ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1897-TWENTY PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

## HOSTILITIES

Turkey Officially Declares that a State of War Exists.

CIRCULAR TO REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Invasion.

Turkey Denies that it Has Any Desire for

GIVES PROOF OF PACIFIC SENTIMENT

Conquest.

Offers to Withdraw Troops from Frontier Providing Greece Will Follow Suit There and Also in Crete.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 17 .- The countoday, declared that war had broken out on the frontier, owing to the incursion by the Greeks on Turkish territory, and Edhem Pasha, the Turkish military commander, was Expressions to that Effect Are Voiced | telegraphic messages followed. His majesty ordered to assume the offensive.

The announcement of the actual existence of a state of war on the frontier was at first misunderstood, reports that the council of sorbing topic in official circles here tonight. urging that his resignation at this juncture ministers had declared war upon Greece be- The expressions were general that the United would most seriously embarrass the eming widely circulated. It was also reported States could not be drawn into the conflict that the council of ministers had decided to and that the course of this country was recall Assim Bey, the Turkish minister at plain in preserving strict neutrality. It was Athens, and had given passports to Prince felt on all hands among officials that the Maurocordato, the Greek minister at Con- real gravity of the announcement was in the stantinople. These reports of the severance of all diolomatic relations between Turkey and Greece have been denied.

The situation is summed up in a detailed circular sent this evening to the Turkish representatives abroad. This circular recalls ticipated in by Greek troops, thereby establishing war. The circular expresses the hope that the powers, in a spirit of justice, will agree that the entire responsibility for the war falls on Greece. Turkey has no idea of conquest, the circular adds, and as a fresh proof of pacific sentiments the sublime porte offers to retire the Turkish troops on the frontier if Greece will retire her forces from the frontier and from Crete.

FIGHTING CONTINUES. ATHENS, April 18 .- 2:40 a. m .- Firing is reported along the whole line of the frontier in Thessaly.

1 a. m .- An official dispatch from Larissa dated at 9 o'clock last night (Saturday) says the Turks, under cover of darkness, are assaulting the Greek forces at Mount Analipsis with great flerceness. The Greek resistence, so far, has been magnificent and spirited. The Greeks still maintain their with an attempt of the Turks to occupy a strategic position in the neutral zone. The posts, a general movement apparently taking place. Firing is reported from Moluna and from Larissa the flashing of guns can be seen. In yesterday's fight at Mount Analipsis the Greeks lost forty wounded and three killed.

Orders have been sent to the Greek troops to keep strictly on the defensive, but to maintain their positions at all cost.

The cabinet has decided to protest to the powers against the aggressive action of Turkey. An invasion by Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander, is expected, and the Greek army has taken up positions for the purpose of being in readiness to repel the

tially as follows: War has not officially been declared between Turkey and Greece, but it has been declared officially to "have broken out." The Turkish cabinet has decided to sever diplomatic relations with Greece, and has ordered Edhem Pasha, the commander of the Turkish forces, to take the offensive. It is said in London that war between Turkey and Greece has actually begun, the Turkish declarations that war has "broken out" being merely for the purpose of diplomatically putting the onus of the war upon the kingdom of Greece.

Greeks Assert the Ottomans Were the

Aggressors in the Affray. (Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.) LARISSA, Headquarters of the Greek Army in Thersaly, April 17 .- Details of the fighting between the Greeks and Turks at Nezeros just within the Greek frontier line, in Thessaly, and due south of Mount Olympus, have been received here. The fighting originated according to the Greek troops, in an attempt on the part of the Turkish forces to occupy an abandoned post of the Greeks. The move ment was opposed by the Greek forces, whereupon the Turks opened fire and a sharp en-

At 5 o'clock this morning heavy firing be tween the Turks and the Greeks near Nezeros was resumed. The Greeks in the mean while had been reinforced with artillery which they brought into play on the Turkish post at Kelroni. The latter was eventually no wise earned the confidence of Europe, the destroyed with dynamite.

It is reported as this dispatch is sent that the Greeks have captured three Turkish stations, and that the Turks are retreating. Crown Prince Constantine, the Greek commander-in chief, and General Maeris

were up all night dispatching orders to the The correspondent of the Associated press has just heard that the engagement has extended to the Greek posts to the left of Nezeros, but, according to the official statement made to the correspondent, the firing

has ceased. The correspondent of the Associated press yesterday was enabled to ride to Malouna Pass, and inspected the cup valley, northeast of which is Elassona, where the Turk ish headquarters are situated. To all appearances the valley is almost decuded of troops. The correspondent saw only three squadrons of cavalry, three batteries of field artillery and a few battalious of infantry. There was no semblance of a big camp. whereas three weeks ago, according to ob servation on the frontier and the reports of correspondents with the Turkish army. there were some 35,000 troops in position at Elassona. The indications are that either the Turkish troops have been withdrawn behind the ridges surrounding Elassona, for

ward to some other point on the frontier, in imitation of similar movements upon the part of the Greek army. There is great military activity on both sides of the frontier.

Turkey Has Actually Recalled All Its

Agents in Greece.
WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Turkish minister here has received a cablegram from SENDS HIS RESIGNATION TO EMPEROR the Turkish minister of foreign affairs a Constantinople confirming the Associated press dispatches that Turkey has broken off Recalls Events of Week and Refers to Latest all diplomatic relations with Greece, and has instructed the Turkish commander-in-chief to protect the Turkish interests on the fron-When seen at the legation at 2:30 PARTICIPATED IN BY GREEK REGULARS this (Sunday) morning, the minister, in reply to a question, made the following reply The Greek troops, having, contrary the rights of nations, crossed the boundaries at several points and opened hostilities without any provocation, and the relations between the two countries being thus broken, the commander-in-chief on the rontier has been ordered to take all necessary steps for the defense of the Ottoman government and her territory. The Turkish minister at Athens and all of the Ottoman agents in Greece have been recalled. The representative of Grece at Constantinople and all the Greek consuls in Turkey have

been requested to withdraw." The protection of Turkish subjects in cil of ministers, after a session at the palace Athens has been intrusted to the German minister.

UNITED STATES TO BE NEUTRAL.

at Washington. WASHINGTON, April 17 .- The news of the prospect that it would serve as the spark to start the conflagration through all Europe. Secretary Sherman said:

Recent events have seemed to make war inevitable, and I have expected that result to come. Fortunately, the scene of the reported conflict is far from us, and the the week's invasion of Turkish territory and United States has little or no concern with states that the newest incursion was par- the war. We will, of course, observe the strictest neutrality as between the parties, Our commercial interests with Greece and Turkey are very small, so there is no ground for disturbance in that connection, Mr. Sherman's attention was called to re-

ports some time since that the United States war ship Bancroft might be guard ship to the United States minister, Mr. Terrell, at Constantinople, and the secretary was asked if the war was likely to renew the occasion for a war ship in the Golden Horn.

"There has been no talk of that of late," said he, "and I see no occasion for any change in affairs."

Senator Davis, chairman of the senate com mittee on foreign relations, said: "The attitude of the United States will, of course, be one of neutrality and a strict observance of treaties. The war can have little direct effect on us. as our interests are so small in that part of the world. But it is of profound importance to Europe, and I fear that positions. The firing began at Critsovali, it is but the first step to a conflict involving

Turks continue to abandon their advance | HOPE WAR WILL BE AVERTED.

British Capital. (Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, April 17.-Easter being the great festival of the Greek church, it was hoped that actual hostilities since the reported fallure of the raid of the insurgents into Macedonia, would be postponed until powers, having failed in everything else, succeeded beyond all hope in holding back Turkey from plunging into war, while proving to Greece that Turkey is still able to mobilize an enormous and efficient army. Whether this is a good omen for Europe and for civilization, it has certainly had the effect of making Greece hesitate, but trade is at a standstill in both countries and the people are already suffering. Greece is spending about \$100,000 daily in the support of her army and Turkey is probably spending three times that amount. It is impossible for this state of things to continue much longer, and the news received today from Nezeros of fighting, apparently between the regular troops of Greece and Turkey, appears to indicate that a crisis bas ulready been reached.

The Roman Catholics of Greece and Crete are trying, through their priests to induce the pope to intervene between Turkey and ROUT THE TURKS WITH DYNAMITE. Greece, seeing that the powers have falled n order to prevent war. But it is said his

holiness is not inclined to interfere. The prince of Wales, from Copenhagen, is making arrangements to have nurses sent

from London to the frontier of Greece.

GLADSTONE TO CRETAN LEADER

Regrets that England is Carrying Wishes of Two Youthful Despots. LONDON, April 17.-Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Macedonian leader. Captain Dampsez, in which he says: "Under the present deplorable scheme all the British government has the right to do seemingly gagement, lasting four hours, ensued. The is to plead its opinions before a tribunal of Greeks eventually retreated. Their losses are two youthful despots, the emperors of Gernot known. This engagement occurred yes- many and Russia, and to abide by their help to execute their final determinations. Our disgraceful office seems to be to place ships, guns, soldiers and sallors at their disposal for the purpose of keeping down the movement for the liberty of Crete and of securing to these young despots, who have in

> PROUBLE IN ANOTHER DIRECTION. Farks Hurrying Troops to the Mont

selong to the Cretans."

negrin Frontier. SALONICA, April 17 .- A battation of Alpanians, stationed at Uskub in readiness to start for the Greek frontier has been sent n haste to Verona, on the Montenegrin frontier, and another battalion, new in course of formation, will follow as soon as possible. This unexpected movement of Turkish troops toward the Montenegrin frontier has given rise to the report that serious danger is apprehended in that direction.

More Troops for Crete. ROME, April 17 .- It is officially announcehat two additional battalions of infantry and t mountain battery are going to Crete

Movements of Ocean Vessels, April 17. At New York—Arrived—Campania, from Averpool; Frederick de Grosse, Sailed—A Normandie, for Havre; Werra, for Medierranean ports; Maasdam, for Hotterdum, At Havre—Salled—La Gascogne, for New York.
At Southampton—Salled—Berlin, for New York.

Liverpool-Arrived-Bovic, from New At Hamburg Arrived Fuerst Bismarck, rom Ngw York At Marsellies Sailed Alesia, for New

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BROKEN. Germany's Imperial Chancellor Vacates His Place in the Cabinet.

> Opposition by the Minister of the Interior Cause of the Move.

PROBABLE EFFECT ON GERMAN AFFAIRS

Change of Chancellors an Unfortunate Occurrence at Present.

SOME FRICTION WITH EMPEROR WILLIAM

Present Critical Situation in Europe. Owing to Eastern Complications, May Embarrass Matters to Some Degree.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, April 17 .- Prince Hobenlobe, the imperial charcellor, in a letter dated from Baden, April 13, forwarded his resignation to Emperor William. A brisk exchange of insisted upon the chancellor retaining office for the present, in spite of the cogent reacrisis in the Cretan situation was the ab- sons recited in Prince Hohenlohe's letter,

> Prince Hohenlohe again and again insisted that apart from other serious reasons, his health just now is of the worst. Then, the prince suddenly went to Paris, where his wife had preceded him. As reasons animating him to resign, Prince Hohenlohe urges his inability to carry out his solemn promise to submit to the Reichstag and to the Diet two bills, one placing the Prussian law regulating political meetings upon a more liberal and modern basis and the other reforming the procedure of military trials.

The prince's inability to carry out his promise is said to be due to the extreme reactionary attitude of Baron von Der Recker von Derhorst, the Prusslan minister for the interior. At this moment it is impossible to say how the crisis will end; but in view of the critical situation of Europe a change of chancellors would now be most unfortunate. The difficulty of including in the associations bill the means of giving greater freedom of political meetings and at the same time providing measures to suppress socialism, which the emperor desires is believed to be the real crux of the situa-

UNITED STATES TARIFF BILL. The United States tariff bill is just now the favorite theme of the German press, with the exception of the Agrarian press, and especially the Kreuz Zeitung and Deutsche Tagesh Zeitung. The temper of these articles, however, has cooled and a tariff war is being strongly discouraged by the entire liberal and commercial press. The Kleins Journal and the Tageblatt say that German industries would suffer more through a tariff war than they have already done. The Boersen Courier contends the United States is perfectly right to fix a tariff as it pleases, adding, "the Agrarians cannot deny this."

The National Zeitung thinks Germany not wise to select German sugar interests next week, especially as the concert of the as a handle to exert pressure on America, as sugar is only a twentieth part of Ger man exports to America.

> The National Zeitung also strongly dep recates a tariff war. The Socialist Vorwaerts calls attention to Germany's bad faith in the past tariff dealings with America and says:

"We pretended American products were frauds, denounced American pork and oxen as diseased, and forced American insurance companies out of the country. Since 1890 while reducing our tariff, we have increased the duties on American products, such as cottonseed oil and fats. German workmen do not want a tariff war with America."

The United States embassy, contrary to the published statements, has received no instructions from Washington relating to German and American tariff interests.

NATURALIZED AMERICANS. The Prussian minister of the interior has issued a new decree permitting only a brief stay here of any Germans, naturalized in America, who return to this country. They were formerly allowed to remain here per maneatly, provided no questions of military dereliction upon their part were involved. The liberal press points out that this locree amounts to the nullification of the reaty stipulations of 1868, whereby the per nament return of naturalized German Americans was specially guaranteed. The liberal leaders, Herren Richter and Rickert

and others will question the government or the subject in the Reichstag, and that body will thoroughly discuss the decree. The paval authorities have just concluded experiments undertaken with the view of discovering the color best suited to render men-of-war inconspicuous, and have decided to fellow the American example and paint

their vessels olive green. The emperor and the imperial family will remove to the new palace at Potsdam at the beginning of May. Great dissatisfaction has been given to south Germany by the decision of the empress to spend the summer at power of deciding questions which rightfully Tegernsce with the children. The emperor on Tuesday purchased a number of fine Ameri an etchings here. While viewing them, his majesty remarked: "Great fellows, these Americans. They are the coming great artists of the world."

BISMARCK RECOVERS. Prince Bismarck has completely recovered rom his recent indisposition. He has been

taking long carriage drives. The strange death of the grand duke o Mecklenberg-Schwerin at Cannes on Saturday last has caused a great discussion. Di Langfeld was sent to Cannes by the minister of justice of Mecklenberg with instruc ions to inquire into the circumstances. He reports there is no doubt the grand duke's death was due to an accident in falling over a parapet of a bridge, from the grounds o his residence at Cannes. According to per sonal reports made to the emperor by Baro von Kapheir of the grand duke's suite, th grand duke suffered horribly during the las hours of his life from a fracture fof th spine, resulting from the fall. He beggehis physician to relieve his misery by ad ministering quick poleon to him. majesty was greatly shocked and ordere: the worst details to be withheld from th

The betrothal is announced of the Princess concealment, or they have been moved west. At Naples-Salled-Italia, for New York. Duke Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein. Marie Dorothea of Saxe-Coburg-Goths, to

# HOHENLOHE RESIGNS IN WHOM WILL YOU PUT YOUR TRUST?

JUDGE KEYSOR'S ENDORSEMENT OF MOORES.

OMAHA, April 17 .- To the Voters of the City of Omaha: I desire to say that in my judgment the issue of paramount importance for decision at the coming city election is not the character of either Mr. Moores or Mr. Howell. The fusionists have inaugurated a campaign of criminal charges against Mr. Moores and the republicans have replied by asserting that Mr. Howell should first deny and disprove the serious and apparently well founded charges of drinking and gambling made against him before he asks for votes on account of Mr. Moores' alleged delinquencies. It certainly seems as if one ought not to be accused of a penitentiary offense until he is proven guilty according to law, or at least until the county has checked his books sufficiently to know whether or not anything is due. The charges against both may be unfounded, but until proven so it does not become one any more than the other to ask for an election on the ground of moral fitness.

It is undisputed that Mr. Howell voted to unseat Senator J. H. Evans, who was honestly and fairly elected. In doing this Mr. Howell struck a blow at representative government and robbed all of us who voted for Senator Evans of our representation in the legislature. Anything which undermines the true representation of the people and destroys the integrity of the individual ballot is more subversive of our rights and liberty than the stealing of any amount of public funds. If Mr. Moores has embezzled money he can be and ought to be and will be punished according to law. But how can Mr. Howell be punished? What penalty is there for his high-handed act? Only by defeating him in no uncertain terms when he asks us to trust him again. And I sincerely hope that the voters of all parties will teach him, and all who joined with him in that political crime, that such things will not be tolerated in this state, no matter by what political party or person perpetrated.

I have known Mr. Moores for years and do not believe him guilty of the grave accusations made against him. For more than five years I have been honored by the people of this district with a place on the district court bench, and in that time, to the best of my recollection, only two motions to retax costs were called up before me, and they were promptly settled. If Mr. Moores has overcharged litigants I do not know it, for I have not examined his books, nor is it my duty to do so unless upon a motion properly filed to retax costs. It seems very strange that no one complained, if Mr. Moores were robbing people in the wholesale manner charged. Can any one believe the absurd allegation that he has stolen \$300,000, as stated in one of our papers? This would be at the rate of about \$35,000 per year, or more than the entire estimated receipts of the office.

Irrespective of the charges against either of the leading candidates, I am for the republican ticket, and for Mr. Moores; because as a man and a citizen of Omaha, I believe that it is of infinite importance that we declare that our votes shall be respected, that our officers shall serve the terms for which they were duly elected, that our city election shall not be constantly changed for political purposes, and that we shall be represented in our Board of Education, in our city council, and in the legislature by the men WILLIAM W. KEYSOR. we lawfully and fairly elect.

#### JUDGE FAWCETT'S SPEECH ON MOORES' CANDIDACY.

It is claimed by some that a judge of the district court ought not to mix up in politics. To a certain extent this is true. I do not think that one holding that high office should take part in caucuses or try to control primaries and conventions, but further than that I am not willing to be bound. There is no office within the gift of the people nor any position in any profession or business sufficiently lucrative to tempt me for a single moment of time to surrender my American citizenship. First, comes my allegiance to God; next my citizenship, and then other matters in their proper order.

When this campaign opened I did not think it would be necessary for me to take any part in it, and if it had been conducted by the opposition in a fair and honorable manner my voice would not have been heard during this campaign; but the campaign has assumed such a phase that it seems to me no self-respecting citizen can longer remain silent. To my mind the issues to be settled in the election next Tuesday are of greater importance than those of any city election since I have been a resident of Omaha. We are bending all of our energies and our business men are pouring out their money like water in support of the Transmississippi Exposition to be held next year. We will be visited by citizens from all over the country and, we fondly hope, from all over the civilized world, and we cannot afford to make any mistake in the selection of the men who shall manage our municipal affairs, and particularly in the selection of the man who will be the recognized head of our city government during the last half of 1898. I shall not take time to discuss the reasons why this election is precipitated upon us at this time. The citizens of Omaha are familiar with the treachery and open cumity to Omaha manifested by the majority who dominated the last legislature, led, I regret to say, by men of our own city, who had been elected to that body under solemn pledges that they would do everything they could to further the interests of the exposition. We are all familiar with the fact that everything was made secondary to the passing of the new charter for the express purpose, as every intelligent citizen believes, of providing places for the members of the fusion party. Knowing that the incongruous collection of people of all classes an views who composed that party in the election last fall could not long be held together, they saw that it was important to have an election at once or dupo the people next fall. The prosperity which the republican party promised the people is already beginning to dawn and before the time for holding an election next fall arrives there will not be enough fusionists left to hold a convention, HIS EXPERIENCE WITH MOORES.

These facts, I say, are so familiar to all that I will not spend time discussing them this evening. I shall devote my attention especially to the head of the republican ticket-to that open-hearted, royal prince of fellows, Colonel Frank E. Moores. When I came to Omaha, in October, 1887, the campaign was then in progress for the election at which Mr. Moores was first elected to the office of clerk of the district court of Douglas county. At that time Mr. Moores was a stranger to me. Prior to crossing the Missouri river I did not even know that such a man as he was in existence. I entered upon the practice of my profession in Omaha about the time he entered upon his duties as clerk. I continued to practice in that court during all of the eight years that he was clerk, going upon the bench myself the same day that he turned over the office to his successor. During those eight years I was fortunate enough to be employed in a great many cases in the district court. I was not fortunate enough to win all of my cases, and hence I was compelled on a great many occasions in behalf of my clients to pay the costs of the cases I had been litigating. In doing so I almost invariably called for itemized fee bills. I scrutinized them carefully, and I say to you tonight in all candor that I have yet to find the first illegal charge made by Mr Moores in any fee bill which I have ever examined.

When this campaign opened and the opposition began circulating so many stories of corruption against Mr. Moores, it naturally set me to thinking, and it now seems to me, as I look over the situation, that Mr. Moores has been the victim of systematic persecution. When it became known that he would be a candidate for re-election as clerk of the court in 1895 every means possible was resorted to to defeat him. It is well known to members of the bar that a grand jury was called almost for the special purpose of considering the charges made against Mr. Moores. That grand jury met, heard the evidence presented ex parte by his opponents, and without any opportunity on the part of Mr. Moores to present his side of the case those gentlemen, called from

all the various parts of the county, gave Mr. Moores a clean bill. Then charges were preferred with the county commissioners and an attempt made to expel him from his office. The case was given a careful hearing, day after day was spent in examining witnesses, the attorneys were given full opportunity to make their arguments, and the county commissioners, some of whom were Mr. Moores' personal enemics, also gave Mr. Moores a clean bill. The matter was then dropped and nothing more was heard about Mr. Moores' alleged indebtedness to the county until it became known that Mr. Moores would be a candidate for mayor. Then his enemies again came to the front and instituted the present proceedings for mandamus now pending before Judge Slabaugh. It strikes me, and I believe it will strike every fair-minded citizen, that all of these attempts at prosecution have been systematic cases of perse

Very few people in Omaha know the volume of business transacted in the office of the clerk of the district court of this county and few people realize how the office has grewn within the last eight or nine years, When Mr. Moores entered upon his duties as clerk there were 1.268 cases upon the docket. This was at the February term, 1888. At the May term, 1891, only a little over three years later, the business of the office had grown so that there were pearly 2,600 cases on the docket. As just stated, there were 1,268 cases on the docket when Mr. Moores became clerk. During the eight years he held that office 18,860 new cares were commenced, making 20,068 cases that Mr. Moores had to handle to a greater or less extent during his eight years as clerk. It will be seen from this that it would be necessary for the clerk to have quite an army of assistants, which as everyone knows, was the fact. It is also well known to every attorney practicing at the bar that the office never was and never can be better managed than it was by Mr. Moores. The business was kept up and anyone who went into that office to ascertain the condition of any case; could always find it at once. The office is not a salaried office but the clerk receives the fees of the office as his compensation and out of these fees he must pay all his beip. There are many items in the fee bill which are suscept. ible of two constructions and it is not to be wondered at that differences of opinion may have occasionally arisen as to whether or not the clerk was entitled to charge all of the items entered up in specific cases. If the decision of the clerk as to the taxation of costs was final, then it might be urged that it would be the duty of the clerk to give the litigant in each case the benefit of the doubt. But the decision of the clerk is not final. If he presents a fee bill to a litigant and the party to whom it is presented considers any item illegal all he has to do is to file the simplest pleading known to practice-a mere motion to re-tax costs-and the matter then goes before one of the judges, and the judge decides whether the charge is legal or illegal. So that no litigant need ever be robbed out of a cent by the clerk of the district court.

When Mr. Moores entered upon the duties of his office he succeeded Major Ijams, and Major ljams in turn succeeded Mr. George W. Armstrong. I have never heard it charged that either of those men was corrupt, and yet it is a fact which can be demonstrated by an examination of the books that Mr. Moores has kept the books in precisely the same manner they were kept by his predecessors. During the first two years of his incumbency his accounts were audited and settled in the same manner that the commissioners had settled with his nucleorssors, but finally some gentlemen became members of the Board of County Commissioners who seemed to think that they knew more than any of their predecessors had ever known, and who, from their actions, it would seem had the epinion that they knew more than anybody or even everybody else. The trouble then began, and when Mr. Moores went out of office, there was an irreconcilable dispute between him and the county commissioners, Mr. Moores insisting that he was entitled to certain fees and the commissioners insisting that he was not.

Neither party was able to tell without carefully auditing the books covering 20,000 cases above referred to just what was the exact condition of the account of Mr. Moores with the county, so each aide has employed expert accountants, who have been going through the books, docket by docket, ever since Mr. Moores went out of office. That work is now nearly completed by both sides, and when it is completed, and not till then, it can be determined whether Mr. Moores is indebted to the county or the county to him. And from my knowledge of the condition of the office, I venture the assertion that when the examination is completed it will be found that instead of Mr. Moores being indebted to the county, the county will be indebted to him in a great many thousand dol-

(Continued on Second Page.)

### THE BEE BUL . V. Venther Forecast for Nebras

1. Turkey Says War is Et 💢 ed. Chancellor Hobentohe Stirring Appeals to O. Z oters.

Moures' Accours Seel in Court 2. Fusionists Hold Their Rally. Broatch Makes a Figl Iowell. 3. Local Flood Danger 1 sed. Louisiana Leves Bres. Wales Dogsa't Like t

4. Last Week in Omitha Social Circles. 5. Suspected Murderers Arrested. Program for Exposition Opening Day.

6. Council Binffs Local Matters. Father of Ragged Top Has Faith. 7. Troops for the Exposition.

Secretary Wilson's Butter Experiment, Iowa Legislators About Through. 8. Grand Jury Indicts Hunter.

10. Woman: Her Ways and Her World. 11. Easter Services in Jerusatem.

12. Editorial and Comment. 13. More on the Ethics of Suicide. Musical Matters of Omaha Interest. Chronology of the Dead Week, Amusement Notes and Gossip.

4. Wheat Takes a Four-Deat Jump. 15. Commercial and Financial News. 6. "Three Partners."

17. Where Pins Are Made and Mounted.

8. Easter Page for Boys and Girls. 19. Among Wheels and Wheelmen. Today in Many Climes.

20. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip. WILL WELCOME CECIL RHODES

Frent Preparations Are Being Made in Cape Town in His Honor. Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company, CAPE TOWN, April 17 .- (New York World Cablegram - Special Telegram.) - Cecil Rhodes is expected to arrive here next Tues-

day. Great preparations are being made for

demonstrations in his honor, and for public

rejoicing over his return. He will take a

seat in the colonial Parliament again. The British squadron, which is assembling at Durban, the chief town of the colony of Natal on the southeast coast, is under scaled orders, and nobody knows why it is called ogether or what it is to do. It is supposed o be going to Delagon bay to make a deminstration of British paramountcy in South Africa. Nine war vessels have arrived at Durban already, the first-class cruiser St. leorge. Admiral Ransom's flag ship, the third-class battleship Monarch, the cruisers Fox, Raccoon, Astraca, Scylla, Brisk and Philomel and the gunboat Magpie. Three men-of-war are expected, making a fleet of twelve formidable fighting ships.

FRANCHISE FOR UITLANDERS.

President Kruger, it is Reported, Grants the Concession. LONDON, April 17 .- It is rumored that President Kruger has intimated his intention to grant the franchise to uitlanders after tion of two years residence.

The National Observer demands that the government tell the country plainly whether it possesses, as it seems to him, the proofs of German designs and aggression in South Africa.

The Saturday Review thinks the govern ment is ill-advised to try to bluff or force President Kruger, adding that it would be better to approach him amicably. The Spectator implores the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, not and accomplished exactly what he had been

to be led into war with the Transvaal. LONDON, April 17.-The next advance of the Anglo-Egyptian forces in the Soudan chough for the steamers to pass the fourth cataract of the Nile, probably in July or August. The first object of the trocos will be the capture of Abul Hamid, where there is a small garrison. There the railroad wil be pushed from Wady Halfa, to Abul Hamid, When the road is finished the gunboats nov in course of construction will be sent by raffroad in sections, to Abul Hamid, whence there is open water to Berber and Khartoum The Khalifa is concentrating his forces at Amdurman, the camp near Khartoum, and is not expected to offer much resistance else-

where. LONDON, April 17 .- A column article in the Times points to the perlls in prospect for the British iron and steel industries. The article, which is based on the duke of Devonshire's address at the annual meeting of a steel company at Barree-in-Fourness, dilates on the statement that for the first time in | Wednesday a decision would be had in the the history of iron the scarcity of ores is felt.

Defeat of Woman Suffrage. ADELAIDE, South Australia, April 17 .-The federation convention, by a vote of 23 to 12, has rejected an amendment to allow ponement. women to vote for members of the house of representatives.

FIRST TRAIN TO REACH YANKTON.

Northwestern Clears Its Track and Will Handle Much Freight. YANKTON, S. D., April 17.-(Special Tele gram.)-The Northwestern has been vigorously pushing the work on its track, and expects a construction train through from Centerville tonight. It will be the first train rom the east over the flooded district. Mon-

day a regular train service is promised on this road. The eastern freight for Yankton and points west that has accumulated for the past two weeks is very great, and the Northwestern will handle a large amount of it having the first train through.

The Great Northern expects a train Tues day night. This road it was thought would have the first train in, but as the water recedes, it is found that the track will require more work than at first estimated.

GRANT'S BODY IN ITS NEW TOMB Removed from Temporary Resting

Place Into the Mausoleum. NEW YORK, April 18 .- The body of Gen ral Grant was removed yesterday afternoon from the temporary tomb which has sheltered it for nearly twelve years to the mauso leum, which is designed to be its permanent resting place. There was no ceremonial and beyond the attendance of a guard of honor, the removal was accomplished without special incident. The interest of the public in the event was attested by the presence of several thousand people although the hour for removal had not been previously an

Agreement Proves Satisfactory. ST. LOUIS, April 17 .- The special commit tee of western lines general passenger agents having in hand the revision of the proposed new passenger traffic agreement met in this city with the general passenger agents of the soon as we can get this statement made we southwestern lines. Very few changes in the draft of the agreement were suggested by the St. Louis lines, and the document will be submitted for adoption at a general conference of the western lines in Chicago next

# WAIVES ALL DELAY

Moores Springs a Surprise Upon the Men Who Are Traducing Him.

HE URGES AN INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES

Political Mudslingers Compelled to Show Their Hands.

PLEADINGS OF COVELL ARE DEFECTIVE

Attorneys for Moores Waive All of the Irregularities.

DEMAND THAT THE PROPER WRIT ISSUE Guns Turned Upon the Parties Who Have Been Sinndering the Re-

> publican Candidate for Mayor.

The ignorance of the attorney for the Board of Education in the case against the county commissioners, which is designed solely and simply for the purpose of manufacturing political mud for use in the present campaign, was strongly in evidence in Juage Slabaugh's court yesterday.

The case was get for yesterday, having been postpored Wednesday after Attorney Covell for the board had caused further delay by asking leave to amend the papers filed by him in the case. It was evident Wednesday that Covell saw that he was defeated on account of legal inaccuracics in the paper he had filed. Yesterday Judge Slabaugh stated in open court that the papers filed by Covell were not regular and that the suit had not been commenced in the proper manper, according to the rules of practice in the courts of this state. Covell had filed an affidavit alleging that Moores owed the school fund certain moneys, alleged to have been collected by Moores and illegally retained, and on this showing he had asked for an order to show cause, and expected a

peremptory writ to issue on this order. The court said that in this state the rule was to apply for an alternative writ, thus allowing the issues to be joined or a demurrer filed, and the case could then proceed in a regular manner. The court intimated that the only proper procedure under the circumstances would be for the pleadings to be made to confirm to the rules of the court.

This ruling simply meant that under the rules of the courts the proceedings would be delayed for over a month. In this four years residence in the Transvaal and to dilemma Covell was rescued by the very grant them partial franchise at the expira- parties that he was doing his best to drive into a corner. Attorney Baldrige for the county commissioners and Attorney J. C. Wharton for Frank E. Moores foined the attorney for the Board of Education in asking that the court at once lesue an alternative writ of mardamus to be heard at once and the county to at once commence suit against Moores for the money alleged to be due from him to the school fund. This solved the riddle which Covell had been unable to solve pretending all along he wanted, a suit

started against Moores. Good lawyers who were present said that the papers drawn up by Covall showed very plainly on their face that Covell had either will be made as soon as there is water drawn the papers in such haste that he made many mistakes or that he was woefully ignorant of the ordinary rules of practice.

COVELL'S MANY BLUNDERS. When it appeared that the case was about o go over until a later date on account of Covell's blunders, Attorney Wharton, representing Moores, asked permission to make

a statement. He spoke as follows: There is an application here for a permptory writ of mandamus to issue against the county commissioners of Douglas ounty, as I understand it, requiring them that they bring suit against Frank Moores, clerk of the district court of Douglas county. I have not appeared with the attorneys on either side of the case, but this morning I appear were for Frank E. Moores and desire to join the attorney for the Board of Education in the request that a peremptory writ issue forthwith and at

I dave followed this case through the reports of the papers and I supposed that last case; that there would be no further argument, demurrers or motions for postpone nent, when I learned in the forenoon of Wednesday that again the attorney for the school board had asked for another post-

Mr. Covell-I did not ask for any post-Mr. Wharton-I was so informed, and I saw my client and said, "It looks to me as if this from its inception up to this hour a political dodge," and I want to say to the court this morning and to the attorney for the Board of Education and to the gentle man representing the department of justice that I appear in this case for Frank E. Moores to ask the attorney representing the county not to demur to the petition, but to join with Frank E. Moores and the attorney for the Board of Education ask that this writ issue and that a suit be brought at once. And on behalf of Frank E. Moores I say to the court and to the most complete and the most explicit and

all the money that he has collected. I was present at the meeting of the Board of Education when this resolution was introduced. I talked with the attorney for the board during the evening pre-vious to the introduction of the resolution. I said to him at that time that if Mr. Moores had one dollar of money in his posession that belonged to the Education that he was ready and willing to turn it over, but that he had not yet been able to effect a settlement with the county to know where he did stand. I said that the county owed Mr. Moores somewhere from \$25,000 to \$35,000.

COVELL DID NOT KNOW. The claim of the attorney for the Board of Education at that time was this was a question of fines and wit-I said to him: nees fees. you examined the statute to see whether or not the law which forfeits the witness fees and provides that shall turned into the school board is constituional, and you can deprive witnesses of their property and of their fees simply by in act of the legislature in such a matter?" He said to me frankly then, as I doubtknow himself that that law was constitutional, but that outside of that question they claimed \$1,300 to \$1,500. I said, "As are ready at any time, and at all times, to turn over every dollar that Frank E. Moorest owes to the school fund or to the county of Douglas;" but that as a matter of fact, I was convinced from my examination of the have been examining the books thought.