THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1897. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

HAS A FATAL FLAW

Stock Yards Bill as it Passes is of Little Practical Value.

HASTE DEFEATS ITS OWN PURPOSE

Anxiety to Avoid Amendment Results in Legal Blundering.

DEBATE GROWS SOMEWHAT ACRIMONIOUS

Douglas County Members Indulge in Some Personal Opinions.

EXPOSITION BILL SENT BACK TO SENATE

Omaha Gets Another Roast from the Opponents of the Measure, Who Refuse to Concur in the Amendment.

LINCOLN, March 16.—(Special.)—The stock yards bill, senate file No. 33, passed the house today by a large majority. Nearly all the opponents of the measure voted for it. There was a reason for this, however, and it consists in the fact that nearly all the prominent attorneys in both houses believe that the bill is fatally defective in construction. Clark of Lancaster attempted to remedy this defect by amendment, but the friends of the bill would permit of nothing of the kind being done. Section 1 provides as follows: "All stock yards operated in this state or organized under the general corporation laws of this state or by special charter, which receive live stock for the purpose of exposing or having the same exposed for sale, and doing a business for a compensation, and which for the preceding twelve months shall have an average daily receipt of not less than one hundred head of cattle or three hundred head of hogs or three hundred head of sheep, are hereby declared to be public markets."

It is contended by the attorneys that the clause "which for the preceding twelve months" would operate to allow the corporations affected to reorganize within twenty-four hours after the passage of the bill, under a new name, in which case they would not come under the provisions of the bill for the reason that they would not have been in receipt of cattle for twelve months preceding the passage of the act. Friends and opponents of the bill, populists, republicans and democrats, join in asserting that the stock yards bill, on account of this defect, can be very easily evaded and will not produce the desired results hoped for by its friends.

In accordance with the resolution of Wooster, adopted last evening, the committee this morning reported senate file No. 33, the bill for an act to regulate stock yards, to go on the general file. Eager of Seward moved an amendment that the bill be ordered to a third reading. Against this amendment Jenkins spoke vehemently. Pollard moved a substitute that the house now go into committee of the whole to discuss the merits of the bill, with the understanding that debate should be limited to one hour, thirty minutes on a side. The substitute prevailed by a vote of 69 in favor of it, and Pollard of Cass was invited to the chair. Several members complained that copies of the bill were not in their files, and pages were dispatched to the file room for extra copies. The measure was then read, section by section.

EFFORTS AT EMENDATION.

Rich of Douglas moved an amendment to section 6, "providing that the provisions of this act shall apply to stock shipped in the state of Nebraska."

Hill spoke in opposition to this proposed amendment, and said it was introduced for the purpose of killing the bill. He denounced it as class legislation. Rich's amendment was voted down by a large majority.

Roberts of Douglas moved an amendment raising the price named in the bill for handling cattle 3 cents a head and sheep 1 cent.

Yeiser inquired if the gentleman was talking in favor of the stock yards or the farmers of Nebraska. Roberts replied that he didn't care what the gentleman from Douglas considered him to be, he was not stark crazy against corporations.

Loomis said that it was no more than fair to state some of the facts connected with the Omaha stock yards. They were capitalized for $6,000,000. In 1896 they paid a dividend of 7½ per cent on that capitalization, and paid taxes on only $73,000.

Bernard of Pawnee was opposed to the bill altogether. He said that it had passed the committee of the whole in the senate by a very small margin, in fact, it was questionable, if the bill had, in reality, ever passed that committee of the whole. For this reason, he said, the friends of the measure were afraid to send it back to the senate. Roberts' amendments were voted down.

Burkett of Lancaster pointed out what he termed a fatal defect in the bill. It was in section 1, which reads: "All stock yards * * * which for the preceding twelve months, shall have an average daily receipt of not less than 100 head of cattle, or 300 head of hogs, or 300 head of sheep, are hereby declared to be public markets."

Then Clark of Lancaster moved an amendment, providing a remedy for this defect. He said that within twenty-four hours the South Omaha stock yards could reorganize, and, because they had not been receiving cattle for twelve months, they would not fall under the provisions of this act. Sheldon then offered a substitute for this amendment, that the committee now rise and report the bill for a third reading. The motion prevailed.

IN MEMORY OF SCHRAM.

The following resolutions on the death of Representative Schram were presented:

Whereas, We have learned with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. Charles W. Schram, a member of this house from the Eighteenth district;

Whereas, We bow in humble submission to the divine will of an allwise Providence in the midst of affliction; therefore, be it

Resolved, That to the widow and family of the deceased we extend our profound sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread at large upon the journal of this house, and the clerk be and he is hereby instructed to send a certified copy of this resolution to the afflicted family.

The house then took a recess until 2 p. m.

On reassembling the speaker announced that the senate joint resolution, No. 22, authorizing an investigation of the different state offices, was in order on the call for bills on third reading. The bill was read and placed on its passage. The bill passed by a vote of 84 to 1.

The stock yards bill, senate file No. 33, was then put upon its passage and passed by the following vote in detail:

Ayes:

Aikeny,	Hill,	Robertson,
Bernard,	Holbrook,	Roldy,
Billings,	Holland,	Rouse,
Blake,	Horner,	Severe,
Bower,	Hull,	Sheldon,
Burkett,	Hyatt,	Shull,
Byram,	Jenkins,	Smith (Dgls.),
Campbell,	Jones (Gage),	Smith (Hdn.),
Casebeer,	Jones (Nem.),	Snyder (Neh.),
Chittenden,	Jones (Wyn.),	Snyder (Shr),
Clark (Lan.),	Kapp,	Soderman,
Clark (Hdn.),	Keister,	Stebbins,
Cole,	Lemar,	Straub,
Cronk,	Liddell,	Sutton,
Dobson,	Loomis,	Taylor (Dls.),
Eager,	McCarthy,	Taylor (Pltt.),
Eastman,	McCracken,	Terling,
Endorf,	Mefles,	Van Horn,
Fernow,	McLeod,	Webb,
Gerdes,	Mann,	Welch,
Given,	Marshall,	Wheeler,
Gaylord,	Mills,	Wiebe,
Gosborn,	Mitchell,	Winslow,
Hendershaff,	Moran,	Woodard,
Grell,	Morrison,	Wooster.
Grimes,	Nesbit,	Wright,
Grosvenor,	Phelps,	Yeiser,
Hamilton,	Pollard,	Young,
Henderson,	Prince,	Zimmerman,
Hife,	Rich,	Mr. Speaker—86.

Nays:

Curtis,	Fouke,	Waite,
Felker,	Roberts,	Wimberley—6.

Absent and not voting:

Alderman,	Baldwin,	Elgutny—3.

EXPOSITION ENEMIES AT WORK.

The speaker then announced that the senate's amendments to house roll No. 93, the Transmississippi Exposition bill, would be presented to the house for concurrence. The principal amendment was to section 4 of the bill, striking out "$200,000" and inserting "$100,000." Wooster moved to nonconcur in the amendment. This led to a general debate, in the course of which Pollard cited an instance in which the University military company, of which he had been a member in 1892, had been deprived of some $750 prize money for which the people of Omaha had guaranteed the payment. The old time enemies of the exposition, Wooster, Winslow, Eager and Jenkins, seized upon this opportunity to again jump on the bill and gladly availed themselves of the privilege. Wooster said there was a clique in Omaha that wanted to build a permanent building in Omaha with the state's money.

"Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?" inquired Smith of Douglas.

"With the gentleman's consent," said Speaker Gaffin.

"I will not consent," replied Wooster.

Smith moved a substitute that the amendment be concurred in. This was defeated, Wooster's amendment that the house nonconcur in this amendment prevailed, and the clerk was instructed to notify the senate of the action of the house. The house then went into committee of the whole to consider the salary appropriation bill. Mr. Pollard was invited to the chair.

Shull of Nemaha said he desired to present a substitute for the whole bill prepared by the finance, ways and means committee. He said he would like to concur in the work of this committee, but the house, in other bills, had acted on the theory of reduction in salaries. In the bill now before the house there were as many increases as decreases of salary. The salary appropriation bill of 1895 carried a total of $809,676. The new bill presented by the committee on finance, ways and means carries $801,600, a decrease of only $8,076. The report of the committee was unanimous. This was explained by Jenkins, who said that the committee had worked industriously and conscientiously. He hoped the house would not, at this late day, attempt to overturn and nullify the entire work of the committee. Shull said his bill contemplated a reduction of about 25 per cent all along the line. His party, he said, was pledged to a reduction in salaries.

Wheeler moved that the house take up the committee's bill and it prevailed. The chair ruled that the amendments of the committee should first be read, and that those of Shull could then be considered. The bill was read and committee amendments presented reducing the salaries of the superintendents of the asylums at Lincoln, Norfolk and Hastings from $2,500 per annum to $2,000, and increasing the salary of the chaplain of the Industrial School for Boys at Kearney from $300 to $800 per annum.

Before any further work was done on the bill in the way of recommendation, the committee rose. Wooster moved that the report be nonconcurred in and the bill recommitted. This prevailed. The house then adjourned until 10 a. m. tomorrow.

SECURITY MUST SATISFY LOAN.

Senate Decides to Pass the Deficiency Judgment Bill.

LINCOLN, March 16.—(Special.)—The senate went promptly to work this morning. The usual batch of petitions, asking for the passage of various bills under consideration, were received and read. There were several petitions in favor of the Soldiers' home at Milford, and a number demanding the passage of the house bill which prohibits theatrical performances and all kinds of athletic games on Sunday. The regular daily attempt to advance favorite bills to the head of the general file and fix a time for their special consideration was then made. Mr. Gondring succeeded in having senate file No. 330, an anti-trust bill, made a special order for Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mr. Dearing tried to similarly advance senate file No. 299, but did not succeed. Mr. Dundas made a vigorous protest against advancing any more bills to the head of the general file. He said the senate had authorized a sifting committee to do this work. His protest was backed by several senators and was effectual.

The senate then went in committee of the whole to consider the bill repealing the deficiency judgment law, Mr. Caldwell taking the chair.

The deficiency judgment bill is No. 108 on the senate file and was introduced by Mr. Beal of Custer. It is brief and provides as follows:

Section 1. That sections numbered 847 and 849 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the state of Nebraska be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That section numbered 848 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the state of Nebraska, which reads as follows: "After such petition shall be filed, while the same is pending, and after a decree rendered thereon, no proceedings whatever shall be had at law for the recovery of the debt secured by the mortgage or any part thereof, unless authorized by the court," shall be amended to read as follows: "After such petition shall be filed, while the same is pending, and after a decree rendered thereon, no proceedings whatever shall be had at law for the recovery of the debt secured by the mortgage or any part thereof."

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

BRINGS IN THE ENDORSER.

When the clerk had finished the reading of the bill, Mr. Beal offered an amendment which threw wide the door for an animated debate. The amendment was as follows:

Whenever a petition shall be filed for the foreclosure or satisfaction of a mortgage, the court shall have power to decree a sale of the mortgaged premises or such part thereof as may be sufficient to discharge the amount due on the mortgage and the cost of the suit; and if the debt be secured by the obligation or other evidence of debt of any other person besides the mortgagor, the complainant may make such person a party to the petition and the court may decree payment of the balance of such debt remaining unsatisfied after sale, as well as against such other person to the amount of such unsatisfied obligation and no further.

Mr. Talbot of Lancaster expressed surprise that any senator should offer an amendment so far reaching. He declared that the effect of Senator Beal's amendment would be to repeal the deficiency judgment law as far as the owner of mortgaged property was concerned, but would exact a deficiency judgment against a man who lent his name as security on a note.

Mr. Beal explained the object of his amendment. He said that its effect would be to hold the principal on the note for as much of the indebtedness as the sale of the mortgaged premises would sell for and to hold the surety for the balance and no more.

While the senator from Custer was on the floor an interesting colloquy took place between himself and Mr. Gondring of Platte. The senator from Platte asked Mr. Beal if he understood that the proposed law would apply to contracts or mortgages already existing.

"I do not know," was Mr. Beal's reply. "I am free to confess that I hope it will; but the question is for the courts to decide."

"But," interposed Mr. Gondring, "wouldn't your wishes in the matter be construed as a desire to impair the integrity of existing contracts?"

"I'll leave that matter to the courts. As far as I am concerned, I hope the courts will hold that this bill will, if it becomes a law, apply to existing contracts."

RANSOM ON CONTRACTS.

Mr. Ransom here took up the discussion and enlivened it by a vigorous denunciation of the amendment. He declared that the amendment was a piece of legislative folly which if perpetrated would entitle the party responsible to the stigma of repudiation. All existing contracts, he declared, should be held inviolate. They were entered into voluntarily and they should be fulfilled even if to do so would impoverish the people of the state.

Mr. Farrell attacked the amendment in a

(Continued on Second Page.)

HALL ENJOINS THE RECOUNT

Hands of the Commission Now Firmly Tied by the Court.

TEMPORARY INJUNCTION HAS BEEN ISSUED

Constitutionality of the Law to Be Tested in the District Court of Lancaster County—Legislature Will Finish the Count.

LINCOLN, March 15.—(Special.)—Judge Hall this afternoon issued a second injunction restraining the members of the commission charged with the duty of recounting the amendment ballots from proceeding until the constitutionality of the law creating the commission and providing for the recount can be tested in the courts. The restraining order was served upon all the members of the commission at the state house shortly before 3 o'clock, with the exception of Mr. Oberfelder, who was out of the city.

The effect of this second injunction is to tie the hands of the commission, as it is constituted at present, for an indefinite length of time. Attorney General Smyth said that the constitutionality of the law could not be tested within three months, at least. The restraining order issued this afternoon is in words following:

This cause came on for hearing upon the application of the plaintiff for a temporary injunction against the defendants, Thomas C. Munger, Charles O. Whedon, G. M. Lambertson and Roscoe Pound appeared as attorneys and counsel for the plaintiff and Constantine J. Smyth appeared for the defendants.

Thereupon the court, upon reading the petition and information of the plaintiff, duly verified, and after hearing argument of counsel for the plaintiff and defendants and for good cause shown, it is ordered that a temporary order of injunction be granted herein restraining the defendants, William F. Porter, Joseph Oberfelder, C. J. Bowlby, P. O. Hedlund, Frank M. Ross, George W. Blake and J. N. Campbell, and each of them from proceeding with the counting, inspection and canvassing the votes and declaring the result of the canvass of votes cast at the election on the 3d day of November, 1896, for and against an amendment to the constitution of the state of Nebraska relating to the number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office, which amendment was submitted to a vote of the people of the state of Nebraska on the said 3d day of November, 1896, and enjoining and prohibiting them and each of them from performing any acts and duties and exercising any powers conferred upon them under an act approved February 20, 1897, by the Twenty-fifth session of the legislature, entitled "For an act to recount the ballots cast on the constitutional amendment relating to the judges of the supreme court and their term of office on November 3, 1896, to compare said ballots, declare the result and fix penalty for violation of the provisions of this act."

And the said defendants are further enjoined, each of them, and as a canvassing board, from declaring the result of the counting and canvassing of the said votes cast at said election for and against said amendment and from handing over and delivering to any person or persons the ballots now in their possession cast at said election, or the abstracts, poll books or other papers and records in their custody, or either of them. And the said defendants and each of them are commanded to keep said ballots, abstracts, poll books, records and papers in their custody and under their control until further order by this court.

This temporary order of injunction shall continue in force and effect until the court shall have heard the question and determined the constitutionality of the act of February 20, 1897, under which respondents are acting and until the further order of the court, upon the plaintiff executing and delivering to the clerk of the court an undertaking in the defendants in the sum of $500, with approved sureties conditioned as required by law and service hereof upon the respondents.

While it is true that a few individual politicians in Lincoln have been predicting all kinds of trouble in the event of a delay in the injunction proceedings, it is tolerably certain that there are to be no spectacular developments. The militia is not to be called out by the governor. The commissioners will not defy the court unless they change their minds from their present intention. What is almost certain to happen is this: The legislature will appoint a committee from its own membership and direct it to recount the ballots. The packages containing the ballots and poll books will be taken into the possession and under the control of the legislature, where they will be beyond the reach of the courts. Legislative action is the next number on the program.

PURITAN ARRIVES AT BROOKLYN.

Disabled Monitor with Broken Engines Safely Towed Into Port.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The United States monitor Puritan, which met with an accident to her engines off Cape Hatteras over a week ago, arrived at the Brooklyn navy yard in tow of the navy yard tugs Nina and Narkeeta. During a storm on March 6 one of the Puritan's engines was disabled off Southport, N. C., and three days later another engine was rendered useless. On the latter date she signaled the life saving station for assistance, and last Thursday the cruiser Columbia took her in tow. The commander of the Columbia wanted to return to Hampton roads, but Captain Bartlett insisted that his orders were to go to New York, and to New York they came. The trip up was very slow, the Columbia making about four knots an hour. Although heavy seas washed over the monitor during the storm, she withstood them splendidly, and she could have fought her guns at any time during this trying experience.

MRS. WALLING CREATES A SCENE.

Appeals to Jackson to Tell the Truth and Save Her Son.

LOUISVILLE, March 16.—A special to the Times from Covington, Ky., says: This morning at the Alexandria jail Mrs. Walling suddenly walked over to Scott Jackson and cried:

"Save my son; you can do it by telling the truth."

Jackson was visibly startled, but denied that he had concealed anything he knew. Mrs. Walling persisted that he had not told the truth and that he was dragging her son to the scaffold. Guards interfered and ejected her. She left the jail weeping bitterly. Jackson was much agitated, even after her departure.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 16.—The Frankfort company (McCreary Guards) is under orders to leave Frankfort next Friday for Newport to help preserve order at the Jackson-Walling hanging.

Files the Pencil Deeds.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The attorney for Mrs. Craven, who says she is the contract widow of ex-Senator James G. Fair, has filed in the superior court the original pencil deeds to property valued at $2,000,000, conveyed by Fair to Mrs. Craven. All may now inspect these famous deeds, and as the attorneys for Fair's children and for the administrators have pronounced them forgeries, they will now be able to have expert examinations of the documents to prove their charges. The two parties to the Fair litigation are now arguing the question of whether the case shall be decided by the court or a jury, the Fair heirs opposing a jury trial.

Rubber Trust Cuts Prices.

NEW YORK, March 16.—James B. Ford, vice president of the United States Rubber company, states that the United States Rubber company has determined to reduce its price on rubber boots and shoes for the coming year. Every customer of the United States Rubber company was advised simultaneously of the reduction of from 10 to 15 per cent.

Utah Legislature Adjourns.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 16.—The Utah legislature adjourned sine die at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

UTAH MAKES AN APPROPRIATION.

Exposition Bill Carries in Spite of One Man's Determined Opposition.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The general appropriation bill passed by the Utah legislature today carries an appropriation of $8,000 for the Transmississippi Exposition. This amount will be largely increased by private subscriptions, many donations having already been promised.

The mine owners of the state are showing great interest in the subject and promise to make a magnificent exhibit of the mineral resources of the state.

This Transmississippi Exposition appropriation was partly responsible for the resignation of a member of the house of representatives. The two houses were at loggerheads over this item and the appropriation for the Utah Semi-Centennial celebration, and Representative Sloan, chairman of the state democratic committee, was appointed chairman of the conference committee. Sloan favored striking out the Omaha appropriation entirely and giving the entire amount to the Utah show. The house twice adopted his views and twice receded at the solicitation of the senate, which was determined to make an appropriation for Omaha. When Sloan was turned down by his colleagues the second time he declared that he would no longer remain a member of the body and left the hall.

EXPOSITION BILLS PUT IN AGAIN.

Allen in the Senate and Mercer in the House Look After the Measures.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Allen introduced a bill today to amend "An act to Authorize and Encourage the Holding of a Transmississippi and International Exposition at Omaha in 1898," but the introduction did not stop there, for by the time the clerk had exhausted the Allen bills, eighty-four measures had been proposed by the senior senator from Nebraska. Senator Thurston followed this up with fifty-five bills, all reintroductions from last session. Dave Mercer secured an early numbering for some twenty-four bills introduced late Monday afternoon, the exposition bill taking No. 4.

Webb Eaton of Lincoln arrived in the city today.

ARMY IS STRONG IN THE HILLS.

Salvationists Wage a Successful War on the Hosts of Satan.

LEAD, S. D., March 16.—(Special.)—The Salvation army has taken the Black Hills by storm. Large corps in Lead, Deadwood and Sturgis are now engaged in storming the bulwarks of Satan. A big rally, participated in by the three corps, was held in this city, beginning Friday of last week, and ending Sunday night. Officers and members from the three cities were in attendance, to the number of 100. Major Gifford of Minneapolis, chief divisional officer for this state, Minnesota and nothern Michigan, was in charge. He made many friends for the army, because of his gentlemanly bearing and oratorical ability. Three meetings, held in the Lead opera house, were attended by 2,500 people. An admission of 10 cents was charged. A banquet cleared $200 for the army. Thirty-four soldiers were sworn into the Lead army Sunday afternoon. Besides these soldiers, there are about fifty recruits. Lead is the headquarters for the Black Hills. Ensign Berriman and two lieutenants are in charge of the work. The captain of the Deadwood army, Al Jewel, was in attendance upon the rally, and was a figure of much interest. He is the one upon whom a murderous assault was recently made by a Deadwood saloon keeper while the army was holding a street meeting. The captain's life was saved by his own skill. He was formerly a prize-fighter, and the saloon keeper found that he had run against a circumstance before the salvationist was through with him. The army in this city is especially strong. Some of the best citizens are enrolled in its ranks. Public opinion is almost unanimously in favor of the organization.

RAISES THE SNOW BLOCKADE.

Coal and Other Necessaries Taken Into the South Dakota Towns.

HURON, S. D., March 16.—(Special.)—The Chicago & Northwestern railway raised the snow blockade on its east and south lines Sunday and brought in trains from those directions. The work of clearing the tracks north and west was immediately begun, and heavy trains of fuel and merchandise followed closely behind the rotary snow plows, so that points where fuel is short will be relieved at once. The storm was the worst of the season so far as railroading is concerned.

Here on Sunday the temperature was 24 degrees below zero, and Monday morning it was only two degrees warmer, the coldest known here so late in March. Farmers are becoming uneasy at the prospects of an unusually late spring. Heretofore seeding was in progress, and in many instances far advanced at this date in all parts of the state, but even should the snow go off within the next fifteen days, seeding will still be delayed because of water. Very little plowing was done last fall and thousands of acres of corn are yet ungathered. A large amount of threshing yet remains to be done. The outlook is not as encouraging as could be desired, yet there is no occasion for alarm. The only thing of which farmers seriously complain is that the acreage to small grain is likely to be light, compared with former years.

PROHIBITIONISTS KNOCKED OUT.

Ruling of Judge Gaffy Leaves Them No Nearer Settling Their Point.

PIERRE, S. D., March 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Judge Gaffy has sustained the demurrer set up to the answers made by the prohibitionists in their efforts to test the legality of the repeal of the prohibitory article of the constitution. The answers to which the demurrer was sustained set up that Article 24 is yet a part of the constitution and bills for liquor sold cannot be collected for that reason; that the question of repeal was not correctly submitted by the legislature; that it was not correctly placed on the ballot, and that 20,000 voters did not express themselves on the question. The demurrer states that none of the answers is a sufficient defense against the collection of a liquor bill and this is sustained.

This leaves the prohibitionists no nearer a settlement of the legality of the manner of the repeal of the prohibitory question than they were before they attempted to get at it in the defense of a liquor suit.

MINISTER WAIVES EXAMINATION.

Rev. T. Howell Richards Bound Over to the Circuit Court.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Rev. T. Howell Richards, the Episcopal minister of Dell Rapids, this afternoon waived examination and was bound over to the circuit court in the sum of $500. Bonds were furnished. Bishop W. H. Hare, in a published interview, tonight exonerates Richards and some members of his church have signed resolutions denouncing his accusers. The evidence, however, in the hands of the attorney, is most damaging. Bishop Hare admitted tonight that in the church trial not one of the witnesses on whom the state rests its case was examined.

Telegraph Office for Lead.

LEAD, S. D., March 16.—(Special.)—C. B. Horton, assistant superintendent of the Western Union, and W. P. McFarlane, superintendent of the Elkhorn telegraph department, were in the city last week, and while here opened a separate telegraph office in the postoffice building with Fred S. Symington, a young man from Omaha, as manager. The Western Union work has heretofore been attended to by George Forlesong, a bookkeeper for the Homestake Mining company, but the volume of business in this city made this service insufficient to meet the demands.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, March 16

At Queenstown—Arrived—Catalonia, from Boston for Liverpool.

NOTHING CAN PREVENT WAR

General Belief to that Effect is Now Rife in Athens.

GOVERNMENT PREPARING ITS CAMPAIGN

Great Effort Being Made to Transport Troops Before Blockade Begins—Greek Army is Eager for the Fray.

ATHENS, March 16.—It is the general belief here that nothing can now prevent war, and that the government has its plan of campaign fully prepared. The cabinet had a long session today in considering the attitude taken in the face of the coercive program of Europe, and it is reported a decision was reached to take active measures, as being the only solution possible for Greece.

The center of interest is now transferred from Greece to the Macedonian frontier. It is evident from the haste which the government has displayed in getting all its available troops off by sea before the commencement of the blockade, that there is a strong conviction that they will be needed at once.

With the sea route closed, the transportation of troops must be overland, and this would be an exceedingly slow and difficult process, owing to the lack of horses and the very incomplete railway system in the northern portions of Greece. Many of the war correspondents have already arrived at Volo, Larissa and other frontier points. The Greek officers on the frontier find the utmost difficulty in restraining their men, and the departure of Crown Prince Constantine for the frontier has been deferred on the advice of the generals in command, who fear that his presence would have a dangerously exciting influence upon the troops. It is reported the Turkish forces on the Macedonian frontier are raising a double line of fortifications and being constantly reinforced from Salonica.

Since the publication in the semi-official press of the exposition of Count Muravieff's Cretan policy, which appeared at the moment when it was most calculated to influence the friends of the government, the tone of the public press of Greece has been one of fiercest resentment toward Russia. The Greek royal family is also seriously disappointed by the attitude of Russia, and France is believed to have sacrificed her Cretan sympathies upon the altar of the Franco-Russian entente.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 16.—The ambassadors to the porte have been intruseted with the task of drafting a scheme of Cretan autonomy.

BLOCKADE NOT YET PROCLAIMED.

Certain Ports Are Yet Open to the Passage of Vessels.

CANEA, March 16.—At noon today the admirals of the foreign fleets had not yet proclaimed the blockade of the islands. The Greek squadron, with the exception of two vessels, has left Cretan waters, and the two vessels referred to are preparing to leave.

LONDON, March 16.—The decision of the French Chamber of Deputies approving of the policy of France in adhering to the concert of the powers has had a good effect upon the stock exchange here. Consols went up 5-16. Foreign securities were firm.

According to a Times dispatch from Athens, a tendency towards despondency is beginning to show itself at the Greek capital, the "last hope of a rupture of the concert of Europe having been shattered by the decision of France to join in the coercion." The dispatch adds: "There is much speculation as to whether the forces of the powers will proceed to active measures against Colonel Vassos' troops. While it is formally announced that orders have been given to both the Greek troops and ships to retire, it may be doubted whether the orders have really been given him. Brave words, however, are indispensable in the prevailing popular mood. The king and the government have no choice but to swim with the tide."

The Daily Mail says: "The vagaries of a certain continental sovereign are causing profound anxiety to his family and especially to the diplomats who recognize that the concert of Europe may at any moment be disturbed. Pinching guests and trying to trip them with his sword are among the antics attributed to the insane sovereign." The paragraph unmistakably hints at Emperor William of Germany.

GREEKS APPRECIATE SYMPATHY.

Acknowledge the Receipt of Resolutions Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Sherman today sent to the senate a note received from Mr. Boatissi, consul general of Greece at New York, transmitting a cablegram from the Greecian minister of foreign affairs in acknowledgment of the resolution agreed to by the senate before the expiration of the last session, expressing sympathy with the Cretan revolutionists. The cablegram is as follows:

"The warm thanks of the Greek nation, as well as of the government of Greece, is due for the expression of sympathies which are a most valuable assistance to us toward the accomplishment of their national aspirations."

The consul general adds on his own behalf that the resolution has made a most favorable impression on the Greeks in the United States, "who, while enjoying the blessings of liberty in this country under its liberal laws, are in hearty sympathy with their mother land in her efforts to free their oppressed brethren."

CONFIRMS HONATAUX'S STATEMENT.

Lord Salisbury Says He Properly Put the Position of the Powers.

LONDON, March 16.—In the House of Lords today the marquis of Salisbury, replying to the earl of Kimberley, the liberal leader, said that instructions had been given to the admirals in command of the foreign fleets in Cretan waters to commence the blockade of the island of Crete without any further delay. The premier added that an admirable statement of the policy of the powers had been made in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday by M. Hanotaux and M. Meline (the minister for foreign affairs and premier, respectively) in which he heartily concurred.

Powers Urge Turkey On.

LONDON, March 16.—According to a Vienna dispatch to the Times there is some curiosity manifested in Austrian official circles as to whether the program of the powers is to hold good in the event of an outbreak of war in Macedonia. The porte has been encouraged, it is said, by several of the great powers to send large bodies of troops to districts along the Greek frontier, and there is no doubt that in the event of war the Turks would be allowed to deal with the Greeks without fear of European intervention.

Instructed to Proclaim Autonomy.

CANEA, March 16.—The Russian consul has received formal instructions to proclaim autonomy for Crete, but the other consuls still remain without them. The admirals consider that this step has been taken too late. After a conference today the consuls addressed notes to their respective embassies declaring that if any portion of the marines should be withdrawn from Canea, looting and lawlessness, aggravated by hunger, will dangerously increase.

MAXIMO GOMEZ IS WOUNDED.

Report Concerning the Leading General of the Cuban Forces.

HAVANA, March 16.—It is reported here that General Maximo Gomez, the great insurgent leader, was seriously wounded in the fight which occurred recently at Royo Blanco, province of Santa Clara, between the Spanish under General Fernandez and an insurgent force under Gomez.

MILLIONS ON THE RELIEF LIST.

Government's Prompt Action Prevents Natives from Starving.

LUCKNOW, March 16.—The special representative of the Associated press has just completed an exhaustive tour of the northwest. In an area of 400 by 200 miles, 1,750,000 persons are receiving governmental relief. Owing to the government's timely grasp of the situation, the correspondent did not discover a single instance of death from starvation during the whole tour.

Transvaal Raid Inquiry.

LONDON, March 16.—At today's session of the parliamentary committee inquiry into the Transvaal raid, the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, who was attorney general in Colonel Rhodes' cabinet, was examined. He repeated his evidence as given before the Cape Colony committee last year. It was very anti-Rhodes throughout.

Degree for Dr. Nansen.

CAMBRIDGE, Eng., March 16.—The honorary degree of doctor of science was conferred here today upon Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, who was accorded a most flattering reception.

High License for Cigarette Venders.

LONDON, Ont., March 16—The city council decided to impose a license fee of $100 on cigarette venders, in the hope of lessening the cigarette habit among the youths of the city.

SHEEP INDUSTRY OF WYOMING.

Over Half a Million to Be Sheared in and Around Casper This Year.

CASPER, Wyo., March 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Last season 550,000 head of sheep were sheared at and around Casper and it is estimated that 600,000 will be sheared in the same territory this year. The shearing points are Casper, with four pens; Freeland, Lost Cabin, Badgers, Casper Creek and Wolton. Wolton is the most important outside point. These pens are sixty-five miles northwest of Casper. At this point the Elkhorn road has located pens and dipping works and constructed a reservoir and the Wolton Commercial club has put in a general store. Kenneth McDonald, just in from the range, reports sheep in the best condition for years and says he never saw sheep in Australia or South America winter better than the sheep in this vicinity have the past season. There are not many wethers left in the country, sheep raisers having come to the conclusion that it is more profitable to dispose of range stock than to run them. A stock company is here on the ground ready to put in a steam shearing plant. The railway is building a large addition to its already large wool house. When this is completed Casper will have the largest wool house in the west. From the letters received it is believed a great many wool buyers will be on hand and that our sheep men will be able to dispose of their clip as soon as sheared. One wool grower has been offered 7 1-5 cents for his wool as against 7 cents last year. Commission men are anxious to advance 7 cents. One commission house advanced 7 cents yesterday and guaranteed no withdrawal. This is the largest advance ever made on the same terms. These two offers indicate that wool will be worth to the producer from 1 to 2 cents more than last year.

Tomorrow the wool growers of central Wyoming meet here in convention. They will establish the price to be paid for shearing and appoint a scab inspector. Shearing will start April 1 at Lost Cabin and at Casper about April 10. The prospects of a tariff have already been felt here. No less than ten eastern men are here trying to buy stock ewes. They are offering $3.50 per head delivered after shearing. This is 75 cents more a head than the same class of sheep brought this time last year. If the tariff bill passes 1,000,000 head of sheep will be sheared here next year, as there is no business so profitable to the man of small means, and from the number of people here wanting to buy sheep it looks as if everybody wanted to get into the business. All the hotels are crowded with guests and the Fred J. Kiesil Grocery company is about to open a new general store. Casper has the appearance of a boom. The best indication of good times is the fact that the rate of interest has gone from 12 per cent to 10 per cent on local towns.

Sold Drink to a Drunken Man.

GREEN RIVER, Wyo., March 16.—(Special.)—State Senator John Crosson, who owns the "Cosy" saloon at this place, was arrested Wednesday charged with taking money belonging to a customer of the saloon, who was drunk when the money was taken. The case was heard in the city police court, where Mr. Crosson was ordered to pay $14 to the plaintiff in the case and pay a fine of $10 and costs. The accused appealed to the district court. It is believed there was no intention of wrongdoing upon the part of Mr. Crosson.

Jury Exonerates Railroad Company.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., March 16.—(Special.)—T. L. Donahue, for a number of years stock foreman for Tim Kinney & Co., was fatally injured Sunday by falling under the wheels of a freight train he was trying to board. Donahue was taken to the state hospital, where his leg, which was crushed by the wheels, was amputated, but the shock proved fatal. A coroner's jury, which investigated the matter, decided that the death was accidental and exonerated the railroad company and its employes from blame.

Bridge Man and Livery Man Fight.

DECATUR, Neb., March 16.—(Special.)—Captain King, proprietor of the pontoon bridge, and Mr. Southwell, proprietor of the Star livery, came to blows in front of the latter's place of business yesterday. King called the liveryman a liar, and Southwell struck him. Today the case was brought before Judge Neaves on complaint of King for assault, and Southwell was fined $7.50 and costs. The trouble arose out of some statements relative to the pontoon, tending to hurt the captain's business.

Railway Mail Employes Meet.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The first session of the annual convention of the Railway Mail Service Mutual Benevolent association was held here today, the delegates and their guests numbering 300, while as many more members and friends of the local organization were present. Rev. E. R. Dille offered an invocation prayer. Mayor Phelan delivered an address of welcome, to which responses were made by President P. P. Waring, Superintendent E. J. Ryan of the first division, and Captain L. L. Troy, superintendent of the Chicago division. The address of President Waring showed a total membership of 3,835 although nearly 50 per cent of the railway postal clerks are still outside the organization. Secretary and Treasurer G. E. Legrands reported that the financial condition of the organization was healthy.

Seat the New Senators in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—A Times-Star special from Frankfort, Ky., says: Much interest was aroused over the action of the senate upon the motion to refer the credentials of four new republican and one new democratic senator to the judiciary committee. After a long debate, in which one gold democrat said he would oppose the motion, a vote was taken and the motion was defeated—yeas, 11; nays, 19. Six gold democrats voted with the republicans. The new senators were then seated. This is regarded as removing all doubt of the election of Hunter, the republican caucus nominee for United States senator.

LOOKS LIKE A FROST

Attendance at Carson City is Not Yet Overwhelmingly Large.

ONLY A FEW EASTERN VISITORS THERE

Financial Success of the Operation is Far from Certain.

BOTH BIG MEN IN SPLENDID CONDITION

Corbett a Mountain of Muscle, but Fitz Confident of Winning.

GRISWOLD SAYS CORBETT IS A CINCH

His Opinion Based on a Visit to Both Men at Their Training Quarters—Very Little Betting Done.

CARSON, Nev., March 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The big championship carnival has all the ear-marks of an overwhelming frost. While the town appears fairly well filled with visitors, a large majority have sage brush in their hair. The foreign contingent thus far has panned out but meagerly and everything now depends upon the excursions from the coast. Should these fall short of expectations, which they assuredly will, Dan Stuart stands to lose a trifle like $75,000.

I was at both Shaw's Springs and Cook's ranch this afternoon, and found both Fitzsimmons and Corbett apparently in the finest condition, and each equally confident. Corbett is a mountain of muscle, and is certainly a formidable looking opponent. He tipped the scales at 4 o'clock today at exactly 186½ pounds. Fitz looks like a veritable pigm