THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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CHENG TU RIOTS SPREADING

Nothing Definite Has Been Received Concerning the Fate of the Missionaries.

WASHINGTON AUTHORITIES KNOW LITTLE

Place is One Which Has Just Been Opened to Foreign Commerce Under the Chinese-Japanese Treaty, Which Likely Angered the Inhabitants.

SHANGHAI, June 10.—No definite news has yet been received here in regard to the latest report concerning the fate of the missionaries at Cheng Tu, capital of the province of Sachuen, who are said to have been massacred. It is known, however, that serious rioting occurred recently at Cheng Tu, but affairs there have since been reported quiet, although the rioting was spreading in the country southward.

The report of the total destruction of the missions of Cheng Tu, Kia Ling and Yoacho-hu has been confirmed. The local officials refused protection to the missionaries until the mob completed the work of demolishing the buildings. The mission stations at other places have been threatened. About twenty adults, besides a number of children, have taken refuge at Cheng Tu and Yamen. Viceroy Ling is blamed for the affair.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Chinese legation has received no news as to the reported massacre of all the missionaries in Cheng Tu, and strong hopes are entertained that the affair may be less serious than the meager reports indicate. It is stated at the legation that Cheng Tu is a large city in the interior of China. The people are far removed from centers of foreign commerce, such as Canton and Shanghai. Recently, however, by the treaty of peace with Japan, this interior city was one of several places to be opened to foreigners and foreign commerce. This no doubt, it is stated, has agitated the people who have lived by themselves from time without remembrance. It is said that the number of missionaries, including their families, in the entire province of Se Chun, of which Cheng Tu is the capital, must be less than 100, including all nationalities. The missionaries' headquarters are at Cheng Tu, where it is believed there are not exceeding ten missionaries, the rest being scattered through the province. But this estimate is based on the general information of Chinese officials, as there are no exact details of the extent of the missionary service through China.

The Tsung Li Yamen sought to secure from each foreign government a complete list of the missionaries and their places of service, but this was not given. It is said that the emperor of China and the Tsung Li Yamen have given every possible protection to the missionaries, although it has been found impossible to guard against mob violence, particularly at remote interior points. The Chinese government has asked foreign governments to appreciate these difficulties and has advised that the missions should be kept within safe limits, but the zeal of the missionaries has led them to push inward without fear of results to points where the Chinese officials have had difficulty in affording full protection.

VICEROYS HELD RESPONSIBLE.

Notwithstanding this, the authorities at Peking have done their utmost. They have placed upon the vicars of the provinces the responsibility of protecting the missionaries, churches, etc., the viceroys understanding that they will be degraded if mobs are permitted to disturb the missions. As a result, the viceroys and their prefects or police are active in restraining mob outbreaks. The official gazette of China, recently received here, shows that a change has been made in the viceroy at Cheng Tu and that a new one has just assumed his duties. This, added to the agitation of opening the city to foreigners, may account for disturbances, although, as already stated, the fact that disturbances have occurred is not known to the Chinese officials here.

It is said that Wu Chang, the place to which the French ship has been sent, is another large interior town near the river Yang-tse-Kiang. The river affords inland navigation to large vessels up to Wu Chang, but is unnavigable further up. It is probable, therefore, that the French ships go to Wu Chang, as it is the farthest western point reached by navigation, and on the way to the remoter point of Cheng Tu. At the French legation no information had been received concerning the reported massacre. The French ambassador, M. Patenotre, who represented his government at Peking some ten years ago, and who negotiated the treaty by which Tonquin became a French province, expressed his doubt of the correctness of the report that the Chinese were intercepting dispatches bearing upon the alleged massacre. When he was in China ten years ago he said dispatches were never intercepted, and he always had free communication both with his government and with the admiral of the French fleet. He says it is possible for a French gunboat to go up the Yang-tse-Kiang river, which is navigable as far as Hanko.

Minister Patenotre, by referring to some documents at the legation, ascertained that there were about 100 Catholic missionaries in China, of which sixty-four were French and twenty-five Italian. Concerning the number of Protestant missions he had no specific knowledge. The number of missionaries at a post varies from two to ten or more.

The State department has received no dispatches from Minister Denby or other officials in China regarding the reported missionary massacre at Cheng Tu. There are no records at the department showing the number of missionaries at Cheng Tu. There is a telegraph line to Cheng Tu, and the State department officials think there should be no difficulty in learning all the facts in the case, and as no report of the massacre had been received by the department it was thought that the outrage may have consisted of the destruction of property only, and not have resulted in the death of any of the missionaries. It is said at the State department if the Cheng Tu mentioned in the dispatches is the point on the Yang-tse-Kiang, it is probable that there are five or six Protestant missionaries and two or three Catholic missionaries at the place.

MADE A MISTAKE IN THE PLACE.

This afternoon State department officials, after investigating the reports, said they thought an error had been made in the transmission of the name of the place where the massacre is said to have occurred. It is believed this name, instead of being Chung Tu, should be Chang Te, the capital of Hunan. In this place there are a number of foreign missionaries, and the anti-foreign feeling was very strong. In 1893 there were threatening demonstrations by the people, and the missionaries were kept for some time in a state of terrorism by the display of placards abusing the "foreign devils," and warning the natives against affiliation with them. The condition of affairs was regarded by United States Minister Denby as grave enough to warrant representations to the Chinese government, and the facts were made the subject of several reports from the minister to the State department. Chang Te is accessible to small gunboats, and a British warship visited the neighborhood several years ago.

All Willing to Support the Government.

LONDON, June 10.—The Press association this evening states that leading English politicians have intimated to the members of the Rosebery cabinet that the ministers will be supported by the public opinion of the country if Great Britain joined with the other powers in a display as a reply to the attitude of the Turkish government in regard to the proposals of the powers for the reform of Armenia.

Floods Swept Everything.

VIENNA, June 10.—According to advices received here from Wienerneustadt the recent cloudburst washed away a number of houses, bridges and whole streets in the communes of Scharzenbach, Schalatten and Hochwalkersdorf. It is added that twelve persons were drowned at Scharzenbach alone, and that the damage, which cannot be repaired for years, amounts in these three places to over 300,000 florins.

BISMARCK WARNS THE AGRARIANS

Put Not Your Trust in Men Who Seek After Office.

LONDON, June 10.—A dispatch to the Times from Berlin gives a detailed account of the address of Prince Bismarck to the agrarians on Sunday, mention of which was made in these dispatches Sunday night. Prince Bismarck said he was ignorant of the plan of the present legislature. He possessed no influence with and no authority over them. He intimated to his hearers that it would be very difficult for a man who had retired from public life to regain an influence of this character when once he had abandoned his position as a leader. He strongly denounced the manner in which the commercial treaties had been rushed through Parliament, and said the money which might have been derived from the public revenues thus carelessly thrown away was urgently required for strengthening the German army. He urged the agrarians to take more trouble at election time to return genuine representatives, men with interests allied to the voters, not men whose interests lie chiefly in Berlin, among people without an acre of land or without a blade of corn to their names. He advised the agrarians not to give their votes to any one desirous of becoming a public minister, not to vote for any one whose wife wished to shine in Berlin society. From people of this character come the burrs who stick fast to ministerial posts. It is useless to expect them to champion agricultural interests.

"Let us not, therefore, elect ambitious persons," he said, in concluding his address to the agrarians, "but rather those of our own flesh and blood. Husbandry was the first born, but it is not the most favored trade, because farmers cannot live in the towns, and consequently they have not much influence in making the laws. We must stand shoulder to shoulder against the drones who govern us and who produce nothing but laws."

Prince Bismarck then called upon his hearers to give three cheers for the emperor, "the first landed proprietor, not only because he was their first prince and ruler, but because he was 'flesh of our flesh, and blood of our blood.' For this reason he must feel how the multitude, his most loyal and perhaps his most burdened subjects, suffer for his sake.

"I could wish for the revival of the old and noble custom of the reigning prince receiving no salary, but living on his ancestral lands, thereby remaining in touch with the husbandmen and with the people of the country," said Bismarck. "Well, that is a pious wish, but it will not be realized, otherwise we would apply a similar process to the ministers also."

These are the most interesting passages in a significant speech whose chief feature was the veiled attack on the government and the emperor. The reference to "burr" ministers was evidently directed at Dr. Carl von Boetticher, minister of the interior, and Count Caprivi, the former chancellor.

NEW ITALIAN PARLIAMENT OPENED

King Humbert Warns Them that Retrenchment is Absolutely Necessary.

ROME, June 10.—The new Italian Parliament was opened today with great ceremony by King Humbert. The city is decorated for the occasion and huge crowds of people assembled to witness the arrival of the senators and deputies. King Humbert and Queen Margarita were enthusiastically cheered as they drove through the streets, which were lined with troops.

His majesty took his seat upon the throne with the customary ceremony, and in his speech said: "The Italian people have so clearly manifested their opinion at the polls that no doubt remains regarding the questions which require the promptest discussion by the assembly. The people recognize that the finances of Italy occupy the foremost place in this connection, and the most strict retrenchment of the expenditures is necessary in order to raise Italy's credit abroad. Parliament will then be asked to devote itself to the important question of communal finances and administration and to judicial reforms."

His majesty also said that he trusted that this legislation would do much to draw together the various classes of the population. Continuing, King Humbert dwelt at length upon the friendship existing between Italy and Great Britain and upon their co-operation in Africa, adding that the policy of Italy in Africa henceforth would be one of consolidation of her possessions, and not of adventure. His majesty concluded with remarking that he relied on the efforts of the members of Parliament to maintain the edifice of national unity erected by his father, Victor Emanuel. The king's speech was greatly applauded on all sides and there were repeated cheers for his majesty. Only the socialists were absent from the opening of Parliament.

RECRUITS JOINING GENERAL MACEO

Raid on the City of Gibara Feared by the Spanish Authorities.

HAVANA, June 10.—The bands of Miro, Maceo and Sartori have added to their numbers sixty negroes from near Gibara. On this account it is thought that these bands will soon pay a visit to Gibara. Insurgent General Gomez has passed through the province of Puerto Principe. Troops will concentrate in the vicinity of Tunas for the purpose of helping the citizens in case trouble should be threatened. It is reported that the insurgents during the last revolution buried two cannon, and according to recent advices these have been dug up and will be repaired and placed in readiness for future action. Maceo, the insurgent commander, has issued orders commanding the insurgent sharpshooters to kill Colonel Sandoval if the opportunity is presented, out of revenge for the death of Marti.

Captain General Martinez de Campos is to leave this city for the province of Puerto Principe.

The insurgents have fired upon a coast guard vessel which was watching the coast between Punta Corda and Sabanilla de Matanzas. One volunteer was killed and one wounded.

Bering Sea Bill Introduced.

LONDON, June 10.—The House of Commons reassembled today and the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Sir Edward Grey, introduced a bill to regulate the catching of seals in Bering sea. In so doing he explained it was designed to replace the act of 1893, to carry out the agreement with Russia, and that there would be a few alterations. The bill passed its first reading.

Bismarck Cannot Attend the Opening.

HAMBURG, June 10.—Regrets have been received from Prince Bismarck, who says that his health will not permit him to accept the invitation of the Senate to attend the ceremonies at the opening of the canal at Kiel.

Defeated Des Moines Saloonists.

DES MOINES, June 10.—(Special Telegram.)—After a short career the mulct saloons of Des Moines were closed today by a decision of Judge Spurrier of the district court, holding that the signatures of the petition of consent are not only insufficient, but some of them fraudulent. This decision is in the Pressman case. It was agreed by the saloon keepers to abide by the decision of the courts. The question as to who had to pass on the sufficiency of the petition was by agreement taken to the supreme court. That court decided that the liquor men must establish the sufficiency of their petition. A prominent saloon keeper said the only thing now is a new petition of consent, and the signatures will be hard to get, as the temperance element has been agitating the question and developing public sentiment.

Embezzler Sampson in the Toils.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., June 10.—(Special Telegram.)—Ex-Acting Mayor Sampson is again in the hands of the sheriff. His bondsmen today withdrew because promises made by Sampson relative to turning over money which he was indicted for embezzling have not been fulfilled.

Alleged Thief Bound Over.

PAWNEE CITY, Neb., June 10.—(Special Telegram.)—Charley Brown, the colored boy arrested Friday for robbing C. Bice & Co.'s general merchandise store, had a trial this afternoon and was put under $500 bonds to appear in district court.

BOUND TO SUPPORT RUSSIA

Important Statement Regarding French Policy Made in the Chamber.

JUSTIFIED SENDING SHIPS TO KIEL

Socialists Call for the Publication of the Treaty with Russia but the Ministers Declined — Government Sustained.

PARIS, June 10.—The question of France's policy in the far east was revived in the Chamber of Deputies today by M. Milleraud, the socialist deputy, who protested against France playing what he termed "Germany's game." M. Milleraud was supported by many socialist members of the Chamber, who objected to the participation of France in the coming festivities in connection with the opening of the Baltic and North Sea canal.

The minister for foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, replied amid radical interruptions, which were met by centrist cries of "Silence communists." M. Hanotaux defended the presence of the French squadron at Kiel by saying the French sailors would represent not a downtrodden France, but a nation confident in her strength and rich enough in glory to dread comparison with no other power.

Adverting to the question of France's policy in the far east, M. Hanotaux made an important statement, declaring that even had French interests been less affected than they were the government would have considered it to be its imperative duty to intervene immediately after Russian interests were threatened. Nobody could be blind, he continued, to the dangers of a reversal of French policy in refusing to support Russia at this juncture. He believed himself to be the faithful interpreter of the feelings of the country when he telegraphed to St. Petersburg that France places her alliance in the first rank of her considerations, and the government of the republic was, therefore, disposed to support with all possible efficacy the views of the imperial government concerning the conditions of peace between China and Japan.

Continuing his remarks upon the subject of the French squadron, he said the interests of France, too, justified the attitude adopted and he pointed out the situation in Egypt at the present time as a result of the mistaken policy of abstention which the French parliament had forced upon Gambetta, who foresaw the result of the evils of the policy of restraining the government from activity so far as the Suez canal was concerned. The recent policy of activity and expansion adopted by France had lifted her again to her proper place among the nations of the world and had brought about the alliance with Russsia—an alliance which had given France the point d'appui she longed for. M. Hanotaux concluded by asking for the unequivocal support of all the members of the Chamber, for, he said, a policy of vacillation would only weaken French prestige abroad.

M. Florens asked if in return for French support in the east Russia would aid France to obtain the freedom of Egypt.

M. Goblet demanded the publication of the treaty of alliance with Russia, if one was in existence.

At this point M. Ribot interposed, saying: "You know well enough we cannot publish it."

M. Goblet then continued his remarks, insisting that the visit of the French squadron to Kiel was the unfortunate result of the French co-operation with Russia and Germany in the far east. Frenchmen would never understand any policy of reapproachment with Germany so long as the disputed question of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine remained unsettled.

M. Ribot concluded the debate by endorsing all the remarks of M. Hanotaux. The order of the day approving the declarations of the government was then adopted by 362 to 105, and amidst loud cheering the Chamber of Deputies adjourned.

WILL RETURN TO JAIL TODAY.

Eugene V. Debs and His Associates Will Serve Out Their Sentences.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Eugene V. Debs and other officials of the American Railway union will be sent to the Woodstock county jail tomorrow. The certified copy of the order of the United States supreme court was received today and the United States marshal was ordered to return the men to jail. The men under sentence of imprisonment are: E. V. Debs, G. W. Howard, S. Keliher, L. W. Rogers, James Hogan, W. E. Burns, R. M. Goodwin and Martin Elliott. There is no question as to the time the men will serve. The original sentence was six months for Debs and three months for his associates in two different contempt cases, the sentence being made concurrent by the court. The defendants' attorneys later had the sentence made cumulative in order to take a desired legal action, and the time to be served by the prisoners is consequently a matter of dispute. It is thought probable, however, that an effort will be made to have Judge Woods reinstate the concurrent sentence.

George Howard, the former vice president of the A. R. U., now president of the Industrial union, which is a rival organization of the A. R. U., desires to be sent to some county jail in Indiana and has received what he construes as a promise from Judge Woods to gratify his desire.

PROVED AN ALIBI FOR SENATOR BUCK

Several Persons Saw Him in Oakland About the Time of the Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The coroner's inquest into the death of Miss Nellie Harrington, murdered in her flat ten days ago, was resumed today. Mrs. Crouse, a neighbor of Miss Harrington, said that Senator Buck was not the only man who had visited the murdered woman. Another elderly man had frequently taken her driving. Mrs. Mary Ref, a sister of the deceased, testified that she had quarreled with Miss Harrington because the latter persisted in accepting Senator Buck's attentions, knowing him to be a married man, and that continually accompanying him to restaurants and resorts was injuring her character. Several witnesses testified that Senator Buck was in Oakland after 1 p. m. on the day Miss Harrington was murdered, so that Buck could not have possibly crossed the bay before the hour her dead body was discovered.

SANTA FE ROUND HOUSE BURNED

Ten to Fifteen Engines Supposed to Be in the Structure.

WICHITA, Kan., June 11.—A special to the Eagle from Arkansas City at 1 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning says: The Santa Fe roundhouse and repair shops in this city, with all their contents, are burned to the ground. No one knows how the fire caught. There are, it is said, from ten to fifteen engines in the roundhouse and the loss will be from $100,000 to $150,000.

Funeral of Reid's Mother.

XENIA, O., June 10.—Whitelaw Reid and wife arrived at Cedarville today, and went directly to the old home, two miles in the country, where his aged mother lies dead. He was greatly troubled because he had not seen her before she died. Mrs. Reid will be buried tomorrow afternoon in Tarbox cemetery, adjoining the Reid farm, where lies her husband.

Movements of Ocean Steamers June 10.

At Glasgow—Arrived—Carthagenian, from Philadelphia.

At Gibraltar—Arrived, Ems, from New York for Genoa.

At Southampton—Arrived—Fulda, from New York.

At San Francisco—Arrived—Australia, from Honolulu.

At Leith—Arrived—Missouri, from Baltimore.

STANDING OF WEST POINT GRADUATES

Cadet Schulz of West Virginia Heads the List.

WEST POINT, June 10.—The military exercises today were heavy artillery drill at 5 p. m. at the sea coast battery and drill of siege mortars and pyrotechnics this evening. At dress parade this evening the standing in general merit of the graduating class was announced as follows: First, E. H. Schulz, West Virginia; second, Harry Burgess, Michigan; third, J. A. Gurney, Michigan; fourth, Jens Rugge, jr., Minnesota; fifth, Casper H. Conrad, South Dakota; sixth, H. E. Smith, Minnesota; seventh, Harry H. Stout, Pennsylvania; eighth, H. A. White, Iowa; ninth, J. L. Knowlton, Illinois; tenth, C. H. Payne, Maryland; eleventh, T. A. Ames, Wisconsin; twelfth, C. H. Arnold, jr., New York; thirteenth, N. K. Averill, Michigan; fourteenth, H. L. Cavaugh, Oklahoma; fifteenth, Joseph Wheeler, jr., Alabama; sixteenth, A. S. Fleming, Kentucky; seventeenth, P. B. Payne, Virginia; eighteenth, M. O. Bigelow, Michigan; nineteenth, W. G. Sills, North Carolina; twentieth, A. C. Nissen, Ohio; twenty-first, T. W. Darrah, Kansas; twenty-second, Americus Mitchell, Alabama; twenty-third, P. L. Mills, Ohio; twenty-fourth, M. L. McGrew, New Jersey; twenty-fifth, C. E. Hawkins, Pennsylvania; twenty-sixth, T. L. Richardson, Wisconsin; twenty-seventh, J. S. Parker, at large; twenty-eighth, C. R. Howland, Ohio; twenty-ninth, F. P. Siveter, Pennsylvania; thirtieth, M. F. Smith, Michigan; thirty-first, L. M. Nottman, New Jersey; thirty-second, G. H. Davis, Ohio; thirty-third, F. S. Hutton, New York; thirty-fourth, J. H. Herron, Ohio; thirty-fifth, H. Dixon, Iowa; thirty-sixth, A. S. Brooks, Arkansas; thirty-seventh, G. B. Pritchard, jr., Georgia; thirty-eighth, Thomas F. Dwyer, New York; thirty-ninth, F. W. Smith, Kentucky; fortieth, W. S. McBroom, Indiana; forty-first, L. H. Lewis, New York; forty-second, D. S. Stanley, Dakota; forty-third, B. T. Simmons, North Carolina; forty-fourth, J. N. Augustin, Louisiana; forty-fifth, S. C. Creien, Massachusetts; forty-sixth, Girard Sturtevant, New York; forty-seventh, L. H. Bass, Illinois; forty-eighth, Anton Springer, jr., Pennsylvania; forty-ninth, William B. Watson, New Jersey; fiftieth, O. J. Charles, Illinois; fifty-first, Thomas A. Pearce, Texas; fifty-second, Daniel Duncan, Kentucky.

SECRETARY OLNEY TAKES THE OATH

Chief Justice Fuller Came Over from Richmond to Administer It.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Mr. Olney today became secretary of state, succeeding W. Q. Gresham. Chief Justice Fuller, who had come to Washington from Richmond, administered the oath of office to the new secretary in the diplomatic room at the State department. Mr. Olney came over to the State department at 10:15 o'clock and after a few moments' conversation with Mr. Landis, private secretary to the late Secretary Gresham, he was joined by Assistant Secretaries Uhl, Adee and Rockhill, and received their congratulations. After waiting half an hour Chief Justice Fuller appeared, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Aubrey. Secretary Lamont also came over from the War department, and the party, which had been chatting in the secretary's office, repaired to the diplomatic room, adjoining, and the oath was then administered to Mr. Olney. The secretary then received the bureau chiefs of the State department and settled down to the routine of his new office.

CONTRACTS FOR NEBRASKA PEOPLE

Lincoln Individuals Who Get a Slice of Federal Funds.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—(Special Telegram.)—The Treasury department has authorized the custodian of the public building at Lincoln to award the following contracts for supplies to be used during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1896: To C. B. Havens & Co., contract for supplying fuel at his bid of $969.50; to the Lincoln Street Railway company and Lincoln Gas company, contracts for furnishing electric lights and gas at their respective bids, $420 and $288, and to L. Preston, contract for furnishing ice at his bid of $78.75. The acting chief clerk of the treasury has sent to the custodian of the court house and post office building at Nebraska City a check for $200 on the Omaha National bank in favor of D. P. Rolfe & Co., this sum having been deposited as guarantee of faithful performance of contract for supplying building with fuel during the current fiscal year.

More Ships to Be Sent to the Florida Coast

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The administration has decided that a United States vessel of war should be sent to Key West for the purpose of co-operating with the revenue cutters in watching for filibustering expeditions leaving that and other places in Florida to aid the Cuban insurgents. This decision was reached late tonight, just before Secretary Herbert's departure for Alabama, and he concluded that the Raleigh should be used for the purpose. The latter vessel is now at New York. Orders are expected to be sent to her commander to prepare for the voyage and it is possible before many days she will be on her way to Key West.

Surveyors Were Not Murdered.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The report published in New York today that a party of government surveyors were killed by Chickasaw Indians near Little Boggy, in the Indian Territory, last Wednesday is incorrect. A dispatch has been received at the Geological survey from Henry Gannett, chief topographer at Little Boggy, stating there is no truth in the reports of a massacre. The survey has ten parties of about ten men each at work in the territory surveying the lands of the Chickasaw nation. It is said the Indians know the work is for their benefit and give the best of treatment to the surveyors.

Thurston Will Speak at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., June 10.—James H. Hoyt of this city, one of the most brilliant after dinner speakers in Ohio, has been selected as the toastmaster for the great banquet at the convention of the National Republican league. Chauncey M. Depew has been assigned a toast. It is expected that Governor McKinley and ex-Governor Foraker will be able to attend the banquet, though there is some uncertainly about it. Hon. J. J. Ingalls, Hon. J. C. Burrows of Michigan, Hon. H. Clay Evans of Tennessee and Hon. John M. Thurston of Omaha are among the other speakers.

Nebraska Postoffices Established.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—(Special Telegram.)—Postoffices have been established as follows: Nebraska—Mahlon, Polk county, James T. Bonner, postmaster. Iowa—Frendale, Johnson county, Bradford Ferson, postmaster.

The following postoffices have been discontinued: Nebraska—Elmer, Hayes county; mail will go to Strickland. Iowa—Kissmee, Calhoun county; mail will go to Pomery.

Iowa postmasters were appointed today as follows: Polk county, R. Higgins, vice W. Eveand, resigned; Peru, Madison county, J. W. Keller, vice M. E. Travis, resigned.

No Need of a Warship.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Secretary Herbert said today that it had not yet been determined whether a war vessel would be sent to the Florida coast to prevent a filibustering expedition going to assist the Cuba rebels. Navy officials generally are of the opinion that there is no necessity for any such action by the United States. It is probable the action of the Navy department will depend upon Secretary of State Olney. If he desires that a warship patrol the coast one no doubt will be sent.

Iowa to Be Made a Flagship.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The battleship Iowa is to be made a flagship, though not so designed originally. Secretary Herbert has found it expedient to fit her out in this way, and the board of naval bureau chiefs was engaged today in discussing plans for the change of the interior arrangements.

Second Trial of Howgate Commenced.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The trial of Captain Henry W. Howgate on two indictments, charging forgery and falsification of accounts while disbursing officer of the signal service in 1879, was begun today. The morning was consumed in obtaining a jury and making the opening speeches.

Nebraska Sportsmen's Association.

The Nebraska State Sportsmen's association will hold a three days' meeting in this city, beginning on Friday of the present week.

PLACES A CHECK ON EGAN

W. H. Bancroft Appointed Joint Receiver of the Utah Lines.

NEW FEATURE IN SHORT LINE TROUBLES

Union Pacific Virtually Wins a Victory by the Decision and Order of Judge Merritt at Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 10.—(Special Telegram.)—Judge Merritt rendered a decision this morning in the Oregon Short Line receivership case. He confirms the appointment of John M. Egan as receiver, but associates with him as joint receiver W. H. Bancroft, present general superintendent of the western end of the Union Pacific system. Judge Merritt requires the American Loan and Trust company to pay all interest due on first mortgage bonds, including the Ham mortgages on the Utah Southern lines.

On the matter of receivers' certificates the order is silent. The failure to mention the certificates is regarded by attorneys for the American Loan and Trust company as equivalent to a refusal to authorize the issuance of such certificates, as without an order from this court they cannot be made a lien on Utah lines.

While the appointment of a co-receiver had been foreshadowed in these dispatches, it is something of a surprise in the extent to which it protects Union Pacific interests. The court granted even more than the Union Pacific asked. It has imposed impossible conditions, according to the trust company, by ordering the payment of defaulted interest, and refusing to authorize certificates upon which to raise funds.

While the attorneys refused to state what they proposed to do, a representative of the trust company, who is known to speak authoritatively, said: "We have stated from the outset that we would not accept the Utah lines under a Union Pacific joint receivership, and we will not recede from this position. We will do nothing. We will leave the Utah lines entirely alone. We cannot take them subject to the Union Pacific receivers, therefore we will not touch them. We were entitled to a separate receivership, but this is not such an appointment. The failure to permit the issue of receivers' certificates also closes the matter up. We cannot act under the order."

"Will it not be somewhat inconvenient to operate the lines outside of Utah without entrance to Ogden?" was asked.

"I am not so certain about that. At any rate we are in as good a position as the Union Pacific."

Having refused to accept Judge Merritt's order, there are but two courses left to the trust company operation of the lines outside of Utah, with Pocatello probably as the headquarters, or entire abandonment of the receivership proceedings. It is believed that the former course will be pursued and that foreclosure and sale under the consolidated mortgage will be pushed. The decision is of doubtful advantage to the Union Pacific. It is given access to Salt Lake, but is shut off from Butte and Portland, and is obliged to operate the unprofitable lines running south from this city. All the lines in Utah will remain under Union Pacific control, as Judge Merritt's order becomes inoperative through the refusal of the trust company to accept it.

The decision is not well received by the business community, which was anxious for Short Line headquarters to be established here, and the court is very warmly criticized.

Senator Thurston and family leave tomorrow for Idaho. Concerning the decision, the senator said: "The appointment of an associate receiver will result in an abandonment of the field by the trust company, as it cannot carry out its present plans in regard to the lines."

LOCAL OFFICIALS ON THE DECISION

Appointment of Co-Receiver Bancroft Regarded with Satisfaction.

It was a foregone conclusion that the Short Line and Utah Northern would be placed under the control of a separate receiver, the only hope of the interests antagonistic to the American Loan and Trust company being to secure a co-receiver who would be fair to the Union Pacific, which has now been accomplished in the appointment of W. H. Bancroft, superintendent of the mountain division of the Union Pacific.

General Manager Dickinson was elated over the appointment of Mr. Bancroft, whom he regards as the one man of all men to direct the interests of the separated property.

"But I don't believe Mr. Egan will accept the terms of the transfer, embodying as it does the Utah Southern, a property which has not paid operating expenses. Our people feel satisfied with the terms of the order as made by Judge Merritt and if it is accepted by the American Loan and Trust company it must be done at great cost to that corporation. The American Loan and Trust company, through its attorneys, has fought the co-receivership idea from the beginning, and this, coupled with the interest feature of the order, which is along the lines outlined by the attorneys for the first mortgage interests, receivers of the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line will probably prove too much of a load for the receivers to carry.

"Should Mr. Egan accept it will not affect the forces at Union Pacific headquarters to the extent of more than thirty men, and as for our mechanical forces, they are reduced to the minimum. It has been my idea, however, all the way through that if two receivers were accredited to the property and the contentions of the attorneys for the first mortgage and other interests followed that the successor receiver could not consistently take the property.

"As you have intimated, Mr. Egan will now operate the properties in the Eighth and Ninth circuits," addressing the reporter, "but I can hardly believe this, as Ogden is the key to the situation and it would leave Mr. Egan the ends of the line to operate, while the great middle would be operated by the present receivers, for I take it that Mr. Bancroft would refuse to take the road if his senior should object to the order."

There was considerable satisfaction expressed about headquarters when the terms of Judge Merritt's order became known, for the majority of the heads of departments felt that Mr. Egan would not take the Short Line loaded down with nonpaying divisions, as in the case of the Utah Southern and Southern Extension.

William H. Bancroft, the co-receiver appointed by Judge Merritt for the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern, was born October 20, 1838, at Newburg, O. He entered railway service April, 1856, as telegraph operator and ticket clerk of the Michigan Southern Railway, since which time he has been consecutively, May 1861 to 1869, division operator, clerk and dispatcher Erie road; 1869 to 1872 dispatcher, superintendent's clerk and train dispatcher, Kansas Pacific, October 20, 1872 to April 1875, assistant superintendent, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; May 1875 to 1876, superintendent St. Louis, Lawrence & Western railroad; January 1, 1876, to April 1878, chief dispatcher Missouri, Kansas & Texas; April 1878, to July 29, 1886, superintendent various divisions of the Denver & Rio Grande road; August 15, 1884, to July 29, 1886, receiver of the Denver & Rio Grande Western; July 29, 1886, to July 1, 1890, general superintendent Denver & Rio Grande Western; January 15, 1890, to date, general superintendent of the Mountain division of the Union Pacific.

SUBMITTED THEIR PROOFS.

Judge McArthur Has the Navigation Company Suit Under Advisement.

The hearing which has been going on before Special Master in Chancery L. L. McArthur of the Ninth circuit at Union Pacific headquarters under the foreclosure suit brought by the Farmers Loan and Trust company, trustee under the consolidated mortgage of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company against the receivers of the Union Pacific and others, pertaining to the settlement of accounts of the former receivers of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, S. H. H. Clark and others and the present receiver, E. McNeill, was finished yesterday morning. C. E. S. Wood was present last week and represented Major McNeill. Joseph Simon of Portland of the law firm of Dolph, Mallory & Simon was the representative of the Farmers Loan and Trust company, while Judge Kelly looked after the Union Pacific interests. Special Master McArthur took the matter under advisement, in view of the fact that there is a great deal of expert testimony to be milled over. Judge Kelly and Judge McArthur left Sunday evening for St. Paul, where they have certain matters to present to Judge Sanborn of the Eighth circuit.

TROUBLES OF DIVORCE APPLICANTS

Mrs. E. B. Appelius and Dr. Belden Cause a Sensation at Sioux Falls.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., June 10.—(Special.)—The trial of a civil suit involving the paltry sum of $50 has created something of a sensation in this city. The case was instituted by Mrs. L. E. Thompson, who came out from Vermont some time ago as companion to Mrs. E. B. Appelius, who is here for a divorce, to recover $50 to pay plaintiff's expenses home. Mrs. Thompson claimed that the agreement was that she should have her expenses paid both ways, besides her salary as companion, and that she had been discharged without having money for her return trip advanced.

Mrs. Appelius did not appear in court, but her physician, Dr. Belden, also a Vermonter out here for a divorce, who has been attending Mrs. Appelius during her indisposition, testified that Mrs. Thompson had not been discharged. Instead, the door between the rooms of the two women has been locked to keep Mrs. Thompson out because the latter had a disagreeable throat trouble which greatly annoyed Mrs. Thompson.

Here is where the sensational part began. Mrs. Thompson then took the stand and testified concerning the doctor's professional and other visits to her mistress, and told of scenes which she had observed when she was supposed by the others to be out of sight. A judgment was rendered against the defendant for $50 and costs. The story of the trial soon got abroad and Dr. Belden pulled down his shingle and took an evening train, saying he was going back to Vermont. It is, however, thought that he has gone to some other South Dakota town, where he will remain until he gets his divorce.

Mrs. Appelius left with Dr. Belden. Her trunk was attached at Dell Rapids and brought back to settle the judgment. Both bought tickets for St. Paul.

E. T. ROOT IN EVIDENCE AGAIN

Queer Capers of the Beatrice Man Who Married Against His Will.

BEATRICE, June 10.—(Special Telegram.)—E. T. Root has again brought himself into public notice. Last February Root went to Omaha and was married to Mrs. Kate Russell of Sioux City. Returning to Beatrice in a few days he denied being married, claiming that he had changed his mind about the matter after procuring a license. A few weeks later Mrs. Russell-Root came to this city and proved to the satisfaction of every one that Root was her lawfully wedded husband. After she had remained here a number of days matters were arranged between the parties and they began housekeeping, she attending to all the preliminaries of renting and furnishing a house. Apparently all had gone well until Saturday. Without apprising his wife of his movements Root went to Lincoln. From there he sent her a message saying he had been called to Lincoln unexpectedly, had secured a paying situation and would return the day following, but up to this time has failed to put in an appearance, and Mrs. Root is positive he has no intention of returning.

Root is a man of no means, aside from a house and two lots in this city, and these he deeded to his three children. Before leaving the was city assessor he finished the annual assessment and sold his claim against the county therefor.

Although an entire stranger here until last Friday, Mrs. Root has gained the respect of everyone by her demeanor since coming here, and the sympathy of the community are largely with her. She has stated since Root's departure that she will not live with him hereafter should he decide to return.

ELMER HANK A DEFAULTER.

Wyoming County Treasurer Found Several Hundred Dollars Short.

LANDER, Wyo., June 10.—(Special Telegram.)—Elmer Hank, who retired from the county treasurer's office in January, 1893, is found to be a defaulter in the sum of $1,400. The money was secured by making false entries. Saturday the sheriff went to Washakie, where Hank was employed in the post trader's store as clerk and acting postmaster. It was found that he had not been at the store for three days. His books were at once examined and the discovery was made that he had robbed the postoffice of over $400. The sheriff learned that Hank had gone north toward the Rattlesnake range.

CHEYENNE, June 10.—(Special Telegram.)—The Wyoming supreme court today decided for the defendant in the application for bail of E. S. Crocker, the Evanston cattleman charged with the murder of his partner, Harvey Booth. It held that the statute which forbids bail being allowed after an indictment has been returned charging a capital offense is unconstitutional and inoperative where the proof is not evident or the presumption of guilt great; also that the district courts have jurisdiction in determining the presumption of guilt. In accordance with this decision Crocker will be given a hearing on the question of bail in the Uinta county district court Thursday.

RICH GOLD DISCOVERY IN OKLAHOMA

Prospectors Flocking Into the Country and Staking Out Claims.

GUTHRIE, Okl., June 10.—For several days rumors have been current that gold had been discovered in paying quantities on Boggy creek, some fourteen miles southwest from Arapahoe, Guthrie county. Last Friday Tommy Bell came to town and stated some very rich leads had been found and that people were flocking into the mineral region from all points of the compass. In less than two hours several parties were equipped and on the road. Messrs. Lee Wells and Alex Hanshaw returned today and reported very rich fields and that hundreds of men were on the ground staking off claims. The vein runs from Cobb creek, in the Caddo country, to the head of the Boggy, a distance of forty miles, and ranges from three to eleven miles wide. Messrs. Wells and Hanshaw brought back some specimens, which have been tested by Mr. Cramer, an experienced miner and assayist, who reports the specimens very rich with precious metal. The strata of gold is found on an average of about seven feet below the surface, and is very easily gotten out. A mining town has been laid out and platted under the townsite laws. Reports say that people are coming in and staking out mining claims at the rate of a hundred a day.

FOREST FIRES ARE STILL BURNING

Nothing but a Heavy Rain Can Effectually Check Them.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 10.—The forest fires that started last Saturday are still burning fiercely and large gangs of men are working trying to prevent the flames from