THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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KING INVITES CZAR

George Formally Requests Alexander to Mediate with the Sultan.

FIRST STEP TOWARD A SETTLEMENT

Differences Between Greece and Turkey Referred to a Third Party.

ABDICATION MEANS FINANCIAL LOSS

One of the Difficulties in the Way of an Early Agreement.

LESSENS HIS INCOME BY TWO-THIRDS

Monarch Will Receive Twenty-Four Thousand Pounds if He Is Deposed, but Only Eight Thousand If He Steps Down.

BERLIN, May 7.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that the king of Greece has formally asked the mediation of the emperor of Russia. It asserts that the question of abdication turns on financial considerations. When King George came to the crown it was agreed that if deposed he should have an allowance of £24,000 yearly, but only one-third of that amount if he should abdicate.

ATHENS, May 7.—(Evening.)—The intervention communications from the powers have not yet been received. The Greek government has notified the powers that the Greek fleet has established an effective blockade of the coast of Epirus. It is said blockade of the coast of Epirus. It is said positively that if the powers insist on the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete as a condition of mediation Greece will reply that she prefers war even to extermination.

LONDON, May 7.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Private news from Athens, which has escaped censorship, shows the position of royalty there to be more perilous than ever. The members of the royal family rarely leave the palace and their portraits have been withdrawn from the public view. When the queen and princesses visit the hospitals they are openly insulted on the streets. The palace is watched by revolutionary agents lest their majesties should attempt to flee from the country.

WIPES OUT FORMER DISGRACE.

LONDON, May 8.—The Athens correspondent of the Times says:

"The news of the retreat from Pharsalia was at first received with consternation, but the public has already accepted the situation and now regards the retreat to Domokos as a strategic movement dictated by prudence. It is generally felt that General Smolenski's victory at Velestino has helped the reputation of the Greek army, and wiped out the former disgrace.

"But while all this is so the old bellicose enthusiasm of the Athenians has vanished completely. On all sides the desire for peace is expressed, and should the government invoke the intervention of the powers it would probably be supported by public opinion. The anti-royal feeling is visibly diminishing. The demonstrations due to a change of cabinet and to the flight from Larissa, which were somewhat superficial, have not been repeated. The gallantry of the princes at Pharsalia has also had a good effect."

It is stated here that Germany still clogs the mediation for interference by the powers, by insisting upon the evacuation of Crete and the unconditional acceptance by Greece of such terms as the powers approve.

SAVE VOLO FROM DESTRUCTION.

Greek Fleet Ordered Not to Oppose Advance of Turks.

ATHENS, May 7.—The Greek fleet at Volo has been instructed not to hinder the advance of the Turks in order to save the town from destruction. General Smolenski's artillery, engineers and some cavalry have proceeded to Almyros by sea. Squads of volunteers continue to arrive here and 2,000 Italians, led by Riccotti Garibaldi, left tonight for the frontier.

A dispatch from Pharsalia via Larissa says: "During Wednesday's battle our losses were not heavy, but it is impossible to exaggerate the strategic and moral importance of the Turkish victory. Our soldiers are hunting for umbrellas, which are almost a military necessity, the sun is so broiling hot."

It appears that the Greeks intended to resist to the uttermost at Try station, where barricades of turf and forage and the houses had been strengthened by heaps of turf and were loopholed for rifles.

The coolness of the Turks was extraordinary. Three soldiers stood together in advance of their commander on a path crossing a meadow, while a whole battalion of Greeks fired at them. They did not condescend to stoop or lie down, but fired away until their skirmishers came to their help.

The stoicism of the wounded is equally admirable. One young fellow, an Albanian, with a ball in his foot and even then under fire, stood calmly and smilingly discussing with his companion the best way of retiring. Another with a wounded hand slept all night without troubling to get the wound dressed. The courage and physical force of the Turkish soldier are prodigious. Many of them fought on Wednesday from dawn until 7 in the evening without the least distress.

TURKS DRAW NEAR TO VOLO.

Edhem Pasha is Ordered to Push Rapidly Forward.

LONDON, May 8.—A dispatch to the Times from Velestino, dated noon yesterday, says that the Turkish forces have reached the outskirts of Volo. As yet there is no confirmation of the rumor that the town has already fallen, but in any case its capture is only an affair of a few hours, as the defenses on the land side are very feeble.

A portion of the Greek force has retreated by the coast road to Almyros, from which point it will probably be conveyed by sea to Lamia, and rejoin the rest of the army at Domokos.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 7.—Orders have been telegraphed to Edhem Pasha to push on to Domokos immediately.

TO OPEN THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Liberal Member Moves to Reduce Salary of Salisbury.

LONDON, May 7.—In the House of Commons today in committee of supply on the foreign office allowances, William S. Robson, liberal, moved to reduce the salary of the marquis of Salisbury, the premier and minister for foreign affairs, by £500, for the purpose of raising a debate on the eastern question.

After several liberal members had criticised the action of the government in the eastern crisis the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, George N. Curzon, warmly defended Great Britain for her part in the concert and blamed the provocation of the Greeks, saying the attitude of the Christians in Crete was due to the presence of the Greek troops. Mr. Curzon said the withdrawal of Turkish troops in Crete would lead to the murder of the Mussulmans, compared with which the Armenian atrocities would sink into insignificance. The day of withdrawal of the troops would be the dawning of better days for Crete.

Regarding the troops on the mainland of Greece, Mr. Curzon said, there were few persons who did not know on which side the provocation rested, but the chastisement had been so terrible that he would not say any more on the subject. The Turks had exercised considerable self-restraint before they accepted the challenge and the powers had carried their conciliatory attitude toward the Greeks almost to the point of weakness. They now express their willingness to mediate with Turkey, if Greece will express her willingness to accept mediation.

The motion to reduce the salary of the marquis of Salisbury by £500, introduced in order to bring about a debate on the eastern question, was then rejected by a vote of 169 to 63.

AUTHORITIES NOT DISCOURAGED.

Retreat from Pharsalia Ordered from Athens.

NEW YORK, May 7.—A special to the Journal from Athens says: There is great depression in Athens because of the news of the retreat of the Greek army to Domokos, notwithstanding the recent victory. Many wild rumors are afloat. M. Skouoldis, minister of foreign affairs, in an interview, insisted that the ministers were not discouraged, as the Greek troops had held their own at all points against odds of nearly three to one. He said the order for retreat was given after a council of war had been held here, to prevent the Turks from being able to take the Greeks in flank, which their numerical superiority made possible. The commanders have no doubt of being able to hold their present positions indefinitely. The wounded men, arms and ammunition were transported back in perfect order.

Being asked if the removal of Colonel Vassoo from Crete was a preliminary to the withdrawal of Greek troops, he replied: "It has nothing to do with it. It was considered that his presence was required here on the frontier. The withdrawal of troops from Crete is not under consideration by the council."

The correspondent finally asked: "May the policy of your government be described as one of war or peace?"

He replied: "As we are at war, ours must naturally be a war policy, but the object of war is peace."

GREEKS MUST NOW SUE FOR PEACE.

Smolenski is Cut Off from Escape and May Have to Surrender.

LONDON, May 7.—Evidently it was Edhem Pasha's ability to cut in between the two Greek armies which led to the speedy retreats that are the beginning of the end. The Greek accounts say that both retreats were orderly, but such news comes only from official sources in Athens, which are notoriously unreliable. It is just possible that so far from being orderly they may both have ended in a panic, as was the case at Larissa. Edhem Pasha will almost certainly follow to prevent General Smolenski from joining the main army. In any event, Smolenski is cut off from all chance of embarking on the Greek vessels at Volo. He must either surrender to the Turks or endeavor to reach Lamia by the difficult mountain paths, so that the situation now indicates that Greece will be compelled to sue for peace. The absence of the Greek cavalry at Pharsalia left the Greeks in complete ignorance of the movements of the Turks and it is another illustration of the general incompetency of the Greek staff. General Smolenski has admitted himself that long habits of guerrilla warfare have made the Greek army helpless against military strategy. It is believed that the end would have come much sooner but for the difficulty the Turks experienced in bringing adequate supplies of ammunition for magazine rifles and artillery over the passes.

GREEK LOSSES ARE VERY HEAVY.

Many of Their Soldiers Killed in the Retreat from Pharsalia.

PHARSALIA, May 6.—(Headquarters of the Turkish Army in Thessaly. Night—Delayed in Transmission.)—The Greeks in retiring across the plains towards the towns suffered terrible loss from the murderous fire of the Turkish artillery. During the retreat the Greeks were compelled to cross the river by a single bridge. As the Greek troops were massed at that point the Turkish artillery wrought fearful havoc among them. Nevertheless the Greeks fought desperately until nightfall.

ATHENS, May 7.—A dispatch just received from Almyros announces that General Smolenski's brigade reached there this morning, after having effected a retreat from Velestino, in good order.

A panic prevails at Lamia, on the gulf of Lamia, which is now the base of supplies for the Greek forces at Domokos. Many of the inhabitants are fleeing from the place, fearing it will be attacked by the Turks. Three vessels brought refugees from Lamia to the Piraeus yesterday evening.

TURKS RESORT TO MASSACRES.

Commit Unspeakable Atrocities on Inhabitants of Epirus.

LONDON, May 8.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Athens, says: "Colonel Manos wires from Arta that the Turks have begun a wholesale massacre of the inhabitants in the interior of Epirus. Almost all the inhabitants of the village of Kanvarina have been murdered. A few only escaped to the mountains. From other parts women are arriving at Arta in the most miserable condition begging protection for their husbands and children, who are being murdered by the enraged Turkish troops. Many of these poor creatures have gone mad. Many are unable to articulate a single word, others relate unspeakable atrocities."

BOUND TO HOLD NEW POSITION.

Retreat Necessary on Account of Numbers of the Turks.

LONDON, May 7.—A special dispatch from Athens says a special telegram has been received there from Prince Constantine, saying: "Our new position at Domokos is one of great strength. We are resolved to hold it at all costs. The retreat from Pharsalia was rendered imperative by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy and was effected without mishap."

Powers Protest.

LONDON, May 8.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says: Today (Friday) the ambassadors protested to the porte against the large number of expulsions of Greek subjects. The porte in reply declares that the purpose of the expulsions is to purge Constantinople and other seaports of Greek riffraff, which has accumulated under territorial privileges, and denies that any useful persons have been expelled, although admitting that executive zeal at times might have been mistaken.

Greece Will Sue for Peace.

COPENHAGEN, May 7.—The Athens correspondent of the Politiken reports that he has interviewed an aide-de-camp of King George, who says: "Since the loss of Larissa the Greeks have greatly broken down. They have no equipment, neither food nor tents. They have to sleep in the open, even on the coldest nights. If Greece obtains even a trifling success she will sue for peace."

Cabinet Crisis Impends.

LONDON, May 7.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily News says: "It is persistently rumored that a cabinet crisis is impending. M. Ralli and his colleagues advocate energetic preparations to continue the struggle, while the king desires to avoid further bloodshed."

Turks Show Great Strategic Skill.

LONDON, May 7.—The correspondent of the Times at Pharsalia says: "Great skill is displayed in the strategy of the Turks. Four divisions from Trakkalia and Larissa are

(Continued on Third Page.)

WELCOME AND FAREWELL

England Greets the Coming and Speeds the Parting Guest.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO BAYARD

Magnificent Loving Cup Presented to the Late Ambassador—Colonel Hay Makes Formal Bow to British Public.

LONDON, May 7.—The farewell banquet given this evening by the American society in London to Mr. Bayard, former ambassador of the United States, was attended by 270 guests. The company included Ambassador Hay, Mrs. Hay and all the members of the American ambassy, the lord bishop of London, Dr. Creighton, Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice Sir Francis and Lady Jeune; Sir Edward Arnold, Sir Henry Thompson, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Vivian and Miss Genevieve Ward, the actress. But there was a notable absence of the best known Americans residing in London. Mr. Bayard had a cordial reception. He brought with him the log of the Mayflower, which he deposited in the reception room, where it instantly became the center of attraction. He took Mrs. Hay to dinner, Ambassador Hay taking in Lady Jeune. The dining room was prettily decorated with flowers and banners, the stars and stripes and the union jack being entwined about the arms of the state of Delaware, above Mr. Bayard.

The lord bishop of London, in a felicitous speech, proposed the health of the president of the United States. Newton Crane toasted the guest of the evening. Ambassador Hay cordially applauded all his eulogies of Mr. Bayard. During the presentation of the loving cup, which is in the form of a pumpkin, surmounted by a bust of Mr. Bayard, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard were visibly affected. Mr. Bayard, on retiring to respond to Mr. Crane's sentiments, was greeted with a storm of applause. He spoke for an hour, slowly and impressively. He said, in part:

"There is nothing we desire to conceal except a strange shame-facedness that tempts us to restrain the love we feel for each other, but there never should be a strain of doubt as to that affection between the heads of the two countries. No man feels this more than my illustrious successor. If I was ever worth a button you have here a better button to put in my place. I rejoice in my successor, for he was as fair as I have always sought to be."

Mr. Bayard insisted eloquently that there was no cause of quarrel between the two nations, and after a few more words of graceful and touching farewell concluded with a happy reference to the log of the Mayflower.

Baron Russell, in proposing the health of Ambassador Hay, said: "The United States has sent us their best men to represent them and we have no doubt that the chain will be unbroken. To Ambassador Hay we will give the heartiest of welcomes, for we believe that he is the harbinger of peace and good will to all." This toast was received with great enthusiasm. In response Colonel Hay said:

COLONEL HAY'S RESPONSE.

When your chairman kindly invited me to be present tonight and when Mr. Bayard added the sanction of his own friendly request, I could not but avail myself of the opportunity of passing so delightful an evening in your company. I stipulated, however, that I was to come, not in any official capacity, but simply as an American temporarily resident in England and desirous to add my tribute of regard to your distinguished guest.

I always have been and fancy I am now cordially opposed to Mr. Bayard on almost every matter of public concern upon which men of good will may differ, but I have always been happy and proud of his personal friendship, and I have shared the pleasure all his friends have taken in observing the unexampled affection and popularity with which he has conquered in England. There are successes so complete that they can evoke neither envy nor emulation. Certainly no immediate successor of Mr. Bayard would be so injudicious as to attempt to rival his brilliant career or to replace him in the regard of the British people. Nothing but disaster could follow such an attempt. None but Ulysses could bind the bow of Ulysses. Mr. Bayard will always be remembered as our first ambassador and all the more because he has gained the affectionate esteem, not only of the government and the governing classes, but also of most people of these islands.

Since the great revolution in France, which brought the people forward as the principal factor of sovereignty there, it has been the fashion of kings and emperors to call themselves emperors and kings, not of France, but of the French. In like manner it would not be inappropriate to call Mr. Bayard, not so much ambassador to England as ambassador to the English. I join you in wishing him and his family godspeed.

HONDURAS PORT IS CLOSED.

Foreign Commerce Barred from Puerto Cortez During Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—United States Minister Cox at Tegucigalpa has reported to the Department of State that on the 14th of April the executive power of Honduras promulgated a decree which provides:

1. That the port of Puerto Cortez and its tributaries shall be "temporarily closed to foreign and coastwise commerce until the power of the legitimate authorities is reestablished in that section."

2. Merchandise entered at the customs house may not be examined for withdrawal, and the importers shall remain indebted for the amount, under pain of being returned for fraud, on the custom duties.

This action was taken by the Honduras government in consequence of the rebellion now in progress.

BURIAL OF BAZAAR FIRE VICTIMS.

Crowds Throng the Churches and Route of Funeral Corteges.

PARIS, May 7.—Twenty victims of the fire of Tuesday last at the charity bazaar on the Rue Jean Goujon were buried today. The churches where the funeral ceremonies took place and the routes traversed by the corteges were thronged with people. The crowds displayed the deepest sympathy for the relatives of the victims.

Troubles Just Beginning.

TORONTO, May 7.—Horace Greeley Burton of Sandusky, O., was arrested in this city about two months ago and sent to St. John, N. B., to answer to the charge of stealing $2,500 from a New York publishing house for which he had been acting as agent. Today word is received that he has been acquitted. Burton will now be brought back to this city to stand trial on charges of obtaining money under false pretenses. He is wanted in Sandusky, O., and Toledo, O., on similar charges.

Dingley Bill and Italian Trade.

ROME, May 7.—In the Chamber of Deputies today the minister of husbandry, Count Guicciardini, replying to Senor Piccardi, explained the clauses of the Dingley bill affecting Italian trade, especially oranges and lemons. He added that Baron Favia, the Italian ambassador at Washington, is continuing negotiations to obtain the greatest concessions possible. Senor Piccardi expressed satisfaction at the activity of Baron Favia and urged the gorvernment to persist in protecting Italian interests, especially with a view of securing a commercial arrangement, should the new tariff be enacted.

Kruger's Reply.

PRETORIA, May 7.—President Kruger's reply to the dispatch of Mr. Chamberlain on the subject of the Transvaal immigration law and other alleged breaches of the London convention has been handed to the British diplomatic agent. The contents are not known outside the Transvaal official circles and the utmost secrecy is observed on the subject.

WILL LEAVE WEYLER IN CUBA.

Spanish Government Desires That He May Finish His Work.

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MADRID, May 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—It is officially stated that the government can see no grounds to listen to the arguments of the Madrid press or the opposition politicians and has determined to allow General Weyler to remain at the head of the forces in the field in Cuba and at the same time to continue to act as governor general to carry out the reforms gradually, as he may deem that the circumstances and conditions of the colony permit.

It is expected that fully two months, if not more, will be required to make preparations for the elections and the first installment of reforms.

General Weyler will also be allowed to determine after the complete pacification of the island the conditions on which political exiles will be permitted to return to the colony, or how their treatment shall be modified in the Spanish fortresses and penal settlements on the coast of Africa, where about 2,000 separatists or autonomists are at present detained by virtue of decisions of the colonial authorities, without trial of any kind, but simply as suspects. Every mail steamer is still bringing over some "deportados," as they are styled. The Madrid opposition press persists in advocating some amelioration of their condition, and liberal republican and Cuban autonomist representatives have often interposed in their favor, sometimes obtaining permission for them to remain in Spain or to go to less unhealthy depots.

In official circles it is stated that there is no idea of proclaiming an amnesty yet.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

AS TO THE TRANSVAAL RAID.

Duke of Abercorn Says Company Knew Nothing of it.

LONDON, May 7.—The South African committee of the House of Commons, which is inquiring into the Transvaal raid, had another session today. The duke of Abercorn, president of the Chartered company of British South Africa, was examined. He said the board of directors of the company had no knowledge whatever that the raid was going to occur or suspicion of any intention upon the part of any one to use the chartered company's forces against the Transvaal.

The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, replying today to a question by Sidney Buxton, liberal, who was under secretary of state for the colonies under the Rosebery cabinet, said no official confirmation had been received of the report that the Transvaal government had repealed the immigration laws, but there was no reason to doubt the report. If the report turned out to be correct, said Mr. Chamberlain, it would greatly relieve the tension which unfortunately existed between Great Britain and the Transvaal. The statement was received with cheers.

RELIGION AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

Revolution in Ecuador Grows Out of Church Differences.

NEW YORK, May 7.—A special to the Herald from Panama, Colombia, says: The revolution in Ecuador, according to all advices received, seems to be in the nature of a holy war. Among the leaders of the rebels are many priests. The uprising, which started in the provinces of Canar and Chimborazo, while not as serious as was thought at first, is still causing some apprehension. There has been no considerable movement so far as known in the other provinces in the same direction, but the trouble continues in the two provinces named, in the attack on the city of Riombaam, a few days ago, the rebels met with heavy reverse. A Jesuit superior, who was with the rebels, was killed and two of the principal leaders of the rebels, Chiroboga and Costales, were taken prisoners. Eighty-three others were captured, among them thirty-two priests. The rebels are receiving the aid of small factions of liberals who are discontented with prevailing conditions.

REVIVES RUMORS OF SETTLEMENT.

Negotiations Concerning Cuba Said to Be Progressing.

NEW YORK, May 7.—A special to the Journal from Havana says: Your correspondent is able upon high authority to confirm the Journal's recent Washington reports as to negotiations pending there between Secretary of State Sherman, Depuy de Lome and Estrada Palma, looking to a peaceful solution, by purchase or otherwise, of the Cuban question. The story is the topic of conversation in all the clubs. El Diario de la Marina, the reformist organ here, in a leader, sounds an ominous note by intimating that the so-called reforms that Premier Canovas has offered to the island will be little more than a farce should Cuba be left to pay the cost of the war. Spain must pay it, El Diario declares. Otherwise, the paper adds, it cannot hope to keep the colony and continue to monopolize its trade.

MARK TWAIN ALIVE AND WELL.

Report That the Noted Humorist is Dead is False.

LONDON, May 7.—The report that Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) is dead is false. He is in London and in excellent health.

Tumultuous Session.

VIENNA, May 3.—The exciting scenes of yesterday were repeated in the lower house of the Reichsrath today, when the house resumed the discussion of the motion submitted by the German nationalists to impeach Count Badeni, the premier and minister for foreign affairs, and nearly all the other ministers for violating their ministerial powers by issuing a decree authorizing the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia. The minister of justice, Dr. Gleispach, today asserted that no blame or bad intention could be imputed to the government, which he asserted had continued in the path taken by its predecessors showing that the impeachment resolution was never meant seriously. This assertion drew forth loud applause from the right and caused a tremendous uproar, mingled with cries of "withdraw" from the left. As the tumult continued the sitting was suspended.

Vote in the Volksraad.

PRETORIA, May 7.—The vote by which the Volksraad has repealed the alien immigration law on a report from the committee of the whole in secret session yesterday was 22 to 33.

Machinists Fix Yearly Dues.

KANSAS CITY, May 7.—The convention of the International Association of Machinists today accepted that portion of the law committee's report raising the membership dues to $1 per annum and placing the benefit fund in case of death at $50. It was also decided to increase the size of the Machinists' Journal, and an appropriation was made for that purpose. The discussion on the law committee's report continued throughout the day.

Falls to Kill His Wife.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 7.—Christopher Nichols, a laborer living in West Indianapolis, made a murderous attack on his wife, from whom he had been separated, this morning, then fled to the banks of Eagle creek, took a dose of rough on rats and lived only long enough to tell the police, who found him there. Mrs. Nichols was cut in the face, on the breast, thigh and head. She caught her husband's hand and while her injuries are very serious she will recover.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, May 7.

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

At Marseilles—Sailed—Alsatia, for New York.

At Liverpool—Sailed—Cevic, for New York.

At Moville—Sailed—Ethiopia, for New York.

At New York—Arrived—St. Louis, from Southampton.

OMAHA WINS IN CONFERENCE

Persistent Effort Brings Its Reward at Washington.

WILL GET AN INDIAN SUPPLY DEPOT

Conferees Agree to Report Favorably on the Allen Amendment with a Slight Change in the Matter of Time.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—(Special Telegram.)—The conferees on the Indian appropriation bill have agreed to Senator Allen's amendment directing the secretary of the interior to establish a branch of the Indian supply depot at Omaha. The original time limit of sixty days was changed to one year. Within that time the secretary of the interior is directed to establish a warehouse in Omaha for Indian supplies.

When the conference committee met this morning five of the six members of the committee were present—Senator Pettigrew, chairman of the senate committee on Indian affairs; Representative Sherman, chairman of the house committee; Senator Cockrell and Representatives Curtis of Kansas and Allen of Mississippi. Sherman at once opposed the amendment on now thoroughly well understood lines, among other things, stating that it was against public policy and vastly extravagant to locate a branch of the Indian supply depot at Omaha. Curtis, who has been the recipient of a host of telegrams from his Topeka constituents urging the location of the depot at Omaha, followed, and there was a good-natured talk on both sides, and on the vote being taken, Pettigrew, Cockrell, Curtis and Allen voted for the amendment, Sherman being paired with Senator Teller, the absentee. After having secured a majority of the committee, to placate Sherman an amendment was made to the amendment fixing the time in which the secretary shall establish the depot at one year, instead of sixty days, as originally contemplated. A further amendment was also attached to the effect that the depot shall be erected, provided that Omaha shall erect or maintain a suitable warehouse for five years, rent free to the government. With these amendments added, Sherman withdrew his opposition. And on Monday the conferees will report the action to the respective bodies.

FIGHT NOT YET OVER.

Senator Gear of Iowa even as late as yesterday endeavored to influence Curtis against the measure. Representative Sherman stated to Senator Thurston today that while Omaha had won in conference, it could not win on the floor of the house. The real battle must be fought then, although Curtis and Allen are sanguine that the house will sustain their report on the supply depot.

One of the reasons assigned for extending the time one year is explained by Senator Pettigrew to be on account of the bids for this year's supplies having been let early this week, the point of delivery being specified as New York and Chicago. He thought the amendment would be acceptable to Omaha, as it would take some time to put the building in shape for occupancy by the government.

J. E. Baum, chairman of the executive committee of the Commercial club, said that if the supply depot should be located here that its value to the jobbing interests of the city could not be fully estimated. He said that when the club began the agitation for the location of the depot in this city four years ago, the only depot then in existence was located at New York City. The virtue of the claims made by Omaha impressed the commissioner of Indian affairs, who was an Illinois man, and he engineered a scheme whereby another depot was located at Chicago.

Mr. Baum estimates that the government spends from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 per year for the Indians. Under the present conditions Mr. Baum said that if an Omaha jobber or manufacturer sought to bid on supplies he would have to send his goods to Chicago to be inspected and then ship them back to be delivered to the government here. He was thus out the freight both ways which made it next to impossible to bid on the contract with any hope of securing the award. If a depot should be located here, he said the advantage would be with the Omaha man just as it is now with the Chicago and New York man, and that local houses would have the inside track on all goods wanted for the department. He thought it would also stimulate manufacturing, at least to the extent of enlarging the plants now in operation. The amount of goods purchased by the government for the Indians is simply enormous, and almost enough in themselves to support a good sized institution. He said further that if the depot should be located in Omaha it would be but a short time till the practicability of the location would demonstrate itself to the department, and eventually this city would have the bulk of the trade in that line, as most of the business would be concentrated at this point.

It is estimated that the depot would require a superintendent in charge, with a force of twenty-five or thirty hands, all of which would be of benefit to the business interest of the city.

FAVORS A TARIFF COMMISSION.

Cullom Thinks it Would Obviate Violent and Extreme Changes.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—In reply to inquiries as to his views on a permanent tariff commission, Senator Cullom has written the following letter:

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Mr. Samuel B. Archer, Secretary the Tariff Commission League, Newark, N. J.—My Dear Sir: You have asked me two or three times whether I have been and am now in favor of a permanent tariff commission. I have for many years thought that there ought to be some means devised by which we could avoid these constant and extreme changes in tariff legislation—first going far in the direction of a high tariff, and on the occasion of a change of politics, going as far the other way. I believe that through the judicious agency of a permanent tariff commission, composed of experts, statisticians and business men, such changes could be made from year to year by congress as might be indicated and clearly shown to be wise.

This would save the necessity of requiring a change of the whole tariff system by whatever party came into power. Certainly we cannot continue indefinitely as we have been doing with reference to that subject, because the business of the country will not tolerate it. I hope sincerely that this congress may provide some kind of a commission which will aid in changing the situation, and I should be glad if an amendment of the kind indicated were to be incorporated in the bill now before the senate, known as the Dingley bill.

PLANS ARE AS YET INCOMPLETE.

Arranging for the Entertainment of Postal Delegates.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The regular cabinet meeting today was very brief and the time was consumed in the consideration of minor routine matters. There was some brief discussion of the official entertainment to be given to the delegates to the Universal Postal Congress. The program for the entertainment is now being arranged by a committee of which First Assistant Postmaster General Heath is chairman and as soon as it is completed the matter will be formally acted upon by the cabinet. The president today approved the joint resolution appropriating $50,000 for this entertainment.

The arrangements for the trip of the president and his cabinet to Philadelphia to attend the exercises in connection with the dedication of the Washington monument in Fairmount park, May 15, have been completed. President McKinley and the cabinet will leave here on a special train on the afternoon of Friday May 14. They will be the guests of the Union League club at a banquet to be given in their honor the same evening, and will return to Washington after the exercises in Fairmount park on Saturday. Neither Mrs. McKinley nor the women of the cabinet will be of the party.

Among the callers at the white house today were Representative Evans of Kentucky and National Committeeman J. W. Yerkes, who is to be appointed internal revenue collector for the Danville district; Mayor Rice and wife of Canton, O., who called to pay their respects, and Dr. Angell, the new minister to Turkey. Dr. Angell says he has not yet decided what day he will sail for the Orient.

DR. TALMAGE MAKES HIS REPORT.

Calls on Secretary Long on His Return to Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage of this city who has returned from the west, called at the Navy department to report progress to Secretary Long, who is charged by law with the procurement of suitable vessels for transportation of food supplies to the sufferers of India. The doctor reported that he had been thoroughly successful in obtaining contributions and wished to arrange for the sending of the goods as early as possible. The Navy department has secured proposals from shipowners for the chartering of vessels, and Dr. Talmage was informed that the department would be ready just as soon as the cargoes were. Meantime the department would not close the charters to avoid demurrage, while the ships were lying waiting for their stores and cargoes.

The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco has reported to the department that it has already secured pledges for enough wheat and corn to load one ship, so the government will probably close an arrangement for a ship from San Francisco very soon. That will leave one ship for the conveyance of grain from New York to India, as the act of congress provided for only two vessels.

URGE BUD LINDSEY FOR A PLACE.

Meiklejohn and Thurston Push the Lincoln Man's Claims.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—(Special Telegram.)—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn and Senator Thurston will have an interview with President McKinley in the morning to urge L. L. Lindsey of Lincoln for the position of recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia. Recorder Taylor resigned today on request of the president, and the office must be filled at once.

Representative Strode is ill at his residence on Fourteenth street, suffering from a severe cold.

Postmasters commissioned: Nebraska—Wright B. Reynolds, Arcadia; Cory F. Montross, Battle Creek; Oscar Kaysor, Bellevue; Frank Swells, Bruning; Franklin C. Morse, Eddyville; Ross C. Harris, Endicott; Frederick Schroeder, Eustis; Richard Heagland, Gandy; Emma M. Holt, Johnstown; William F. Huff, Steinauer; John J. Thompson, Swanton; John W. Hann, Wauneta. Iowa—Olivia L. Johnson, Eveland; Jehiel B. Hurlburt, Luther; George W. Quibell, Vincent; John W. King, Bradgate; Wellington H. Gowdey, Corwith; Jonathan L. Fleming, Saint Charles.

AGREE ON INDIAN APPROPRIATION.

House Recedes from Its Objections to Omaha Supply Depot.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The conference committee of the senate and house today reached an agreement on the Indian appropriation bill. The differences between the house and the senate on the amendment for the opening of the Uncompahgre reservation were reconciled on the basis of a provision for the leasing of the gilsonite lands instead of the purchasing of them. The compromise agreed to authorizes any person to take one claim on a lease and hold it in perpetuity upon the payment of a royalty of 75 cents per ton on all the gilsonite mined. There is, however, a provision against trusts which was inserted upon the motion of Senator Pettigrew. This provision forfeits to the government claims of holders who enter into a combination to limit production or raise the price of gilsonite.

The senate amendment for the establishment of an Indian warehouse at Omaha was also agreed to, with a provision extending the time for its establishment to a year.

The Seneca oil lease is confirmed and one additional judge is allowed to the Indian Territory.

STOP SUIT AGAINST SHEEP MEN.

Trouble Grows Out of Pasturage on Forest Reserve.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Commissioner Hermann of the general land office has recommended to the attorney general suspension for the present of legal proceedings growing out of sheep pasturing within the Cascade forest range reserve. The attorney general is requested to instruct the United States attorney for Oregon to stay all proceedings in these cases until further orders, in view of legislation now pending in congress and of probable early action of the department on the question. The commissioner's recommendatoin is due to representations from Oregon that great hardship and loss have resulted to sheep owners of the state by their exclusion from the grazing lands within the boundaries of the reserve, on which they have been dependent for years past.

Proposes to Preserve the Buffalo.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Buffalo Jones of Oklahoma, who is at present in the city, has made the Interior department a proposition to corral the remnant of the once mighty herd of American bison. Practically all of these animals left in a wild state are in the Yellowstone National park, and Mr. Jones says they do not exceed thirty in number. He is an authority on buffaloes and he says that if the remaining animals are to be preserved they must be gathered at once, as the game in the park has been mercilessly slaughtered during the past two years. Mr. Jones says the superintendent of the park has abandoned all hope of preserving a single specimen. The secretary has not acted on the proposition.

News for the Army.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—(Special Telegram.)—Colonel Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth cavalry, and Captain Tasker H. Bliss, commissary, have been detailed to attend the encampments of the Pennsylvania National guard July 10 to 24.

Gage Accepts an Invitation.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Secretary Gage has accepted an invitation to attend a dinner at the Union League club at Philadelphia on May 14, as the guest of Christopher S. Patterson.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $230,732,406; gold reserve, $148,289,894.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—
Local Rains; Cooler

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1. King George Appeals to Russia.
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Omaha Gets the Supply Depot.
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Hearing the Press Franchise Case.
3. Friday's Events in the Sporting World.
4. Editorial and Comment.
5. Turners Busy at St. Louis.
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6. Council Bluffs Local Matters.
Iowa Chooses a State Flower.
7. Commercial and Financial News.
9. Utah's Great Pioneer Jubilee.
Sage Asks Gould to Show Down.
10. Bits of Feminine Gossip.
Notes on Current Literature.
11. In the Field of Electricity.
On the Cultivation of Chicory.
12. "His Burglar."
Turkey's War with Russia.

Neb. State Hist. Society Lincoln

ALL WILL BE READY

Exposition Buildings Will Be Completed in Time for the Opening.

MANAGER KIRKENDALL MAKES A PROMISE

Work Will Be Finished if There is No Outside Interference.

APPLAUSE GREETS THE ANNOUNCEMENT

It Will Be Necessary to Have Money to Keep the Work Moving.

ASSESSMENT OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT

Secretary Reports Smaller Stockholders Pay More Promptly Than the Larger Ones, but Money is Coming Rapidly.

The monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Transmississippi Exposition yesterday afternoon was one of the most enthusiastic, as well as one of the briefest, meetings in the history of the exposition. The most important business transacted was the levying of an assessment of 25 per cent on all stock, payable June 1, in order to expedite the construction of the main buildings.

Governor Holcomb was present at the meeting and while the twenty-four faithful directors were waiting until the secretary could reach two other members in order to make a quorum, President Wattles introduced the governor to the meeting. The governor made a short talk, saying he had come to Omaha for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the exact situation regarding the exposition, and he expressed the greatest satisfaction at the healthy condition in which he had found everything in connection with the matter. He expressed himself very strongly in the matter of the change which had been made in the site of the grounds, saying that the situation had been greatly improved by the change. The governor assured the directors of his hearty co-operation in all matters connected with the exposition with which he would have anything to do. The address of the governor was listened to with the closest attention by the directors present, and as he sat down he was liberally applauded.

President Wattles took occasion to score the directors who are absent from meetings of the board with great regularity and intimated very broadly that it was anything but fair for men who had been honored by being elected as directors to shirk the ordeal of attending the meetings of the board and thereby hindering those who did attend from transacting business.

DELEGATES TO SALT LAKE.

While they were still waiting for a quorum the president called attention to the fact that the meeting of the Transmississippi congress would be held in Salt Lake City July 14, and said the mayor had asked the board to recommend ten delegates from Omaha who would attend. He called for volunteers, but responses were not particularly numerous, several directors stating that they would take the matter under advisement and would go if possible.

Vice President Saunders spoke of his recent visit to Texas and said he had found considerable enthusiasm there regarding the exposition. He said he had addressed several meetings of the business organizations of Galveston and other cities and they had pledged co-operation in return for the assistance of Nebraska in their deep water projects. The speaker urged that a delegation be sent from Nebraska to attend their convention, which will be called soon.

A quorum having been secured by this time, the business of the meeting was taken up.

Manager Kirkendall of the Department of Buildings and Grounds submitted a lengthy report, showing the progress that has been made to date in his department. He reminded