Old Fort Hartsuff. Old Fort Hartsuff.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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POWERS NONPLUSSED

Cannot Agree on a Method of Settling the Cretan Question.

PROPOSALS MADE AND REJECTED HOURLY

Application of Force to Greece Seems to Be Ruling Idea.

ALL AGREE TO PROGRAM FOR BLOCKADE

Russia Favors the Presentation of Another Collective Note.

FRANCE MAKES LATEST PROPOSITION

Organize Gen d'Armerie of Cretan Troops and Select Governor of Crete from Holland, Belgium or Switzerland.

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PARIS, March 12.—The following semi-official announcement was made this afternoon that the powers, while united in principle, have not yet been able to reach a solution of the Cretan question. Proposals and objections are being exchanged hourly. The program drawn up by the admirals in Cretan waters is as follows:

1. A blockade of the island of Crete.
2. A blockade of the Piraeus and some of the other Greek ports.
3. The seizure by a detachment of the fleet of the telegraph offices at Syra.
4. Any Greek war ships encountered are to be taken to the island of Milo and kept there.
5. Any Greek war ships firing on any foreign war ships are to be sunk and the act to be considered casus belli.
6. Any Greek torpedo boat meeting a foreign war ship is to be fired at.
7. As the blockade of Greece will require all the crews of the foreign war ships, each power is to send to Crege a battalion of infantry, not less than 600 men in number.

Each of the foreign admirals telegraphed a copy of these proposals to his government. Germany immediately telegraphed to the powers that it would accept the proposals down to the seventh, and that it would accept the seventh in principle, but had not a battalion available.

Austria wired the powers that it would accept the whole of the proposals of the admirals, but, as Emperor Francis Joseph was at Cape Martin, it must have time to consult with his majesty.

Italy telegraphed its acceptance of all the proposals of the admirals, but it was added they must be submitted to the cabinet council, which would be done within three days.

Russia, Great Britain and France were silent for a time and then Great Britain proposes that a gen d' armerie be organized in Crete by utilizing the Greek troops, not using the Greek flag and not using the Greek officers in this connection.

Russia eventually answered that the powers had presented their ultimatum to Greece and as Greece had replied by offering to withdraw the fleet, the answer was conciliatory and partly satisfactory. Therefore, Russia proposed a further collective note demanding the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete. France seconded the reply of Russia.

During the pourparlers a general agreement was suggested in that the powers should advance a certain sum for the pay of the gen d' armerie and for the expense of organizing the autonomous government of Crete. This was immediately objected to by Germany on the ground that it was not willing to spend a pfennig for this purpose. France, this afternoon, proposed to the British foreign office that the powers proceed immediately to organize the gen d' armerie, naming a governor of Crete from Holland, Belgium or perhaps from Switzerland. Several names were suggested and considered. Great Britain points out, the semi-official announcement concludes, that the members of the previous Cretan gen d' armerie ran away and mutinied and that the Greek troops are the best available for this purpose. Consequently this proposal will probably be a modus vivendi by which the situation may be solved. The Greeks will accept it.

KING GEORGE MAY ABDICATE.

Possible Solution of the Vexatious Problem in Crete.

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ATHENS, March 12.—The Cretan question is passing through a period of quiescence, a lull having followed the reply of Greece to the powers, and everybody is wondering where and when the storm will break out afresh. In spite of the repeated assertions made in different capitals of Europe that the powers are acting in concert toward Greece, it is remarked here that if this was the case the threatened coercion of Greece would have been an accomplished fact long before this. There seem to be but three ways out of the present difficulty, and the most commonly accepted is that the powers must accept the offers of Greece to withdraw its fleet from Cretan waters and allow its army of occupation to remain nominally under the control of a foreign officer outranking Colonel Vassos, to be used for the pacification of the island, and when that is accomplished a plebiscite shall decide whether the Cretans prefer annexation to autonomy.

The second suggested solution is the coercion, real or seeming, of Greece by the blockade of the Greek coasts, as well as the island of Crete. This would be a dangerous and difficult task. In the first place, it would require an immense fleet of vessels, owing to the almost innumerable islands composing the Grecian archipelago, to make such a blockade effective.

MIGHT LIGHT THE TORCH.

Besides, Greece's reply to this would probably be the lighting of the fires of war in Macedonia, the beginning of a conflagration which might spread all over Europe. The most dangerous spot on the map of Europe at present is the frontier of Thessaly. If Greece is coerced or if it does not obtain the substance of its demands it is liable to force the hands of the powers and this might be done in more ways than one, as by crossing the border, trying to raise the Balkans and possibly bringing about the long contemplated dismemberment of the Turkish empire.

The third solution of this dangerous and difficult problem is contained in the renewed rumors that King George of Greece may abdicate in favor of his eldest son, Crown Prince Constantine, duke of Sparta, whose wife is the princess Sophia of Prussia, sister of Emperor William of Germany. There are many people who believe that the king's abdication would be the best means of clearing up the situation. While the stand taken by King George in the present crisis has undoubtedly improved his position among the Greeks, his abdication would be a popular step, as the populace has never quite forgiven the king for being a foreigner, while his sons, who were born in Greece, are regarded as being one with themselves.

The crown princess is known to be a trifle jealous of Prince George, the sailor prince, the second son of the king, whom Prince Constantine always allows to be bracketed as equal with himself. The princess, it should be added, is said to be furious at Emperor William for having sided with the Turks against her adopted people. Her husband is much admired and respected, but he is a man of silent, retiring disposition, and is disposed to ignore the shouts of the populace. Prince George, who is of a different temperament, is the popular idol, and many would prefer him to his elder brother as king of Greece.

WAR FEELING SUBSIDING.

In any case the war feeling is apparently subsiding, due no doubt to the popular belief that an agreement may be reached between the Greek and Turkish governments directly for the settlement of the Cretan question without the intervention of the powers. This belief, however, does not prevail in diplomatic circles. There it is said that the settlement can be arrived at only through the powers. There is no doubt that the decrease in excitement here tends to present matters in a brighter light, for popular clamor had a great deal to do with the defiant position assumed by the Greek government. But there is no cessation of military activity here or at Salonica. On both frontiers troops have occupied strategic positions and reinforcements are being pushed forward night and day.

The armed peasants on both sides are the most dangerous factors on the frontiers. A conflict there may occur at any moment and then it may be impossible for any human power to stem the tide of war which has been sullenly rising for a long time past. The firing upon the insurgents by the foreign war ships and the later conflicts between the foreign marines and the insurgents have had a very bad effect among the people here, irritating them to a great degree against everything in the shape of foreign intervention in the affairs of Greece. The calmer minds are counselling prudence, but the situation is almost as grave as it could be, and Greece is prepared to make the greatest sacrifices if driven to desperation.

GREEK TROOPS SHOW COURAGE.

Naval Forces Ready to Give Their Lives for the Cause.

LONDON, March 12.—The correspondent of the Times at Canea says the foreign admirals went into the Apokorona district yesterday afternoon (Friday) to interview the insurgent chiefs. It appears that the admirals and consuls have already discussed the proclamation of autonomy since the porte has agreed to it, but the powers are not yet in unison as to details and therefore it is impossible to make an official proclamation. It is now proposed to extend the Turkish cordons and to settle within them, on properties of the local beys, the refugees from Candiamo.

The commanders of the Greek cruisers at Phios and Pinios are still in Cretan waters and in a most difficult position. Their express orders are only to retire from Canea bay under protest, but on no account to leave Cretan waters. They are ordered to "resist to the death any attack upon them for the honor of the Greek flag and nation, which reposes confidence in the sons of heroes." This latter allusion refers to the fact that the Greek commanders are descendants of the Greek chiefs, Kondouriotis and Miaulis.

The cruisers are hourly expecting to be fired upon. They are not allowed to revictual their crews. The men are living on biscuits and beans and the officers have not slept for three nights. Every man has written a letter of farewell to his relatives. It is probable the Alphios will take the risk of a visit to another port for the purpose of revictualing.

LONDON, March 12.—The correspondent of the Times at Athens says the reports of famine in Crete are probably much exaggerated. Bread is scarce, no doubt, but oranges, figs and olives are abundant and the cereal harvest has been gathered in the eastern portion of the island. In spite of the blockade a steamer landed 500 volunteers yesterday (Friday) with victuals and war material.

PROTESTS AGAINST COERCION.

Great Mass Meeting in London Voices Liberal Sentiments.

LONDON, March 12.—A great meeting was held this evening at St. James hall, to protest against the proposal of the powers to apply coercion to Greece. Resolutions denouncing this policy were adopted with enthusiasm, after strong speeches by Herbert Gladstone, John Dillon, Henry Labouchere and others. Mr. Gladstone wired from Cannes: "God help your efforts."

FORCE IS THE ONLY ANSWER.

Greece Must Be Made to Obey the Will of the Powers.

VIENNA, March 12.—The semi-official Fremdenblatt says today that the view of the Greek reply taken by the powers is that it can be replied to only by the employment of force to induce Greece to obey the will of Europe.

Turkish Troops Want Clothes.

PARIS, March 12.—A dispatch to the Journal of this city from Larissa says that at the Turkish headquarters at Elassona there are 18,000 troops, but, the dispatch adds, both officers and men are destitute and have scarcely clothes enough to cover them and there have been numerous desertions. The Greek troops, it is further announced, are in excellent shape and so full of enthusiasm that their officers have difficulty in keeping them quiet. The frontiers are covered with 15,000 insurgents, who are only awaiting the signal to advance. It is estimated that in another week's time there will be 80,000 Greeks concentrated on the frontier. The Gaulois says that the blockade must be postponed until the powers have formally taken possession of Crete in order to organize an autonomous government.

Opposition by France and England.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 12.—It is stated in official circles here that the opposition of Great Britain, and more particularly that of France, was what prevented the adoption of the proposal to occupy Crete with 10,000 European troops. Greece, it is understood, is relying upon the effect of public opinion in England and France, and a sort of threat is held out here that by persistence in this policy France is endangering the entente with Russia, and that both England and France may find themselves in an unenviable isolation, opposed to a new grouping of Russia, Austria and Germany.

Smuggling Rifles and Cartridges.

BERLIN, March 12.—A dispatch received in this city from Constantinople says that large quantities of Gras rifles and cartridges are being smuggled from Greece into the Turkish island of Chios, off the west coast of Asia Minor, and that they are being sold to the inhabitants of Chios at low prices.

Belgian Deputies Stand by Greece.

LONDON, March 12.—The Brussels correspondent of the Standard states that twenty-eight members of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies have signed a declaration, to be sent to the Grecian government, expressing indignation at Europe's abuse of power against Greece.

Italian Troops for Greece.

LONDON, March 12.—The Rome correspondent of the Standard says that Admiral Canevaro, having represented the urgency of landing troops to suppress disorders in the interior of Crete, a cabinet council has decided to send a body of troops there.

Insurgents Bombard a Fortress.

CANEA, Island of Crete, March 12.—The Cretan insurgents are bombarding the fortress of Shinalonga. The garrison is still resisting. Several conflicts between Mussulmans and Christians have occurred in the village of Archanese.

Report Not Confirmed.

LONDON, March 12.—A dispatch to the Times from Athens says the cabinet was in session nearly all of yesterday (Friday). The report that the British consul at Canea, Sir Alfred Billiotti, has been recalled is not confirmed.

Greece's New War Minister.

LONDON, March 12.—The Athens correspondent of the Times says Colonel Metaxas, the Greek war minister, who succeeded Colonel Smolenitz last week, is the son of a

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

TARIFF BILL ABOUT READY

Measure Will Be Reported to House Monday, Says Chairman Dingley.

COMPLETION OF THE WOOL SCHEDULE

Duties on Manufactures of Wool Practically a Repetition of the Rates in the McKinley Law of 1890.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The work of the republican members of the ways and means committee on the wool schedule has brought the wool growers and manufacturers to Washington in full force. They filled the lobby of the Cochran hotel today, while the tariff makers were in conference in their upstairs room, and when the members emerged each one of them was surrounded by a group of wool men endeavoring to impress upon their victim the urgent needs of their particular branch of the business. Chairman Dingley was half an hour running the gauntlet at the hotel door. He listens with patience to every statement.

After twenty-four hours of work on the second half of the wool schedule—that covering the manufactures of wool—the duties have been made practically a repetition of the rates of the McKinley bill. The McKinley rates on raw wools having been readopted, it was considered the only logical arrangement to adopt also the compensatory duties on manufactures of wool of the McKinley law, so this policy was followed. There was an attempt made to change the ad valorem rates on woolen manufactures in the McKinley act to specific, but such difficulties have been encountered that the undertaking has been abandoned, for the time being at any rate, and tonight the committee had practically decided to accept the wool schedule of the McKinley act. A committee of experts devoted some time to the work of resolving the ad valorem factors of the wool schedule to corresponding specific rates, but the results of their labor proved so unsatisfactory to Chairman Dingley that the scheme was rejected. The bill as it will be introduced into the house will contain the McKinley wool schedule without material changes, except the changes in the classification of wools which were made yesterday.

CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION.

The changes in classification were decided upon by the committee, on satisfactory proof that several varieties of wools were being imported into the United States in large quantities as carpet wools, under the rates of class 3, and used for the manufacture of clothing. These wools, which include China lambs, Bagdad, Egyptian, Morrocco, Casa Brancho, and fine skin wools, or butchers' wools, were therefore changed from class 3 to class 1, and the necessary changes in the rates on manufacture of these wools were made. It is thought by members that these changes in classification will prove very beneficial to the wool growers of the United States. Representatives of the manufacturing interest seem to be dissatified with the McKinley rates on wools, basing their complaint on the ground that the prices of wools are much lower than they were when the McKinley law was enacted, but members of the committee think the point is not well taken.

Chairman Dingley says the bill will be ready to be introduced in the house on Monday. The administrative features have not yet been drafted, nor has the reciprocity scheme, although the features of it are decided upon. These may be presented as committee amendments after the bill gets before the house. The earthenware schedule is not yet perfected. The same difficulties have been met with in adjusting the rates on earthenware that were involved in woolen goods—the attempt to carry into effect the republican policy of replacing ad valorem duties with specific. It has been found almost impossible to determine on standards by which specific rates can be levied on china and pottery goods, the factors of decoration, weight and processes of manufacture entering so largely into the value of these goods, and it is quite probable that they will be placed under the McKinley schedule with some immaterial changes.

RECIPROCITY.

The reciprocity principle which will be embodied in the bill, will be that of lower duties on certain classes of goods, in return for concessions to certain lines of American goods. The principal lines of goods on which duties may be lowered by reciprocity treaties will be sugar, champagnes, silks, gloves, mineral waters, chickle (much of which is imported for chewing gum), and argol, or crude tartar, which is one of the chief constituents of baking powders.

The president will be empowered by the bill to enter into treaties by which the duties will be materially lowered on importation of these goods from countries which make concessions as to American cattle and other products. There will be no reciprocity which involves placing any important classes of imports on the free list or any authority given the executive to raise duties against imports from countries which refuse to enter into reciprocity treaties.

The reduction in the duty on sugar by reciprocity will be one-eighth of a cent a pound, so that sugar coming from countries which make reciprocity treaties with the United States will be entered at 1½ cents a pound. While the reduction seems small, a difference of 12½ cents per 100 pounds is a material one to sugar importers.

Most of the goods in the list given above come from Germany and France, and it is the expectation of the committee that reciprocity on champagne, silks and gloves will prove an inducement to those countries to abandon their policy of discrimination against American beef and pork. The hopes of the new Canadian administration for closer reciprocal relations with the United States will be defeated by the Dingley bill. The liberal party, under Laurier's leadership, has made closer commercial affiliations with the United States one of its foremost policies and one of the first acts of the administration was to send Messrs. Cartwright and Davies to Washington as commissioners to pave the way for reciprocity. Their mission has proven a fruitless one because they desired to open the markets of this country to the farm products of Canada. In their interviews with Chairman Dingley and other members of the committee, they were told, in diplomatic terms, but emphatically, that the design of the new tariff bill would be to preserve the markets of the United States to its farmers by adequate protective duties on all farm products.

THESE SEEK AFTER THE PLUMS.

List of Persons Who Desire Places at the Nation's Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Additional applications for appointment to presidential office under the Treasury department have been filed as follows: For collectors of internal revenue: Robert Hestor at Sacramento, Cal.; John R. Hanna at Denver, Colo.; R. E. Croffett at Jacksonville, Fla.; W. D. Denwoody at Springfield, Ill.; J. C. Pettit at Cairo, Ill.; W. L. Bateman at Springfield, Ill.; A. W. Sutar at Chicago; N. Filbeck at Terre Haute, Ind.; W. H. Zimmerman at Terre Haute, Ind.; J. R. Crumbaugh at Owensboro, Ky.; E. W. Babcock at Grand Rapids, Mich.; James Cobb at Raleigh, N. C.; H. A. Keyes at Springfield, O.; C. F. Leach at Cleveland, O.; E. V. Samson at Springfield, O.; Hugh V. Smith at Springfield, O.; C. P. Way at Cleveland, O.; E. E. Drown at Springfield, O.; Milton Weidler at Portland, Ore.; David A. Nunn at Nashville, Tenn.; Patrick Gaghty at Nashville, Tenn.; W. E. Davis at Dallas, Tex.; J. P. Humbrick at Parkersburg, W. Va.; F. M. Selton at Kansas City, Mo.

For collectors of customs: C. W. Guffy at Galveston, Tex.; Fred W. Fox at Brownsville, Tex.; James Armstrong at Pensacola, Fla.; C. C. Carlton at Tampa, Fla.; James A. Waddell at Key West, Fla.; J. F. Beckwith at Savannah, Ga.; J. B. McClure at Topeka, Kan.; Henry A. Haigh at Detroit, Mich.; Martin Meeker at St. Paul, Minn.

Other applications were filed as follows: L. C. Colton of Scottsboro, Ala., as auditor for Interior department at Washington; Aden D. Knopf of Olney, Ill., as commissioner of internal revenue at Washington; Francis T. Rootes of Indianapolis as United States treasurer at Washington; Wymond G. Sink of Rising Sun, Ind., as chief clerk of the Treasury department at Washington; J. S. Bostri of Paris, Ky., as agent for the Treasury department; L. C. Murray of Louisville, Ky., as assistant treasurer at New York; A. L. Ordean of Duluth, Minn., as comptroller of the currency at Washington; H. W. Smith as appraiser of merchandise at South St. Louis, Mo.; A. N. Burntholder of Trenton, Mo., as auditor for the Treasury department at Washington; William Sprow of Cleveland, O., as commissioner of immigration at New York; C. E. Brown of Cincinnati and Henry Young Arjnett of Wilberforce, O., as register of the treasury at Washington; G. F. Wilson of Butler county, Ohio, as commissioner of internal revenue; William D. Scott of Uhrichsville, O., as assayer of the mint at Denver; R. F. Patterson of Memphis, Tenn., and J. F. Gorvey of Olympia, Wash., as register of the treasury at Washington; C. A. Willard of Chattanooga, Tenn., as comptroller of the treasury at Washington.

LATEST NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Lieutenant Kennon Detailed Military Instructor in Greater Republic.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Under provisions of a joint resolution of congress First Lieutenant L. W. V. Kennon, Sixth infantry, is detailed by the secretary of war as the officer of the army who shall be permitted to accept from the government of the Greater Republic of Central America the position of instructor in the military school in said republic.

Major Wells Willard has been ordered from San Francisco to New York, upon being relieved of his duties as commissary of subsistence by Lieutenant Colonel Charles P. Eagan.

The following changes in stations of officers of the medical department are ordered: Captain Paul Clendenin, assistant surgeon, from Fort Warren, Mass., to Key West Barracks, Fla., to relieve Captain Jefferson R. Kean, assistant surgeon, who is transferred to Fort Warren, Mass.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: Captain Elon F. Wilcox, to Sixth cavalry, troop F; First Lieutenant Milton F. Davis, to Second cavalry, troop D; First Lieutenant James A. Ryan, to Ninth cavalry, troop A; First Lieutenant Frank H. Caldwell, to Seventh cavalry, troop F; Additional Second Lieutenant Charles T. Boyd, to Fourth cavalry, troop I; Additional Second Lieutenant Henry C. Whitehead, to Tenth cavalry, troop I; Additional Second Lieutenant William D. Chitty, to Third cavalry, troop C; Captain Benjamin W. Leavell, to Twenty-fourth infantry, company I. Captain Wilcox will join his troop.

The following transfers are ordered: First Lieutenant Ralph Harrison, from First cavalry to Second cavalry, troop D; First Lieutenant Milton F. Davis, from Second cavalry to First cavalry, troop C. Lieutenant Davis will join his troop.

First Lieutenant Ryan, Ninth cavalry, will remain on duty with the Tenth cavalry until May 15, when he will join his troop. Lieutenant Boyd will join his troop. Lieutenant Whitehead will remain on duty with the Seventh cavalry until May 15, when he will join his troop. Lieutenant Chitty will remain on duty with the Eighth cavalry until May 15, when he will join his troop.

Captain Francis Michler, Seventh cavalry, and Captain Martin P. Maus, First infantry, have been appointed aids-de-camp to the major general commanding the army.

WILL NOT FIGHT THE TARIFF LAW.

Pettigrew Outlines the Policy of the Silver Senators.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, in an interview here today, said: "The five silver republicans, Senators Mantle, Jones of Nevada, Cannon, Teller and myself, will not do anything to delay or hinder the adoption of a protective law. There are a number of democrats who will be just as considerate.

"If there is an attempt to reorganize the senate, we may be in session all summer and if there is a serious effort to seat the three new senators that have been appointed a great breach will be opened and the tariff and everything else may be lost sight of.

"There is also some talk of passing other legislation than tariff and appropriations. It is my opinion that it is tacitly understood that the senate will not be reorganized, that the new senators by appointment will not be seated and that there will be no general legislation. In that event the way is clear to an early passage of the tariff law."

Falling Off in Immigration.

WASHINGTON, March 12—A statement prepared at the immigration bureau shows that during the six months ended December 31, 1896, the number of immigrants which arrived in this country as 149,808, a decrease as compared with the same period in 1895 of 42,200. For the month of January last the decrease as compared with January, 1896, was 3,325, making the total decrease for the seven months 45,525. This decrease is said to be largely due to the difficulties and uncertainties attending a landing in this country. The many deportations and the strict examinations enforced is stated to have caused a large increase of immigration from Europe to Brazil, Argentine Republic and other South American countries, where inducements are offered. An important factor in the large decrease of arrivals in this country is believed to be the proclamation of the Italian minister of the interior warning undesirable classes from embarking for this country and refusing them passports.

MEXICO IS SADLY STRICKEN.

Great Run of Epidemics in the Southern Republic.

DENVER, Colo., March 12.—A special to the News from the City of Mexico says:

The Republic of Mexico appears to be having an epidemic of epidemics. Three have already been reported, which are carrying off hundreds of people in various parts of the country, and now come reports of two more, which are spreading alarm.

At Jalapa, in the state of Vera Cruz, an epidemic of scarlet fever is raging to such an extent that the people are fleeing for safety, while in the same vicinity an epidemic of typhoid fever, which has much resemblance to yellow fever, has broken out in most virulent form. Reports from several gulf cities say that a similar disease prevails and the physicians predict an epidemic of yellow fever, as they say this is always a forerunner of that disease. The other epidemics are progressing with unabated force and those cities that are unaffected are bending their energies to preserve sanitary conditions.

TRAINS SNOWBOUND IN MICHIGAN.

Worst Storm in Five Years in Progress in the North Peninsula.

ISHPEMING, Mich., March 12.—The worst storm in five years is raging in the upper peninsula. Freight trains are blockaded on both the South Shore and Chicago & Northwestern lines. A freight train on the latter road has been stuck in a drift at the Buffalo mine. Fifty men are now at work clearing the track, but if the storm does not soon abate it is likely that trains will not be moved today. All passenger trains on this end of the road are tied up on account of the freight blockade on the main line. Two freight trains on the western end of the South Shore between Nestoria and Duluth are tied up and will not be moved until the storm is over. In some places the snow is from six to ten feet in depth, with drifts rapidly growing larger.

Let Women Come In.

PITTSBURG, Kan., March 12.—The South Kansas Methodist conference here today declared itself by a vote of 75 to 21 in favor of admitting women to the general conference.

INJUNCTION OR NO INJUNCTION

Work of the Recount Commission is to Go Ahead Anyhow.

NO SERIOUS TROUBLE IS LOOKED FOR

Governor Holcomb and Attorney General Smyth Believe the Restraining Order Will Be Dissolved by Judge Hall Today.

LINCOLN, March 12.—(Special Telegram.)—There is a good prospect that the legal controversy over the recount of the amendment ballots will be amicably and speedily settled in the courts. There has been a good deal of talk all day about a defiance of the courts and a resort to military force, but this talk seems to proceed only from a few men who have labored under undue excitement. Governor Holcomb and Attorney General Smyth join in deprecating the sensational talk and both express their belief that no trouble need be feared.

The attorney general this afternoon filed a motion in Judge Hall's court to dismiss the temporary injunction issued last night. The case will be heard tomorrow at 11 o'clock and the attorney general is confident that the injunction will be dissolved in fifteen minutes. If the injunction is not dissolved there may be trouble, but Attorney General Smyth says he anticipates none, even if his motion is overruled.

If Judge Hall declines to dissolve the injunction the commission will resume its work immediately without waiting for the hearing on Monday. In doing so the members will naturally render themselves liable for contempt, but they all express their confidence in the governor's ability to protect them. Here is where the talk of resort to military force comes in, for it is stated that the governor would order out a few companies of National Guard if necessary to protect the commissioners from any effort on the part of the sheriff to arrest them for contempt.

Several programs have been discussed all day. This morning it was decided that in a special message the governor should request the legislature to pass a resolution instructing the commission to proceed with the recount regardless of the injunction. This plan was abandoned because a joint resolution could not be passed before the middle of next week. Then it was suggested that the governor introduce a bill providing that the recount should be taken up by the legislature itself. This was also abandoned. It was finally decided that if the attorney general failed to dissolve the injunction the governor would personally instruct the commission to proceed.

The situation cannot change again until tomorrow noon.

The fusion caucus tonight did take action on the recount of the votes for the constitutional amendments. It was given out early in the evening that the matter was not considered. Since then it was learned that it was unanimously agreed to stand by any action that might be taken by the governor and attorney general, and resist all attempts to interfere with the count being recommenced tomorrow. If Judge Hall refuses to dissolve the injunction the majority will insist that the count proceed regardless of such action, and will uphold the governor in the use of troops to protect the commission. This is the attitude of the majority element of the house tonight.

ERRING MINISTER CONFESSES.

Owns Up to Deserting His Wife and Eloping with a Divorced Woman.

NEWARK, N. J., March 12.—A sensation was caused in this city today when it became known that Rev. E. J. Oldknow Millington, pastor of Fairmont Baptist church, had made a full confession to the deacons of the church regarding his recent disappearance. On March 1 he left his home here to attend the Baptist conference in New York. That evening his wife received a telegram informing her that he had met an old college friend and that he would not return home until Tuesday. He did not come home then; neither did his wife hear anything from him until last Monday, when he was located at the home of his father, also a minister, in Keeseville, N. Y. There he had made a statement, in which he said his mind was a blank to him after he left New York and until he found himself in Montreal. The minister returned to his home on Wednesday.

Mr. Millington admits that he left home with Mrs. Dorothy Dickerson, who is separated from her husband and who left her home the same day. Rev. Mr. Millington said that after he and Mrs. Dickerson left this city they went to Montreal, where they registered as E. E. Harold and wife at a boarding house on Victoria street. They roomed over night and left hurriedly when they received a telegram informing them that they had been traced to that city. He admits that the elopement was premeditated and that he had been leading a dual life with Mrs. Dickerson for over a year. He knew that sooner or later their relations would become known and that he would have to go away with Mrs. Dickerson, so he decided to take the first opportunity to flee from the city. He admits that he neglected to pay bills that he had incurred, so that he could save money in order to pay their railroad fare to Montreal.

The deacons of the church do not any longer recognize him as the pastor of the church. A church meeting has been called for March 25 to take action in the case.

Mr. Millington has refused to see a reporter, saying he would make a statement to the public next week. His wife is prostrated over the confession. He says he thinks it best to make the whole public so that he may begin over again and reform.

Mrs. Dorothy Dickerson, the woman who eloped with the minister, has also made a full confession to the deacons, admitting all the statements made by Millington to be true. She says that the reason she has admitted her guilt is because she thought it would be more sinful if she concealed the truth and thought it better to make a clean breast of the whole affair.

Millington is about 25 years of age. His father and brother are both ministers. Mrs. Dickerson had been one of the enthusiastic workers of the church.

SCOTT JACKSON MUST HANG.

Governor Bradley Refuses the Petition for Executive Clemency.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 12.—Governor Bradley at 6 o'clock this evening wrote "refused" across the back of the petition and record in the case of Scott Jackson, murderer of Pearl Bryan, over which he has been poring for two days. There are the best of reasons except the governor's own word for believing that he is going to respite Walling for as much as three or four days. He will not pass on Walling's case before morning.

Nearly Three Million Endeavorers.

BOSTON, March 12.—The trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor held their quarterly meeting here yesterday. A program for the San Francisco convention next July was submitted and considered. The report of General Secretary Baer stated that the present enrollment of Christian Endeavor societies is 48,305, with a membership of 2,800,000. A Calcutta Methodist Episcopal Endeavorer will attend the San Francisco convention as delegate.

Murderer Sent to the Asylum.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Governor Stephens has ordered that Charles Dreiher, convicted and sentenced to hang for the murder of his sweetheart, be committed to the Fulton insane asylum until such time as he shall become sane. This is in accordance with the action of the sheriff's jury which found Dreiher insane.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Partly Cloudy; Slightly Warmer.

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Tariff Bill Almost Ready.
Recount Commission Gets Into Court.
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7. Commercial and Financial News.
8. General Miles Defends Custer.
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9. Trio of Murderers Executed.
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10. Bits of Feminine Gossip.
Notes on Current Literature.
11. In the Field of Electricity.
One of the Veteran Engineers.
12. "The Necessary Resources."

JAMESON INQUIRY IS RENEWED.

Henry Labouchere Creates a Scene in the Court Room.

LONDON, March 12.—The inquiry of the parliamentary committee into the Transvaal raid was resumed today. There was an exciting scene during the examination of Sir Graham Bower, imperial secretary and accountant to the high commissioner of South Africa. Henry Labouchere, replying to an objection upon the part of the chairman to one of his questions, said: "I consider that Sir Graham Bower is not telling the truth, and I disclaim the right to examine this gentleman. If the commission likes to stop me it can do so."

Joseph Chamberlain said he thought the committee was bound to protect the witness from insults, and Mr. Labouchere insisted he was convinced that Sir Graham was untruthful. Thereupon the chairman said Mr. Labouchere was out of order, and the latter remarked: "Then I will clear the room on exceptions. I am going to see whether this committee is a sham or not."

After further fencing, Mr. Labouchere reiterated that Sir Graham's story was an extraordinary one, and asked: "Do you still hold to the doctrine that though you are the high commissioner's secretary, you are bound by your promise of silence not to reveal the intimation of the proposed raid given you by Mr. Rhodes?"

Sir Graham lifted a volume from the table and said: "You are going rather beyond the inquiry, but I should like to quote a historic precedent. When William of Orange landed in England upon what we may call a Jameson raid—"

Here Sir William Vernon Harcourt sharply interposed, saying: "I am surprised that such a parallel should be drawn by an official of Sir Graham Bower's position, and, I think the committee is entitled to ask for an explanation upon what ground he considers the Jameson raid to be a historic parallel?"

This caused Sir Graham Bower to exclaim: "I beg your pardon, I withdraw it."

Finally the portions of his remarks relating to the parallel were expunged from the records.

Eva Booth Dangerously Ill.

TORONTO, March 12.—Miss Eva Billington Booth, commander of the Salvation army forces in Canada, is dangerously ill and her recovery is doubtful. Three weeks ago, after service in the army temple of this city, she was suddenly taken ill and her condition was so serious that removal to her house was impossible. An office in the temple was converted into a temporary hospital, where she still lies.

Commissioner Eva Booth of the Salvation army is thought to be out of danger.

National Guard Ordered to Mobilize.

MONTEVIDEO, March 12.—The National Guard has been ordered to mobilize. A detachment of the national troops on the northwest frontier has defeated the provincial police, who mutinied. It is reported Uruguay is negotiating with Chili for an offensive and defensive alliance on the ground that Argentine has given aid to the revolutionary movements.

Japan Votes for Gold Standard.

LONDON, March 12.—A dispatch to the Times from Yokohama says: The House of Representatives of the Japanese Parliament has voted to adopt the gold standard of currency.

Victoria's Travels.

NICE, March 12.—Queen Victoria arrived at Cimies today and was accorded the usual reception.

MOTHER M'KINLEY BACK AT HOME.

Stood the Journey to and from Washington Very Well.

CANTON, March 12.—"Mother" Nancy Allison McKinley and her daughter, Miss Helen McKinley, who were in Washington for the inauguration ceremonies, reached Canton this morning in the private car of Vice President Pugh of the Pennsylvania company, attached to the regular Pennsylvania train. Mother McKinley, who is well on toward 90 years of age, does not seem in the least fatigued by her visit, and when she left the car and greeted her friends at the station today she seemed remarkably hale and sprightly for one of her years. "I was having too good a time to get tired," she said in answer to a question. She seems glad, however, to get back and would not care to change for a residence in Washington.

Five Fishermen Adrift.

SEBEWAING, Mich., March 12.—The heavy wind today broke up the ice on Saginaw bay. One hundred and fifty fishermen, of whom about half are from Bay City, were on the ice about four miles from shore. Nearly all escaped to Madison and Lone Tree islands. It is reported that five men from Bay City are on the ice and have been carried out with the floe. The wind has shifted to the northwest, and will probably bring the ice back. It is very cold. About $400 worth of nets and twenty shanties were carried out from the settlements from here. Last year about thirty men were carried out, but were reached by boats after being on the ice two days.

Bribery Charges Dropped.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 12.—Charges of bribery made against legislators in connection with the passage of the stock yards bill will never be pushed, the house today voting to discharge its members of the committee previously appointed to investigate. Every member of the ways and means committee was opposed to any appropriation for that purpose.

Missouri's Sympathy for Rebels.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 12.—The senate has passed the house resolution instructing Missouri congressmen to vote for the recognition of Cuba. It also passed resolutions expressing sympathy with the Cretans.

Negro Confesses and is Lynched.

HOUMA, La., March 12.—Willis Edmunds, a young negro, was hanged here for attempting to assault and murder a young white girl last May. He confessed.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Mch. 12.

At Stettin—Arrived—Patria, from Philadelphia.

At Genoa—Arrived—Ems, from New York.

At New York—Arrived—Nomadic, from Liverpool; Germanic, from Liverpool.

At Queenstown—Sailed—Corinthian, for Boston.

At Browhead—Passed—Umbria, from New York, for Liverpool.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Umbria, from New York for Liverpool.

GETS BY THE SENATE

Exposition Appropriation Bill is Finally Recommended for Passage.

ONLY TWO AMENDMENTS ARE MADE

One of the Strings Attached by the Lower House is Weakened.

INCREASED SUM BEATEN BY TWO VOTES

Effort to Add Fifty Thousand to the Figures Meets Defeat.

VERY LITTLE OPPOSITION IS MANIFEST

Three of the Senators Vote to Reduce the Appropriation and Only One Declares Firmly Against the Measure.

LINCOLN, March 12.—(Special Telegram.)—The Transmississippi Exposition bill has passed the gauntlet of the senate and is ready for its final passage as soon as one or two small amendments are printed. The senate by a narrow margin of two votes declined to increase the amount appropriated by the house. But two amendments were made, one designed to limit the monthly allowance for each member of the commission and the other to make the appropriation of $100,000 available as soon as the stockholders had paid in an equal amount. The bill had the right of way over everything, except the treasury vault bill. Both had been made special orders for today.

Before the special orders were taken up the senate read and passed several bills which were ready for third reading. Among them were the following:

Senate file No. 78, introduced by Mr. Murphy of Gage, relating to the transfers of real estate from one school district to another for the purposes of taxation. The law at present provides that all the real estate of parents sending children to an adjoining school district shall be transferred to said adjoining district for purposes of school taxes. The new bill provides that only the quarter-section of land on which is located the residence of the parents shall be transferred.

Senate file No. 40 was passed by a vote of 26 to 0. It provides for the organization of mutual hail insurance companies. Under the provisions of the law not less than 100 persons, residents of not less than ten different counties, who own not less than 5,000 acres of grain, may form an incorporated company for the purpose of mutually insuring growing crops against loss or damage by hail.

Concurrent resolution No. 25, by Mr. Canaday of Kearney, was passed. It designates the Friday nearest the middle of