs in his presence.

GETTING TO SAFE PLACES.

Captain Beck in conclusion said that one result of the present agitation was that many of the wives of the settlers were leaving the farm houses and going to Pender and other towns, in fear of possible results of the present conflict, especially if the settlers were evicted, with full realization of the lurid times that would occur in case the Indians invested with authority and accompanied by Indian sympathizers attempted to evict the settlers. Many of the latter have advised their wives to get out of harm's way and thus a number of the wives and children of the settlers have taken time by the forelock and in anticipation of trouble are visiting friends in Pender. The settlers claim that they are innocent victims and are being ground between two millstones. Some of them openly declare that they will die behind the doors of their farm houses rather than be shoved out into a cold world.

When asked why the two Indian police now in jail were not released on bail, Captain Beck said that he wanted them to remain in jail in order to cinch a suit for false imprisonment which he will bring against Sheriff Mullin and others. They will then be released on a writ of habeas corpus and a single indignity to those prisoners in the meantime meant that he could no longer hold the Indians in check. As an example of the temper of his redskinned subjects, the captain said that one chief