## CHEER THEIR QUEEN

Loyal Britishers Show Their Enthusiasm in Victoria's Presence.

VAST CROWDS LINE LONDON STREETS

Comes to Paidington in a Specially

Constructed Train. CARS BUILT ON THE AMERICAN PLAN

Victoria Receives Enthusiastic Greeting from the Crowds.

EVERY PLACE OF VANTAGE OCCUPIED

Crush So Great that Many Women Faint\_Buckingham Palace and Paddington the Scenes of the Greatest Crush.

LONDON, June 21 .- Queen Victoria left Windsor castle at noon by the Sovereigne' entrance, facing the long walk, and traversed part of the high Thames streets of Windsor on her way to the railroad station. Her majesty's carriage was drawn by a pair of grays, with postilions and outriders. The queen was accompanied by her eldest daughter, ex-Empress Frederick of Germany, and by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Henry of room, leaning on the arm of an Indian attendant, and, by a sloping gangway, entered her sulpen carriage.

The early hours were enlivened by the everywhere floated the royal standard. The first point of interest in the day's proceedings was Windsor, where by 6 o'clock the short route leading from the castle to the Great Western railway station was lined by a mass of people gathered to see the queen start, Flags and flowers were everywhere, and the order of the day, "God Save the Queen," appeared on houses and banners without end. The statue of the queen near the castle was decorated and tall Venetian masts with their fluttering pernons lined both sides of the route. At 11 o'clock the queen left the The railway station was beautifully decorated in scarlet and gold, flowers in bloom, and tall, artistic palms. The queen was received by the directors of the railway.

"The Queen's Train"—used for the first time today—was drawn up close to the entrance door. The magnificent engine, "Queen-Empress," beautifully painted and tricked out with gold leaf, carried the royal arms embiazoned in gold and colors in front and royal heraldic devices over the splashboards of the driving wheels.

FOLLOW AMERICAN DESIGNS. The train was composed of six carriages built on the American corridor system and connected by the rubber covered passages so common in the states. The queen's carriage, which is fifty-four feet long, occupied the center of the train. It weighs twentyseven tons, and is mounted on two bogie trucks swung under double-hung suspension in Great Western cream panels. The headings are in gold and the door handles with their moulded lion's heads are gold plated. The doors are emblazoned with the royal arms. The running gear is encased in mahogany, with a carved tion's head at each corner, above which a gilded imperial crown. The interior is di-vided into three compartments, the center the queen's room, and at one end an open

saloon for her majesty's maids, at the othe an open saloon for the gentlemen in attendarree. The queen's room has plate-glass bow-windows and a domed roof, the ceiling of which is white enamel with hand-painted The curtains and upholstering are in white silk rep. The door handles, custain poles and incandescent lamps are silver plated. The woodwork is mahogany and the outer doors are carved with the royal arms, ear the windows are the queen's favorite swinging arm chair and sofa. A small folding writing table, on which is an ivory electric bell, completes the furniture of the apartment. Sliding glass doors communicate with the two saloons. That for the gentlemen is furnished in white mo-

fitted with oil cooking stoves complete the The start for London was made at 12:16 a. m. and for almost the entire distance the train passed between scattered groups of loyal people. Every station of the Great Western between Windsor and Paddington had been decorated. The tallway employer everywhere stood at the salute, while the platforms were crowded with cheering peo

Two other saloons, each fifty-nine feet

long, equally rich in decoration and furni

ture for the suite, a corridor carriage to the officials of the company and two van-

Paddington was reached at 12:30. The were at the end of the covered way. As soon as the queen had taken her seat the Life guards drew up in front and rear as a roar of cheers proclaimed to waiting thousands beyond that she had arrived. Re-fore starting, a loyal address was presented by Rev. Walter Abbott, vicar of Paddingand chairman of the Paddington vestry who was accompanied by the two member of Parliament for Paddington. The passage-way to Praed street was lined by the Eighteenth Middlesex regiment, which also provided the guard of honor. Throughout the route was tenanted by an immense as-semblage. Every window had its occupants, every roof its sightseers, every available space in the street and square, sidewalk and gardens, the paths and chairs and even the trees and railings of the parks were black with loyal humanity. The queen drove slowly to gratify the people. Her fac-

Through Burton's gate the queen passes on to the garden entrance of Buckingham palace, always between the living lanes of

room of Buckingham palace, her majesty re-ceived the imperial and royal envoya. CROWDS AT BUCKINGHAM.

Next to Paddington the crowds selected Buckingham palace as the most interesting point to view the proceedings, as the gath-ering of the envoys and their suites and the indian officers invited to luncheon to be afterward presented, had already begun at noon, and many were the speculations relative to the identity of the bejoweled and erdered officers as thy drove up in royal carriages or smart royal handsoms hired for the occasion. In the latter case the drivers were cockades and had badges their left arms, velvet pads with the letters "V. R." embroidered in gold.

The pelice were kept busy attending to fainting women, but the crowds were in the best of humor and chaffed every one. A number of Americans, armed with kodaks, had stationed themselves opposite the palace gate, and somebody in the crowd shouted, "Now, Yanks, three cheers for your mother," raising a roar of good-humored laughter.

On the right of the palace gateway the uchess of Connaught and her children and some of the Battenbergs awaited the arrival of her majorty. A few minutes before 1 o'clock a hoarse roar of cheering in the distance announced the approach of the queen. The cheers grew in strength until it

amounted to a defeat g storm when the soverign reached the vicinity QUEEN LOOKS PLEASED.

The queen was dressed in black and bowed slowly to the right and to the left to the greetings of the subjects. She looked pleased, did not wear spectacles, and appeared not more tired than any woman of her age might be expected to be. The ex-Empress Frederick, who sat beside her mijesty, was also dressed in black. Princesses Christian and Battenberg.

GAGE WILL CONTROL FOREIGN LABORERS sat opposite the queen and the empress. The Princess Christian were a lilac costume and the Princess Henry of Battenberg was dressed in tlack. Two Scotch gillies rode behind the carriage. As soon as it entered the palace yard the carriage passed direct to the quadrangle, Princess Henry of Batten-berg waving her hand to her children as she passed. The duchess of Connaught saluted her majesty amid an enthusiastic renewal of the cheering and waving of handkerchiefs. The guards then paraded in the palace yard, and the duke of Connaught who followed soon afterwards, was warmly cheered. On entering the palace yard the duke saluted the duchess and the children

day reduced prices to the regular rates.

Owing to the recent explosion of bombs in
Paris and the arrival in England of many foreigners known to be connected with an-archy, the Scotland Yard authorities have been very active. The whole route of the procession tomorrow has been closely examined, especially the bridges and stands in their vicinity. Socialist and anarchist leaf-lets treating the jubiles in threatening terms, have been issued. One of them describes have been issued. One of them describes the queen's reign as "Sixty years of cowardly Battenburg, who occupied another carriage preceding that of her majesty. The queen on arriving at the railroad station of Windsor, walked through the private waiting sor, walked through the arm of an Indian atsays: "The appalling mass of lunatics sent to the asylums yearly have been driven mad by the stress of the difficulties of life during Victoria's glorious reign."

pealing of bells and in the morning breeze ENTERTAINS DISTINGUISHED GUESTS. The queen at 9 o'clock tonight entertained at dinner ninety of her most distinguished guests. They all wore evening drass with the exception of the American officers and the republican simplicity of their attire was in startling contrast with the brilliancy of the uniforms around them. The American party was received by the master of cere-monies and conducted by one of the queen's equerries to a marques, where lunch was served. Mr. Reid, however, did not go to the garden, but was escorted to the state supper room, only his suite being enter-tained in the marques. Mr. Reid was reby the prince of Wales in the most cordial manner.

After luncheon the envoys strolled about the palace. In addition to the United States special

embassy the notables present included General Davoust, duke of Auerstadt, grand chancellar of the Legion of Honor, representing France, and two French generals o division, one of them especially represent-ing President Faure; M. Crozier, chief of the protocol, and a brilliant staff of French of-ficers; Prince Albert of Prossia, the prince division, one of them especially representing President Faure; M. Crozier, chief of the protocol, and a brilliant staff of French of ficers; Prince Albert of Provsia, the prince regent of Brunswick, and a staff of eight general officers represented the empetor of Germany, in addition to Duke Albert of Wurtemburg, Prince Rupert of Bavaria, Prince Frederick Augustus of Saxony, the duke and duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gethathe grand dukes and duchesses of Mecklenburg-Streiftz, the hereditary prince and princess of Hobenlobe-Langenburg and the hereditary prince and princess of Saxe-Coburg and princes of Saxe-Coburg and princess of Saxe-Coburg ourg-Gotha, representing the integral por-lons of the German empire.

Russia was represented by their imperial ighnesses, the Grand Duke Sergius and the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, and

large suites.
The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the threne of Austria, rep-resented the Austria-Hungarian empire, accompanied by a number of princes. Italy sent to represent their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Naples, and Sweden and Norway were represented by Prince Eugene, the fourth son of King Oscar. Prince Ferdinand represented Roumania. He was accompanied by the princess and their suites. Bulgaria was represented by their suites, Buigaria was represented by the prince and princers and Crown Prince Danilor represented Montenegro. Prince Chirles Deligne represented Belgium, the duke of Oporto, brother of King Charlea, represented Portugal, and the duke of Solomayer represented Spain. M. de Bou-cart, formerly president of the republic, represented Switzerland.

FROM THE CONTINENTS. Egypt was represented by the khedive's prother, Mohammed Ali Khan. Turkey was represented by its grand master of cere-monies, Munir Pasha, and Persia by the Emir Khan. Holland was represented by Counts von Lyuden and Byelandt, and Lux-emburg by its hereditory grind duke. and Denmark by Prince Waldemar, Co Prince Mahit represented Siam, Japan represented by his imperial highness Prince Arisugwa and a large suite, including the Marquis Ito. Corea was represented by his suito and China by nineteen nobles of high rank headed by Shan Yeng Hoon, the spe-cial envoy of the emperor.

Mexico was represented by Don Antonio Mier y Oells, minister to France, and the Greater Republic of Central America was represented by Senor. Medins. Gustemala. Brazil, Peru. Chili and, in fact, practically every country in the world, was represented. The pope sent a representative in the per-son of Mgr. Cesaro Sambucetti, titular archahop of Corinth and canon of St. Mary

After her majesty had received the spe After her majesty had received the special envoys she received a host of Indiaprinces, who we're introduced by Lord George Hamilton, the secretary of state for India who was assisted by his political aide-decamp. The envoys were conducted to her majesty's presence by the queen's master of the ceremonies and were introduced by the marquis of Salisbury, the premier and minister for foreign affairs.

ENVOYS ARE PRESENTED.

ENVOYS ARE PRESENTED Ten minutes before 4 o'clock the envoys cond in line and went singly to the audi-nce room, to which they were conducted y Colonel the Hon. Sir William James colville, the master of ceremonies. The bew cived, is a large room heavily ornamented with gilt and hung with silk. Two Yeomen of the Guard were on duty at the door.

The queen was dressed in black, wore a widow's cap, the ribbon of the Order of the Garter and some orders. She sat in a care may be located in their respective gilded chair near the center of the room, the prince of Wales standing immediately behind her. At her right hand was the princess of Wales, and others of the royal family were near her, scattered about the room. The duke of Auerstadt and the duke of Solomary representing tespectively. rie duke of Abelstati and the duke of Solomayr, representing respectively France and Spain, went first, the United States envoy, Mr. Reid, being third, and followed by the papal envoy, Mgr. Sambucetti. All the envoys presented their letters with the low-

cat obelsance. The queen took each letter and smilingly addressed two or three sentences of thanks and compliments to each envoy. Mr. Reid was received in the most cordial manner. Her majesty expressed her slacere thanks to President McKinley, and to "the great nation of our kingmen." After Mr. Reid had retired he strolled about the palace a little and went home at 4 15 p. m. The crowds remained about the palace until a late hour. The prince and princess of Wales and the duke and duchess of York on returning from Marlborough house, were received by rosr upon roar of cheers.

JUBILEE HONORS Among the list of jubice honors is one for the Canadian premier, Wilfred Laurier, who

DINGLEY FIXES IT ALL RIGHT

Secretary of the Treasury Can Regu-

who come in under the suspension of the foreign labor exclusion act, and also Uniting the time of the continuance of these employes in the United States to three month-after the close of the exposition, Acting Secretary Meiklejohn of the War epartment today transmitted a letter to enator Alfen, which the latter introduced a the senate, relative to the Fort Omaha ite, to be used as a school for the education

Indian youths as contemplated in Sentor Allen's bill. The letter was most formal n character, and did not indicate the disosition of the War department toward the

ons of the Nebraska Rect association, urging the Ne-delegation to vote upon the resolutions ugar schedule as soon as possible, so that will bring a measure of relief to them: lso the resolution of the Omaha Commercial lub, favoring the passage of Senator Elkins'

The following postoffices will be raised to noney order offices on July 5: Nebraska-Newcastle, Dixon county, Iowa-Berlin, Tama county: Hale, Jones county; Artesian Bremer county, Scuth Dakota-Preston, Lawence county; Loyalton, Edmonds co Pringle, Custer county. Wyoming-Basin,

Big Horn county.

W. C. Vandervoort, chief clerk of the railway mail service at Omaha, is in the city.

Drs. A. S. Stewart and R. D. Jennings have been appointed pension examining surgeons at Hot Springs, S. D.

Comptroller Eckels has been advised of the selection of C. S. Trotter as cashier of the Geneva National bank of Geneva, Neb.

BURIED UNDER FALLING WALLS. Several Persons Hurt by the Collapse

n place of M. R. Chittick.

of a Building. WATERTOWN, S. D., June 21.-The walls of the Mullholland building on Lake street, occupied by Berg & Olsen, as a saloon, gave way without warning about 7 o'clock tonight, burying a number of persons in the rains. The place was crowded at the time, a circus having attracted a great many people from the surrounding counties. A number of bodies are believed to be in the ruins. The work of clearing away the debris has resulted n the finding of one body, that of Philip Patterson. Among those who escaped death. t who were more or less injured, are the

David Ball, ribs broken.

McDowell, scalp wound D. W. Bradley, back injured and cut about he head. Mrs. Austin, cut about the head and

David Wallerhouse, fatally hurt internally.

BEQUEATH BRAINS TO SCIENCE. Peculiar Compact of a Number of Medical Students.

CHICAGO, June 21,-Publis of Prof. Fredrick Starr, forming the autopsy society of the University of Chleago, have entered into a compact to give their brains to science cruits, and special trains by the score when they die. Each member will also write added to the fast swelling numbers. out a history of his mental processes from the beginning to as near the end of his life as possible and give a statement of the vices and virtues which have influenced him. Students of anthropology have found much difficulty in obtaining the cerebral tissue of sound minded persons. The brains of crim-inals and insane persons are easily procurable, and interesting data has been But to learn the appearance of the brain

parts of the brain. ST. LOUIS, June 21.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Wichita, Kan., says: The famous steer, "Jumbo," which had attained the enormous weight of 5.00 pounds and was still growing, was killed today, "Jumbo," was 4 years old and measured eight feet tall and twelve feet long. He had massive horns different inches in circumference and six feet across, with perfect curves. Mr. Payne decided to kill him and have him mounted while his hide was in good condition.

HUNTSVILLE, LA., June 21.—The family of John P. King of this city is suffering from tolson at Morrovia, and last night Dr.

Gold Engaged for Europe

MAKES A DIFFERENCE IN PROFITS. BISHOP BONACUM WINS ALL of Catholics in the diocese reproduced the Taking Testimony In the Case Against Tobacco Company.

NEW YORK, June 21 .- Peter Hauptmann today in the trial of the indicted officials of the American Tobacco company on the charge of conspiracy in restraint of trade. Questions by the district attorney were directed SENTENCE ON FATHER FITZGERALD o eliciting statements that the witness had cen coerced by the Tobacco company. Lawer Choste objected and stated that the de-endants had not been charged with coercion Pennance, Pay a Fine and Costs

duke saluted the duchess and the children position to bring to the United States of and then was saluted by the Life Guards as eigh laborers from their countries, respecttion the manufacturers. On cross examination. It is the interest of the children proceeding until the appeals were deter
they rede off.

They rede off. The queen, after she entered the palace. The queen, after she queen, after she entered the palace. The queen, after she queen, after she queen, after she entered the palace. The queen, after she queen, after she queen, after she queen, after she queen dicates today are distributing sears gratis among their disappointed shareholders. The rapacity of the omnibus companies, which ment being against any proclamation on the

The witness did not know very much about tional in character. Chairman Dingley's the agreement between his firm and the Naspeech on the joint resolution was concise, clear, and coming from the ways and means committee, pledged the republican party to its support. There was not a single dissenting voice when the resolution was placed on its final passage. The resolution was amended in three particulars. The secretary of the treasury is given authority to design giter this the payments continued. Neither he nor his firm, either directly or indirectly, contributed to a suit or suits against the American Tobacco company. The contract of the American Tobacco company had been or the American relations company had been a satisfactory one to the witness. The company fully lived up to its agreement until October 31, 1893. Just before that time he was visited by several representatives of the National Tobacco company.
Mr. Choate sought to have the witness tes-

ives, but the question was not allowed. The witness said he and his partner had

CO-OPERATIVE SCHEME OF DEBS. Gets Himself Elected President a Salary of \$100 a Mouth. CHICAGO, June 21 .- At a meeting of the

directors of the Social Democracy of

America tonight the following officers were

Mr. Debs explained at length the aims and Cullen J. Vincent, Alvo: Herbert S. purposer of the co-operative commonwealth A colony should be sent to Washington from which place, he said, an official in-vitation had been received. After establighting the colony, he would secure control

of the politics of the state and start the cooperative commonwealth. "The first thing we would do after get-ting control," he said, "would be to call a special session of the legislature. Then stitution and get all the ret out of it. will have control of the taxing power and tax syndicates and tand sharks out of the stats. Persons shall be taxed according to their means and shall have according to their needs. We will have trusts nothing but trusts, in our state, but we will all be in the trust. The operatives will not work twelve or fourteen hours a day, but four offive. We will be in the field in 1900 with lew party. These mon who represent the

new life are going to unite as if by magi for the overthrow of commercialism in th sotablishment of the co-operative commuwill become a fact. I do not know whether this question will be solved peaceably or otherwise. I hope peaceably. But I am one of those who believe in getting ready for any solution that may be necessary."

Mr. Debe said that in setting up the co-operative c mmonwealth in Washington th operative c mmonwealth in Washington the colonists might be running against the supreme court. He would consult good lawyers and learn just what the rights of the colonists were. "We want to know our rights," said he, "and make them the rebels. If they send the military to invade our rights then there will be an army of 300,000 patriots on the state line to meet them on that issue." them on that Issue."

BRAVE MEN WHO WORE THE GRAY Confederate Veterans Assemble for

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 21.-Brass band playing, drums beating, the shrill fifes' musiplereing the air and the streets throughd with men wearing badges, showing they are dele gates to the Confederate Veterans' reunion

are some ... the scenes this city experience tonight. Every regular train from north an south, east and west 10day has brought re only are the veterans here, but their wive and daughters have come. The Daughters o the Confederacy and the Sons of Veterans are represented in force, Tonight there is

an avalanche of arrivals. Tomorrow the veterans convention will as semble in the tabernagle, a building accommodating 10,000 people, and the delegates will be welcomed by Governor Taylor. Mayor McCarthy and John C. Ferris will also de liver addresses. Captain J. B. O'Brien, in a brief speech, will then turn the proceeding of the convention over to Commander-in Chief John B. Gordon, who will respond to the address of welcome. Hon. John H. Reagon of Texas will de-

stasion will be devoted to the transaction o Tomorrow morning at the capitol the Daughters of the Confederacy will hold a reception. Mrs. John Overtan will deliver an address, Mrs. Mores of Knoxville will re-

spond and Mrs. John B. Bond will read at

original poem. PITTSBURG, June 21.-The fron scale con ference of the Amalgamated association and manufacturers has been fixed for June 30 as Youngstown, O. Trouble is expected, as the Amalgamated association will insist upon the 450 puddling rate, while the manufacturers are opposed to paying more than \$4. The theet scale conference will be held in this ity next Wedne d.y. It is thought an agreement will be promptly reached.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, June 21.

of St. Louis was again on the witness stand | Martinelli Decides Against the Priests at Every Foint.

priest. The charges are taken up singly. The document consists of forty-eight pages rapacity of the omninus companies, which yesterday trebled the rate of their fares, was part of the president of the United States ence between the firm and the American of typewritten matter. The whole sentence their president of the United States again tried by also a setback, and they in many cases to in behalf of any exposition that is not nationally concludes with the following:

| Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the following: | Concluded with the follo

Fitzgerald.

5. He shall pay at least the bishop's dues for the year 1894 and other dues of the mission shall be paid by the parish of St. Joseph for the orection of the Mshop's house, etc.

tify that his firm never had any intention of changing the American Tobacco company contract until the visit of these sections. egate is aware of the fact that his revenue has been cut off during the past two years control, and is in line for sale at any time control and the control at the money part of the sentence is impossible. He has said to a friend that control at the money part of the sentence is impossible. He has said to a friend that control at the control at th one-balf acres, and was known as Omaha barracks. Senator Allen believes he can get bis bill reported from the committee on Indian affairs, to which it has been referred. In the notifing important was brought out. Duniel Dreisler, a Brooklyn tobacco manufacturer, Friderick B. Hyer and Henry I. Stockwell were the other witnesses today.

Tobacco company with him.

Theodoro Allen was the next witness, but was evidently inspired and dictated by Bishop Bonacum in his desire to humiliate and degrade him, as only priests of questionable character are sent to monasteries to perform spiritual exercises. An appeal of concress. propaganda at Rome.

> SHORT HISTORY OF THE TROUBLE. Row in the Diocese of Lincoln that

Has Became Celebrated. The origin of the trouble leading up to this case is somewhat obscure. It sprang com various acts of the bishop of Lincoln toward his priests. While only Fathers secretary; James Hogan, vice president; Fitzgerald and Murphy are involved in the present instance, the case is the culmination of a series of diocesan trials, civil trials, apforms the history of the diocese for the past seven years. Complaints of injustice on the part of Bishop Bonacum began among the priests soon after the bishop took charge f the diocese in 1886, but several year passed before they crystallized into open revolt. In 1892 trouble began over the management of the convent at Hastings. elegate concerning the bishop's conduct to ward the sisters in charge. The bishop of Omaha was instructed to inquire into the matter. He delegated the work to the resipastor at Hastings. All concerned in his inquiry incurred the disfavor of the pishop of Lincoln, who meted out punish-ment when opportunity offered. The pas-

or who undertook the inquiry under pro-test was within two years after driven out the diocese lave been treated unjustly formulated harges against the bishop and forwarded them to Archbishop Satalli at Washington copy of the charges was sent from Washington to Bishop Bonacum in March of that ar, and he was notified to make answer t this period and for some time preceding Father Fitzgerald was a member of the birtop's household at Lincoln. Being a relative of the late John Fitzgerald, banker and contractor, he was expected to accom-plish much good in a financial way. The duties imposed on him, however, were not to his taste. He did not come up to the hopes of the hishop as a solicitor and was shifted out on mission duty.

ST. BERNARD'S UNION The general expectation of a trial of Bishop Bonacum, entertained by the priests in the spring of 1893, convinced them that organization was necessary. St. Bernard's Union was formed. Sixteen of the forty-three pricess in the diocese became active nembers and an equal number gave it their support on the quiet. Father Fitzgerald was chosen secretary, and in that capacity conducted its voluminous correspondence with macked ability.

In June, 1893, Archbishop Satolli, delegate postolie, journeyed to Omaha to hear the vidence in support of the charges preferred y the priests against Bishop Bonacum. No earing was had, however. The bishop did ot appear until the third day, but he suc-seded in smoothing over matters by promsing the delegate to 'forgive and forget.'
The gravity of the case and the mass of ocumentary testimony presented by the riests made the delegate averse to action. By remanding the case to the metropolitan of the province and placing the bishop on his good behavior he expected the delay

ould right matters. The truce was of short duration. Fathers oughran and Quinn, two of the complainng priests, were dismissed from their missions, and proceedings were begun to oust Father M. J. Corbett of Palmyra, who was onspicuous in pressing the charges against be bishop. Appeal after appeal went to Satolli, the power of the civil courts wa nvoked and the struggle waxed warm all slong the line. Meanwhile a new province was carved out of the province of St. Louis and Bishop Hennessy was made archbishop of the metropolitan see. Six months were consumed in getting some action from the new metropolitan. Finally, under instruc-tions from his superiors, Archbishop Hennessy came to Omaha in April, 1894, osten sibly to try the bishop on the charges pre-

ferred. CHARGES AGAINST THE BISHOP. The indictment of the priests against Sishop Bonacum contained fifteen with 115 specifications. The charges were: 'Maladministration, tyranny, oppress subordination, inciting strife, slander and ibel, arbitrary exercise and abuse of power, violation of diocesan statutes, misappropria-tion, falsehood, speculation, undue influence, unjust favoritism, scandal, gambling and in-citation to perjury."

The complaining pricate and their wit nesses were in attendance at the appointed time, but Bishop Bonacum was not. Archbishop Hennessy refused to grant a formal trial on the charges. He would hear the personal grievance of each priest and more. To this the complainants objected At New York—Arrived Spree, from Bremen: Rotterdam, from Rotterdam; Cevic, from Liverpool.

At Gibraitar—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm H. Grom New York, for Genea: Mississippi, from New York

At Liverpool—Arrived—Teutonic, from New York

At Liverpool—Arrived—Teutonic, from New York

At Liverpool—Arrived—Teutonic, from New York Annual in first pender. Wilfred Laurier, who is made a privy councillor Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian high commissioner in (Continued on Third Page.)

At Livertool—Arrived—Trutoric, from New York, June 21—Kidder, Pendody & York, June 21—Kidder, Pendody

IN THE CIVIL COURTS. From this time on the troubles in the dio From this time on the troubles in the diocese assumed a new aspect. The position of the warring factions was reversed. Bishop Bonacum became the asgressor and the priests were forced from position of plaintiffs to that of defends with the charges against the priests were obligated bandon the priests were obligated bandon the contest on that line of all assume the defensive. Bishop Bona to time in Inte Admission and Withdrawal of Chinese Who Come to the Exposition.

WASHINGTON, June 21—(Special Telegram)—The passage of Senator Allen's joint resolution, authorizing foreign exhibitors at the Transmississippl and International Exposition to bring to the United States foreign laborers from their countries, respect-

expelled both priests from the diocese for defiance and disobedience to his (my) authority." The expulsion was set aside concludes with the following:

1. Rev. Denis Fitzgerald shall spend twenty days in spiritual exercises in a monastery, to be designated by us.

2. He shall perform the act of submission and obedience toward the ordinary of the Lincoin diocese.

3. He shall be transferred from the quastparish of St. Joseph of Auburn to another morally equal.

4. He shall pay the expenses of 329 incurred by the trial at Lincoin and the expenses of 370 incurred at the metropolitan curiae at Dubique shall be equally divided between the Lincoin curiae and Rev. Fitzgerald.

5. He shall pay at least the bishop's dues

a diocesan commission on September 2s of that year. Failing to appear they were adjudged guilty of contumecy. Another condemnation followed on October 2, and an order of excommunication brought the year to a close. From all these proceedings appeals were taken to the apposalle delegate. Satolli refused to grant the appeal, stating in a letter dated December 3, 1895, "Since Revs. Murphy and Fitzgerald have been competing the contument of the proceedings appears they were adjudged guilty of contumecy. Another condemnation followed on October 2, and an order of excommunication brought the year to a close. From all these proceedings appears they were adjudged guilty of contumecy. Another condemnation followed on October 2, and an order of excommunication brought the year to a close. From all these proceedings appears they were adjudged guilty of contumecy. Another condemnation followed on October 2, and an order of excommunication brought the year to a close. From all these proceedings appears they were adjudged guilty of contumecy. Another condemnation followed on October 2, and an order of excommunication brought the year to a close. From all these proceedings appears they were adjudged guilty of contumecy. Another condemnation followed on October 2, and an order of excommunication brought the year to a close. From all these proceedings appears the pear they were adjudged guilty of contumecy. Another condemnation followed APPEAL TO ROME.

The priests then sought redress at Rome An appeal was forwarded to the Congrega-tion of the Propaganda. On January 20, 1896, the apostolic delegate was notified that the appeal had been granted and that the case should be heard by the metropolitan curia. Rev. Peter A. Baart of the diocese of De-troit was appointed judge-delegate. The court was held at Dubuque, October 28, 29 without number have been cited in support and 30, 1886. Judgment was rendered on December 1, finding the priests not guilty of the charges preferred by the bishop, ordering the removal of the rival priests at South Auburn and Tecumseh and condemning the the state. These conflic's of attorneys have bishop to pay to the pricets damages amounting to \$1,200. The decision of the metropolitan curia severely arraigned Bish p Bona-cum for presenting mutitated records to the court, practicing deceit on Delegate Satolli and for "inflicting punishment on the de-fendants without due process of law." "Underlying all these proceedings," declared the court, "was some other motive than a sense

of fustlee." As soon as the decision of the metropolitan curia was made known, Bishop Bonacum, in a public letter, denounced the decision and attacked the character of the judge-delegate. An appeal was taken by the bishop and granted by Delegate Martinelli.

Very Weak and Unable to Leave His

Hed Much of the Time, NEW YORK, June 21.—John I. Blair, New Jersey's greatest millionaire, is dying. For months he has been in delicate health, peals and ecclesiastical recrimination which and the end is not far off. A trained nurse is in constant attendance upon him. He spends most of his time in bed. But he has "well days," as he good-naturedly calls Saturday. He was asked if Bartley had them, when he is able to sit for a short time turned over to him, at the settlement bein his favorite chair on the porch of his house at Blairstown, N. J. These are followed by dangerous sinking spells, during which it is very difficult to keep him from dying. Mr. Blair will be 95 years old on August 22, if death does not claim him be fore. He kept up his interest in business as

long as his strength held out.
Mr. Blair is said to be worth \$69,000,000. He was born in 1802 on a farm near Bel-videre, N. J. He began his business career by working in a store. He went into bank-ing and then cotton manufacturing and the produce business, and in everything he engaged he seemed to be successful. He bought Scranton coal stock, was connected with the Delaware & Lackawanna and was associated with Oakes Ames in the Union Pacific. At one time he was president of twenty railroads and improvement com-

panies in the west. In 1866 his friends in New Jersey persuaded him to run for governor. about \$60,000 in the campaign and was defeated. He has given more than \$500,000 to Blair college. He gave \$90,000 each to Princeton and Lafayette. He rebuilt Grinnell college, Iowa, when it was blown down by a cyclone. Hundreds of other institutions have been helped by him. Mr. Blair is a widower, with two living children. His daughter married Charles Scribner, head of the publishing house,

Accuses the Late Candidate of Po-litical Forgery.

LEWISTON, Me., June 21.-Prof. L. C Bateman of Auburn, who was the candidate of the people's party of Maine for governor last year and who is a leader of the middle of-the-road forces in this state, today published an attack on William J. Bryan. Prof. Bateman says that populist Congressman Bateman says that populist Congressman Freeman Knowles of South Dakota, while on his recent trip to his old home in Skowhegan, Me., gave out the information that Bryan's recent gift of \$1.590 to the populist national committee was made with the dis-tinct understanding that no action agains fusion should be taken by the people's party before the next national convention. Prof. Bateman also says, is nothing more than direct bribery. Prof. Bateman also says that Bryan has appended his (Bateman's) name to Senator Allen's letter of notification given out last September. Bateman was see retary of the notification committee, but did not sign the leter in question. He says that Bryan's action in printing h's name on the letter in his new book is an act of political forgery. Prof. Bateman is a delegate to the middle of-the-road national conference at Nashville, Tenn., July 4. He says he will bring these matters before that body.

NOTED BANDIT LANDED IN JAIL.

by California Officers. SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 21.-News has been received from Ensenada, Lower California, that Andranico Sepulvada, a notorious outlaw, is in jail at that city. Sepulvada operated in Riverside county last year until it became too hot for him, when he escaped across the Mexican line, in company with Jose Morales, the murderer of Deputy Sheriff Wilson of Los Angeles. Sepulvada was captured after a lively chase on the part of Mexican rurales and Sheriff Johnson Riverside county, Sheriff Johnson carried papers from Governor Budd to Salgines, at Ensenada, and on this showing the Lower California officials granted to the American officer the assistance of a squad of mounted rurales knowing the country, which effected Sepulvada's capture at the mining town of Alamo, seventy-five miles southeast of Ensenada.

Rolled Onto the Railroad Track GALION, O. June 21.—Louis Sicknille was instantly killed and Albert Sickniller Charles Falle and George Steinholder were fatally injured by an Eric fast express near Mansfield. The men were waiting for a freight and laid down to sleen. In their sleef, they rolled upon the tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—The pillog sup-porting the bridge leading to the postoon at the Algiers ferry landing sank fifteen feet today and fif.oso damage will re-uit. Further extensive caving-in is looked for as a result of the recent high water.

## GIVEN TO THE JURY

Bartley's Guilt or Innocence Now Rests with Twelve of His Peers.

SUBMIT LITTLE EVIDENCE YESTERDAY

Judge Allows Each Side Three Hours for Making Arguments.

STATE DEMANDS A VERDICT OF GUILTY

Defense Asserts that Only Credits Were Emb zzled.

COURT ISSUES EXPLICIT INSTRUCTIONS

After Consuming Eleven Days the Trial of Ex-State Treasurer Bartley is Concluded and Evidence Given to the Jury.

The fate of Joseph S. Bartley, the ex-state treasurer charged with the embezzlement of 201,884.05 of the money of the state of Nebraska, now rests with the jury of twelve men, who have eat in the jury box since June 9 listening to the evidence introduced by the prosecution and the defendant. The case was given to the jury at 5:30 o'clock last evening and the members retired for deliberation.

This trial has attracted the most widespread attention and the reports of the proceedings from day to day have been carerly scanned. Some of the oldest attorneys at the Douglas county bar have expressed the opinion that no case in this county has ever been as fiercely fought as this one. No loophole furnished by the intricacies of crimof the many theories of the defense. Each point raised in the interest of the defendant has been premptly met by the attorneys for attracted the members of the legal profession from Omaha and surrounding towns,

The evidence in the case was concluded this morning, the state introducing a small amount of evidence in rounding out its rebuttal, and the defense resting without introducing any evidence in surrebuttal.

When court opened this morning the state called Assistant Cashler Palch of the Omaha National for the purpose of identifying several entries in Bartley's personal account as appearing on the ledgers of the bank. The witness was asked to state who the payees of several checks were which appeared on JOHN 1. BLAIR REPORTED DYING. the ledger, the entries showing that the persons named had been paid sums ranging from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each. Mr. Balch was unable to tell who were meant by the names of Pope, Thomas, Moore and Bretton, trustee, He was excused without cross-examination.

LAST OF THE TESTIMONY. The state called Treasurer Meserve to ask him a question which had been overlooked tween them, more money in the general fund than the statement of the auditor, on which the settlement was based, showed to be in

this fund? This question was for the purpose of rebutting the claim of the defense that Bartley had made the state general fund a gift of \$50,000 from his own private funds. The testimony of the several witnesses produced by the state had shown that the records in the treasurer's office and in the auditor's of-fice contained no recent showing that the \$59,000 which the defence alleged had been transferred from Bartley's personal account to the general fund, had ever been credited to that fund. The state was not allowed to ask the treasurer how much money had been turned over to him by Barrley for the gen-eral fund and the permanent school fund, the defense being afraid to let the witness tell the jury that the amount turned over to him for these two funds showed a shortage

in the treasury of over \$500,000.
This evidence completed the case on the part of the state, it being announced that After a brief consultation, the attorneys for Bartley announced that the defense would not introduce any further evidence, but would

rest its case After a brief pause the arguments were commenced, the court announcing that each side would be limited to three hours.

County Attorney Ballrige made the opening srgument. He will be followed by T. J. Mahoney and C. A. Whedon for the defense, in the order named. The closing argument will be made by Attorney General Smyth. With the instructions by Judge Baker, the case will be given into the hands of the jury, and the fate of the defendant will rest in the hands of the twelve men who have been in the jury box decing the

been in the jury box during the past two weeks.

BETRAYAL OF A TRUST. In beginning the argument County Attor-ney Baldrige spake at length on the duty of jurors, and then said: "By almost 100,000 jurors, and then said; "By almost 100,000 votes the defendant was called to occupy one of the highest offices in the gift of the people of this state—the trusted guardian of its financial interests. They gave him their vote and in so doing, their confidence and their trust. They put their moneys in his hands, and they made him the denository of millions of their revenes. Why however hands, and they made him the depository of millions of their revenues. What honesty these relations called for, what integrity they invoked. The evidence of the case is the atory of the betrayal of that trust. The more it is unravelled by him in his alleged defense the more flagrant the betrayal appears. He reached his hand into the public pocket, he drew out money enforced as a tribute to the state from all its people, its source unquestioned, for as to this he was indifferent, taking shamelessly, without the shadow of excuse or the slightest pretense of common honesty."

Mr. Baldrige then argued that the law passed by the legislature did not contemplate the negotiation of the warrant of \$180,101.75 negotiated by the Omaha National bank with negotiated by the Omaha National bank with the Chemical National bank of New York, and that Bartley had the warrant drawn to himself individually for the purpose of ne-gotiation. He said that the scheme to de-fraud the state was hatching in his brain when Bartley directed Baich of the Omaha National bank to enter up the proceeds of the warrant in his personal account.

He argued that the evidence showed he-yond any shadow of a doubt that not a dol-lar of the proceeds derived from the sale of the warrant ever made its way back again into the treasury of the state. He vehe-mently denounced the defense as a sham. Mr. Baldrige argued that the defense by Mr. Baldrige argued that the defense by its own evidence showed that the proceeds of the warrant were applied by the defendant to his own use, and that the school bonds which Bartley claimed he purchased for the state with \$164,000 of the money were purchased with the money of the state. He referred to the fact that the books of the treasurer's office and the reports of the state treasurer to the governor so showed. He referred to the report which Governor Holcomb testified that Bartley made to him as in itself absolutely dispraying every prefense of the defense. He referred at some length to the testimony of Deputy State Treasurer Bartlett and to the expert accountants, and argued that if the defense had proven anything it had proven that Partley had presented the state with \$13,000 by showing that he had paid the state \$214,000; \$50,000 to the general fund, \$85,000 for the Otes.