Love Your Enemies
Republicans are asked. To read both sides.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

Weather Today:
FORECAST—Probably local showers and slightly warmer.

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1895. NUMBER 333

ROBERTS WILL SPEAK TODAY.

His Long Delayed Closing Effort Is Now Coming.

WAS EXPECTED YESTERDAY

But Desultory Debate for Five Hours Blocked It.

Wells Scored Mackintosh For Some of His Utterances—How Long Is the Probation to Last—Eichnor Sent In a Substitute For a Separate Article—Cache County Solid For Suffrage—Kiesel Springs a Telegram.

Today one of the greatest debates in the history of Utah will come to an end with aplomb. As soon as the preliminary business may be disposed of, Roberts will take the floor in committee of the whole and make, as a closing of the argument, the third section of a most remarkable speech. This was expected all day yesterday, but the convention finally seemed to resolve itself into what some of the members called a "testimony meeting." A number of speeches were dilevered with the idea of putting them on the record, so that the reverential searcher of the future might find all the names there.

This state of affairs was a sore disappointment to many. At both sessions the small hall was shown in all its matchless diminutiveness by the assembly which packed it to and far out beyond its many doors. The audience was a good one. The leaders of the suffrage movement were there. Many ladies who, during the day, showed they were on the other side, were also there. These women, from school girls up, took full advantage of the rule which gives ladies the right to the floor. Truly it was an "invasion." Seats of members were almost wholly taken by those who were favored. It would have been a physical impossibility to have taken a division. Some members were standing, almost hidden from view, in the midst of a bevy of fair women, their visions obscured by the hats of the day. Others were wedged in the doors of the cloak-room. Still others were seated on the edge of the tables and everything else in sight.

The debate was very good. Two or three speeches, that of Wells among others, were well worth listening to. However, the audience had mostly come to listen to Roberts and there was a marked impatience whenever any other speaker would arise.

The opposition to suffrage, through Eichnor, sprung the new idea on the convention in the shape of an amendment for the submission of a separate article. Roberts will not give his consent even to this. He will fight the whole question of woman suffrage from start to finish. However, the new idea has many supporters among the Republicans, though so far it has failed to weaken any of the Democrats. How much of a vote will be polled for it there is no means of telling.

The Proceedings.

When the convention was called to order at 10 o'clock the hall was simply packed. All vacant chairs, even those supposed to be reserved for reporters, were taken by women from budding eighteen up to seventy-five. Members coming in late found women suffrage with a vengeance, for the future voters were occupying their chairs and they were compelled either to stand up or sit on the tables. Women stood up in the aisles and behind them, stretching back into the cloak rooms as far as it was possible to hear and see were the male spectators. The narrow, contracted lobby was also packed and the spectators stretched far out into the hall.

Rev. Francis Hermann, of the Scandinavian Methodist church, was invited to offer the opening prayer.

President Smith laid before the convention a petition for prohibition from eighteen voters and sixty-three others of Logan.

The committee on labor and arbitration, by Strevell, chairman, submitted its proposed article, which will be found in full in another column.

Cannon, from the committee on revenue, taxation and public debt, submitted the articles prepared by that committee. Both appeared in full in the Sunday Herald.

At 10:20 the convention went into committee of the whole and Goodwin was called to the chair.

The Substitute.

Eichnor moved an amendment, making the submission of the section of equal suffrage a separate article. Eichnor said it was in the interest of peace and harmony and for the good of the people of Utah.

Thurman raised a point of order on the substitute. He said it was not germane. To make an amendment taking the whole subject out of the bill and submitting it in a different manner was hardly parliamentary.

Goodwin ruled out the point of order.

Where Are We?

Jolley, of Sanpete, asked "where are we?" He said both sides had fully agreed to vote for suffrage in order to be true to their constituents. True some had spoken against the proposition and some hasty petitions had been sent in to sidetrack it. But none had been sent in against suffrage. The women of Sanpete county want suffrage and Lund's assertion was simply an assumption on his own part. The women may be too good, but they are not too good to use the washtub or stay in the kitchen. He said that if two silver senators were sent from Utah and turned goldbugs the people of the territory would be justly angry. He said the Republicans were most responsible. They are in a majority in the convention. He believed if the Democrats had had a majority of the convention they would have put the matter through promptly. To his shame he saw some Republicans becoming weak kneed already. He was thoroughly ashamed of them.

Ivins on Debate.

Ivins said when he moved to cut off debate the other day it was with the best of motives. He saw there would be recriminations and bitterness if the debate went on. He had not understood that the delegates from Washington county came as Mormons or Protestants or Catholics. They did not come as Democrats or Republicans. When he was elected he had determined he would represent all the people of the county, no matter how their political convictions might lie.

Woman suffrage is not a new question. Not a new idea has been advanced in the debate. The same arguments have been advanced for and against it in all the states in the union. It is a living question everywhere. It is in the line of progress.

Divine Right of Kings.

It is in line with that reform which forever denied the divine right of kings. Kings are day by day becoming less powerful because of the doctrine that all men are created equal. A few years ago a large class of men and women were held as slaves. The question came on for final consideration and the slaves were freed. As that question came on for final adjustment so will the question as to the rights of women. Then they will be made what they should be, the political, social and professional equals of men. He said the most forcible argument he had ever heard against suffrage, and one which seemed to make the gist of the debate, was the observation of a prominent politician, who said "I don't want any woman crowing over me!"

Miller, of Sevier, said the opposition to suffrage came principally from Salt Lake and Ogden. He appealed to the country members to stand together and vote down the substitute.

Page Makes His Mark.

Page, of Sanpete, said he was from one of the outside counties and he knew that the people there were not unanimously in favor of woman suffrage. He said he did not intend to pay attention to platforms which were a jingle of words made to catch votes. He thought the duty was something higher in the constitutional convention.

Evans asked, "What are political platforms made for?"

Page—To catch votes.

Evans—What votes.

Page—A certain element which is supposed to be in favor of woman suffrage.

Roberts asked if he might answer Evans' question. He said he knew what votes. The Mormon people are supposed to be in favor of woman suffrage. When the Republicans made their platform they bid for this vote by their plank. When the Democratic convention met it endeavored to outbid the other party for that vote.

Thurman, Evans and half a dozen others were on their feet demanding recognition.

Page, however, continued. He said there was a tradition that the people of Utah were in favor of woman suffrage and the idea had been to catch these votes. He said it was more of a relief society idea, where the men go forward and the women follow after them and give their testimony.

The Purpose.

Thurman—I want to ask the gentleman if he agrees with the statement made by Mr. Roberts? Does he believe that the platforms were made to catch the Mormon votes?

Page—I do not think that there is any need for bringing up Mormon or Gentile in this question. This question had long ago been settled and the convention should have nothing to do with it.

Thurman—Then perhaps you think that it would be all right to bring such things into the party convention and not keep it in view after election.

Page—Sometimes.

Cannon asked Roberts if he knew who drew up the Republican platform.

Roberts said he was not in the Republican convention. He was not in the habit of attending Republican conventions. (Laughter.)

Thomas Brought Into It.

Cannon said the platform was drawn up by Arthur L. Thomas.

James (hotly)—Do you mean to say that this was drawn up by Thomas without consulting with anyone or getting any outside ideas? Or did he write the platform from his own head and his own volition?

Mackintosh (emphatically)—He did not.

Evans (to Page)—Did anybody in your convention vote against this plank?

Cannon said he did not know where Thomas had gotten his ideas, but if anybody had objected to the platform the best thing to have done would be to make that objection known at the time.

Whitney—To whose time is this debate being charged? If it is to Mr. Page, of Sanpete, I would like to write another speech on that page. (Laughter).

Fixing the Republicans.

Kimball, of Salt Lake, said he was not speaking because he was bound by his platform, but because he was representing his people and his own convictions. It was an inherent principle with him. He had been taught that the true Democratic doctrine is "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none." He had heard that Roberts was being used as a decoy to get the Republicans wrong on this point. He thought the Democrats could afford to lose Roberts if they could make the Republicans so unpopular as they would be. He had been through most of the towns in the territory and had found that in each one there were from ten to twenty-five bummers. There were no women bummers. He believed there were ten accomplished women to one man fit for the suffrage.

Surprised at the Acrimony.

Hill said he was surprised at the acrimony exhibited. It looked as though they were on the eve of a revolution instead of on the eve of statehood. He said no man was elected to represent any of the old parties. Instead of the morning stars singing it looked as though there was an endeavor to bring the morning and evening stars together and have a crash. He said his knees would hardly carry him. But if he could talk thirty days they certainly would carry him. He was "a female suffragist." If the majority of the women of the territory want suffrage he would take a bayonet and fight for it. But if his wife, mother or sister did not want it he would take a bayonet and fight against it. His little 5-year-old daughter had objected the other night because she had heard they were going to make a little boy of her and she did not want to be one. He referred to the vote at the Grand theatre as illustrating the feeling against suffrage.

Hill Gets Tangled.

Richards—Do you believe this was a fair test vote?

Hill said he could not answer the question just yet. Another such vote had been taken at the Grand Pacific hotel and had resulted similarly. However, he would proceed with his argument and answer Richards after a while.

Richards—I hope I have not embarrassed the gentleman. I did not think I could do that. (Laughter).

Hill—You cannot. (Laughter).

He said many petitions had been sent in favor of woman suffrage. But there were often schemes behind petitions.

Francis of Morgan—Was there not

(Continued on Page 3.)

AWFUL CRIMES OF A MOTHER.

Kills Two of Her Children and Badly Injures Another.

TELLS THE STORY CALMLY

Tried Opium First, But It Failed to Work.

Father Karminski and Twelve Members of St. Paul's Catholic Church Arrested at Omaha, Charged With Burning the Building Last Week—Arrests Create a Big Sensation.

Columbus, Ohio, April 1.—Last Saturday Mrs. W. H. B. Williams, wife of a real estate man residing at Grove City, a village about eight miles southeast of Columbus, arrived in the city with her three children, Anna, aged 14, Maude, aged 12, and Harry, aged 7, and registered at the Part hotel. This morning about 8 o'clock Mrs. Williams left the hotel, and about 3 p. m. a chamber maid who went to the room found two of the children, Maude and Harry, dead in bed, with their throats cut. There was a bloody razor on the foot of the bed. The boy had died without a struggle, but there were evidences that the girl had made a fierce fight with her inhuman mother. Anna said that when her mother went away she cautioned her not to go near the bed and to say nothing to any one about her absence. Mr. Williams arrived this afternoon and would not permit his daughter to talk.

Later, Williams, his wife and daughter were locked up at the police station pending an investigation. Mrs. Williams showed no evidence of insanity and told the story of the horrible crime in a calm voice. She said she had made up her mind last week to kill herself and her children and came to Columbus for that purpose. She secured some opium and all three took the drug Saturday night. It took effect only on the little girl, Maude. She then determined to secure a razor and waited until this morning. She first cut the boy's wrist, expecting him to bleed to death. He awakened, however, and then she cut his throat. The body of Maude was not touched by the razor. Mrs. Williams said she then asked Anna to let her cut her wrist, but the child begged so piteously that she lost courage and left the hotel, intending to drown herself. She said it then occurred to her that Anna might be accused of the crime and she changed her mind and went to the house of a friend, Mrs. John C. Lester, in another part of town, where she was found this evening.

Anna was a witness of the murder of her little brother. She says when her mother went away from the hotel, the latter cautioned her not to leave the room for fifteen or twenty minutes. Anna waited and then went to her father's office in this city and delivered to him a note, which her mother had given her for her father. She also told her father according to her mother's request that the two children were dead and he hastily returned with her to the hotel.

Burned the Church.

Omaha, April 1.—Father Karminski and twelve members of St. Paul's Catholic church were arrested tonight charged with burning that church building last week. The first warrant was served on Priest Karminski. At the time of arrest he was in his room at his hotel. He seemed to be considerably surprised, but had no objection to going to jail. It is alleged that there are a large number of witnesses who will swear that the fire was first seen by them in the upper part of the building and that the lower part was entirely free from fire. This is considered a strong point, showing that the fire was started by men who were in the building. All the arrested men are those known to have been in the building on watch on the night that the church was burned.

There is no such word as fail in the bright lexicon of the housekeeper who uses Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

AN EVENTFUL VOYAGE.

BRITISH SHIP SIEZED BY A REVENUE CUTTER.

Another Striking Illustration of the Imbecility of the Chinese—China Must Make Reparation.

New York, April 1.—The British steamship Pathan, Captain W. H. Wright, which sailed hence for China and Japan last July, arrived back again last night after an eventful voyage. She carried an outward bound cargo of 5,000 tons of general merchandise. While she was leaving Foo Chow, bound for Shanghai, and while near the light house on White Dogs island, she was followed by the Chinese revenue cutter Smith and telegraphed at Fee Chee, one on either side. At that point she encountered the Chinese warship Nan Chin, with signals flying which Captain Wright did not understand. The Nan Chin fired a gun to leeward for the Pathan to heave to. The summons being disregarded, a second gun was fired, and that being also unheeded, although the Pathan saluted with her ensign, a solid shot was discharged across the Pathan's bow and dangerously near her.

By this time Captain Wright made out the signals to mean: "If you will wait a little"—a sort of Chinese pigeon-English naval phrase. The Pathan then hove to, and the Nan Chin rounded to close under her stern with all hands at quarters and her guns trained on the steamship.

An armed boat's crew from the war ship boarded the ship who demanded and received her manifest. The steamship left this port before war was declared by Japan, and on her manifest there were specified two small cases of pocket revolvers and a little case of cartridges. The lieutenant returned to the Nan Chin and reported this unconcealed fact to his captain, who thereupon set the signal "follow me" and steamed slowly away, followed by the Pathan.

When the vessels were behind the island, the captain of the war ship boarded the Pathan and refused to allow Captain Wright to communicate with the consul. The Chinese captain seized the steamship, placed a strong armed guard on her and took her to Tamsui, across the Formosa channel. Here the greatest part of her cargo was unloaded in a search for munitions of war. Among the cargo was a lot of perforated iron balls, which belonged to some cotton spinning machinery. These were solemnly declared by the Chinese officials to be "dangerous cartridges or shells such as are known to be used in war." Meanwhile Captain Wright managed to communicate with the British consul at Tamsui, and his government being informed of the fact promptly informed the Chinese government that unless the Pathan should be released at once "something would happen."

She was promptly released. Reparation will be demanded for the siezure and detention of the ship and for damage done to her cargo in the unloading and reloading of it by the Chinese.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Depew Pays a Deserved Compliment to Rockefeller.

Chicago, April 1.—Convocation of Chicago University was held in the Auditorium tonight. Chauncey M. Depew delivered the address, and in the course of his remarks said:

"This institution, which owes its existence to the benificence of Rockefeller, is in itself a monument of the proper use of wealth accumulated by a man of genius. So is Vanderbilt, and so are the old colleges, as they have received the benefacation of generous, appreciative and patriotic wealth. But in view of the dangers which are about us and of the difficulties which are before us, we cannot rely upon what the rich may do, or what the philanthropists may suggest. "It would be a long step forward in popularizing higher education if the government had established at Washington a great national university."

For meat or chicken pie try Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

GRESHAM CONCERNED.

VENEZUELA PROBLEM IS AGITATING HIM.

Situation in That Section Said to Be Alarming, and America May Yet Be Mixed Up in the Troubles.

Washington, April 1.—The secretary of state is very much concerned these days by the Venezuelan problem. The British ultimatum delivered to Nicaragua is not a source of political apprehension, for it is not now believed that the British will take action in the way of acquiring territory in that direction or to jeopradize the property of Americans in Nicaragua by a bombardment in their efforts to collect the indemnity demand from Nicaragua. These are the two moves that might cause the United States to interfere, but in the case of the Venezuelan boundary dispute there is much graver cause for apprehension. It appears that our ambassador, Mr. Bayard, has not succeeded in inducing the British government to give heed to the request submitted by him at the direction of Congress that the boundary dispute be submitted to arbitration. The British are profuse in their declaration of a willingness to arbitrate the title to the land west of the Schoomberg line, but in the view of the state department is a pure evasion of the real issue, for there never has been any reasonable assumption of a British right to this territory and it is territory lying east of this line that forms the substance of the contention. The situation is believed to be alarming as armed bodies of British and Venezuelans are pressing each other closely in the disputed territory and there may be a hostile clash at any moment.

The adminastration has been considering the course to be pursued in such case, and it is entirely probable that if the British persist in bringing about such a collision, their failure to heed the repeated warnings and requests of the United States to submit the matter to arbitration, the United States will feel obliged to follow the moral aid it has given to Venezuela in this matter by more substantial assistance.

MAD MEN IN MISSOURI.

Arrest of Six Supposed Murderers Creates Great Excitement—Their Buildings Burned.

Cuba, Mo., April 1.—The greatest excitement prevails throughout the southern and western portion of Crawford county on account of the arrest of Alexander Green and his five sons and their confinement in the Crawford county jail for the murder of David Hildebrand on Wednesday night last, about ten miles southwest of Cuba. Officers of the county have and are still making every effort to bring to justice the perpetrators of this foul murder. The body has been exhumed and will be examined as far as it is possible to do in its terribly charred condition, to ascertain the presence of buckshot, and if found compare them with those in the gun found in the Green dwelling, and in the trees about the place of murder. A bloody axe handle and clothing have been found on the premises of the Greens and other evidence of a most damaging character. Considering the feeling existing between the accused, the fathers and brothers-in-law of the murdered man, the divorce proceedings between the accused and his wife and the general bad reputation of the accused, it is the sentiment of the general public that the guilty parties are now in the custody of the county officials.

Last night the vicinity of the murder was filled with an armed body of citizens, numbering up in the hundreds, and another chapter of crime was added in the burning of the dwellings and out-buildings with their contents of the Greens, comprising three families, an act which does not receive the sanction of law-abiding citizens. This atrocious deed has no equal in the history of Crawford county, excepting the Logan murder. The jail is closely guarded to prevent the lynching of the suspected assassins.

GENERAL GOODING INSANE.

At One Time a Noted Politician and a Familiar Figure in Washington.

Kansas City, April 1.—A special to a local paper from Washington, D. C., says:

General Oliver P. Gooding, formerly a noted Misouri politician, but a familiar figure in Washington for several months, was today declared to be insane in a distriot court. Gooding brought himself into notoriety by writing a book in which he discussed an alleged far-reaching conspiracy against himself, the central figures of which were his former political friends in Missouri. All manner of dire and dreadful things were charged up to these alleged conspirators, who, he said, were not only plotting to put him out of the way, but also incidentally to remove from this mundane sphere divers other people of note. Senators Vest and Cockrell were charged with all manner of crimes.

MINISTERS GO SLUMMING.

St. Louis, April 1.—Eleven members of the Sabbath association, among whom were several ministers, emulated Dr. Parkhurst on Sunday night and made a round of the theatrical dives. Their object was to procure evidence on which Attorney General James Hopkins today swore out warrants against the dive keepers.

HOSTILE TO THE TAYLORS.

If the Jury Hangs, Serious Trouble Will Surely Follow.

MILITIA MAY BE NEEDED.

Bitter Feeling Against Them Growing Daily.

Sensational Murder Trial at Santa Fe, N. M., Ends With a Verdict of Guilty—One of the Most Dastardly Crimes That Ever Disgraced the Frontier—A Story That Is Almost Beyond Belief—Dramatic Testimony of One of the Witnesses.

Carrollton, Mo., April 1.—So great is the hostility to the Taylors throughout this section that there was serious discussions among the friends of law and order today of the advisability of sending the two men to the Kansas City jail for protection and safe keeping.

Morton Jordan, assistant attorney-general of the state arrived here today, and the rumor spread that he had been sent by Governor Stone to learn the state of feeling here and see if it would be advisable to send the state militia to protect the Taylors. Mr. Jordan declared, however, that he had come to visit friends, to watch the local election tomorrow and to hear the arguments in the Taylor trial. Asked if he thought the Taylors were in danger from a mob, Mr. Jordan said: "I think not because the jury probably will convict on the evidence. If there is a hung jury, however, there will doubtless be much bitter feeling and no one can predict the result should there be a verdict of acquittal."

When court opened today, the lawyears on each side read the instructions of the court to the jury, after which the arguments were begun.

The arguments will close and the case be given to the jury some time tomorrow afternoon.

Although the defense is sanguine that a hung trial will result, the general opinion expressed is that a verdict of murder in the first degree will be finally rendered.

MEXICAN MURDERERS.

Sensational Trial Just Ended at Santa Fe.

Denver, Colo., April 1.—A special to the Republican from Santa Fe, N. M., says: Two young Mexicans, Jesus Vilpandro and Feliciano Chavez, were found guilty of murder in the first degree in the district court today. January 20th they were caught by Thomas Martinez in the act of stealing and killing his father's cattle, in South Santa Fe county. They invited Martinez into a corrall, where they had built a fire and were in the act of cooking part of a beef, and as he stood there they shot him, placed his body across the fire and burned it. Nothing remained but a few bones and one foot encased in a rubber shoe. They took Martinez' horse and escaped. After they were trailed by Sheriff Cunningham for fifty miles they shot the horse and burned the saddle and bridle. Martinez had a faithful dog that played an important part in the discovery of the murderers. After killing Martinez and heaping logs upon the camp fire over his body, Vilpandro shot the dog in the head. During the trial a young man named Angel, in his testimony, said that he saw distinctly the outlines of the murdered man's form laying in the ashes. The form seemed impalpable but perfectly distinct and in bold relief. When cross-questioned the young man could not be shaken in his description of this most singular phenomenon. His testimony was most dramatic and caused a profound sensation of awe and wonder in the room.

Price's Cream Baking Powder being made from chemically pure cream of tartar renders the food more wholesome and its greater leavening power makes it the most economical of all leavening agents.

SMELLS OF BLOOD.

Trouble is Looked For in Oklahoma.

Perry, O. T., April 1.—There is great excitement here over the territory election to be held tomorrow, and it looks as if blood would be shed. The present Republican city officials contend that no election is to be held at this time and up to this time no tickets have been printed.

Judge Bierer has removed George W. Purcell, late of Chicago, who was elected city clerk on the Repuollican ticket a year ago and ordered the council to appoint a new clerk to prepare the ballots and perform other duties. The council was to refuse to obey today, but later appointed a clerk after being convinced that all might be jailed for contempt.

The Democrats and Populists have fused and the Republicans have nominated an independent ticket, but the present officers who were left off the independent ticket and who have considerable of a following are determined that no election shall be held.

A GREAT GUN.

KRAG-JORGENSEN WEAPON IN THE SHADE.

Latest Invention of Mercer, the Celebrated German Maker of Firearms—It Eclipses Everything.

Baltimore, Md., April 1.—Captain Morslager, of the steamship La Campine now in port, visited Fort McHenry today and exhibited to the soldiers a new German rifle with which he did remarkable shooting. The rifle is one of the first made by the German government from brand new inventions of Mercer, the great German firearm inventor. In appearance it is something like the Krag-Jorgensen military rifle, now being adopted by the United States army, but for shooting it eclipsed anything yet made. It is of 22 calibre and the barrel is made of three tubes, one inside the other on the same plan as the Krupp gun. The inner tube is rifled and of hard tempered steel. The powder used is smokeless. Fired along at the height of the shoulder the bullet will go nearly two miles before its force is spent and at 2,000 yards it would pierce the bodies of seven men, placing one behind the other. The powder is nitro-glycerine explosive, which makes little report and no smoke.

THE BUTTE DISASTER.

A Grand Jury is Asked to Look Into the Cause of It.

[Special to The Herald.]

Butte, Mont., April 1.—Judge Speer, of the district court, today summoned a grand jury and instructed them to investigate the great dynamite explosion of January 15, by which fifty-nine men were killed and a hundred or more injured. The judge told the jury that some one was responsible for the death of these men, and he hoped that the blame would be fixed by the jury. The prosecuting attorney has refused to take the responsibility of filing information and the grand jury was called.

A POSSIBLE CLASH.

Omaha, April 1.—Attorneys have filed affidavits in the case of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., which show a possible clash between government military officers and the district court. They say that Major Humphrey, quarter-master of the United States army, notwithstanding the fact that he knew an injunction has been issued by the district court, ordering all moneys due from the government to Weishalz & Co. to be paid into the court, to be paid to the Crane company. Major Humphrey said to them when they protested to its being paid that he knew of the injunction but that he was not bound by any such order.

WYOMING STOCK GROWERS

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING HELD YESTERDAY.

Association is Growing in Membership—The General Feeling is That the Outlook is Bright.

[Special to The Herald.]

Cheyenne, Wyo., April 1.—The twenty-third annual meeting of the Wyoming Stock Growers' association was held today. During the past year $94,655 has been collected for strays at South Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City and Denver and disbursed to owners of the cattle. For the ensuing year, John Clay, jr., of Chicago, was elected president of the association; ex-Governor Baxter, of Wyoming, vice-president; H. B. Ijams, secretary, and H. G. Hay treasurer.

The general feeling among the members of the association is that the outlook for the cattle business is bright.

Prices are better than for many years, and cattle have come through the winter in good shape. The stock association is growing in membership, being composed of 235 members, as against 93 two years ago.

During the past year, it has handled 14,600 strays, returning their value to the owners.

For the most toothsome potpies and dumplings, use Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

HOT AT LINCOLN.

Trouble is Looked For Today at the Polls.

Omaha, April 1.—A special to the Bee from Lincoln, Neb., says: The hottest mayorality contest that Lincoln has ever witnessed closed this evening with two big mass meetings. B. F. Beckett was arrested today charged with illegal registration. Beckett is the owner of the house known as the "Big Five," which he purchased from Frank C. Clark. Beckett is said to have arrived here only four days ago, after a residence of four years in Denver. It is claimed that on the train he told a friend that he was simply coming to the city to look around and intended to return to Denver in a few days. County Attorney Woodward issued a warrant for Beckett's arrest and his case was continued.

Tonight the Capitol hotel is filled with both factions and one or two knock-downs have occurred. Considerable bad blood is engendered and trouble is looked for tomorrow at the polls.

GETTING IN ITS WORK.

Once-Despised Salvation Army Now Welcomed and Applauded.

St. Louis, April 1.—At the closing hour today, President Booth called the Merchant's exchange to order and requested Mr. Murray Carlton to introduce Mrs. Pallington Booth, of the Salvation army.

Mrs. Booth said this was the first time she had ever had the honor of addressing such an audience and she fully realized the necessity of speaking to the point and briefly. She referred to the former contempt the Salvation Army was held in and of the change which had come over the people. Now, instead of a feeling of repugnance, the churches and the people were lending their aid in every way.

"The Salvation Army," she said, "is not organized for the purpose of taking away from any church its members, but to bring them more members by redeeming from sin and darkness those who are found in the highways and byways—the poor, needy and the fallen."

Mrs. Booth's remarks were listened to attentively and at the close, the applause was long and loud.

SIMPLY HORRIBLE.

Bowling Green, Ky., April 1.—Forest fires have burned over about 500 acres of timber in this county. The homes of Henry Eiler, Ottis Smith and James Walters were desstroyed. The families escaped on horses, but Henry Eiler was fatally burned and negro farm hand perished on Eiler farm. William Edwards, colored, was burned to death while fighting the fire near Annetta, in the southern part of Grayson.

QUARRELED OVER BEDCLOTHES.

Wichita, Kan., April 1.—A special from Watonga, O. T., says: Al. Evans and Dr. Babb, bed-fellows in a hotel, quarrelled over the proper division of the bed clothing, and Evans drawing a revolver from under the pillow, shot and killed Babb. When Sheriff Wilson tried to arrest Evans he was shot twice before he succeeded in arresting the murderer. Wilson's wounds are not thought to be fatal. Evans is somewhat of a desperado, and his capture is an important one. His identity at first was unknown.

DEMOCRATS DEFEATED.

Evansville, Ind., April 1.—The Democrats met overwhelming defeat today by the Republicans. The latter elected Mayor C. Hakins, four councilmen-at-large and four out of seven councilmen from the wards of the city. The contest was the most spirited ever before held in the city. Hakins will have over 500 votes to spare.

LOADED DOWN WITH HONORS.

Grand Celebration of Prince Bismarck's Eightieth Birthday.

STUDENTS OUT IN FORCE.

A Spectacle Most Striking in Its Brilliancy.

Amidst Cheers and Enthusiasm Such as Alone Characterize the Germans, Bismarck Delivers a Stirring Address, Including in it Much Advice to the Young Men of the Empire—It Was a Grand Occasion.

Friederichsruhe, April 1.—Since early this morning trains have been arriving here loaded with visitors from all parts of the empire, desirous of congratulating Prince Bismarck on his eightieth birthday. Among them was a deputation from the cuirassier regiment of which the prince is honorary colonel, one composed of university profesors and another of senators from Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen.

The dispatch of congratulation which King Oscar of Sweden and Norway sent Prince Bismarck alluded to the latter as the creator of German unity.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria telegraphed congratulations today.

The general public was not admitted to the castle gardens, where the reception was held, but thousands gathered in the meadows on the other side of the stream, overlooking the gardens.

At 12:30 p. m., the band of the Fourth regiment of foot guards took a position in the garden opposite the palace and played the "Hallelujah" chorus, from the "Messiah," and other popular airs. Soon the strains of "Die Wacht Am Rhein" were heard in the distance, announcing the approach of the students' procession. The terrace at the time was occupied by Prince Bismarck, his family and their numerous guests. The Countess Von Rantzau, daughter of Prince Bismarck, and the Countess Herbert and William Bismarck were attired in summer toilets, while several of the gentlemen in the party wore uniforms, but Count Von Rantzau, Count Herbert Bismarck and Count William Bismarck, were in ordinary morning dress. Prince Bismarck's sister, the Countess Von Arnim, and her two grandsons were also present.

The Students' Procession.

At 1:50 p. m. the students' procession emerged upon the triangular space under the terrace, presenting a strikingly brilliant spectacle, the sun glistening on the drawn swords of the students and displaying to advantage the gorgeous gala uniforms of the various corps, consisting of white breeches and gauntlets and silk and velvet doublets, many colored sashes and caps ornamented with ostrich feathers. As the students were marshalled in front of the terrace and on the rising ground to the left, the band played "Heildier Siegeskranz."

The crowds about the castle had by that time been swelled to 12,000 persons. At the moment the prince's stately form was recognized by the students and the public there arose a mighty cheer, which echoed far and wide, and the students clashed their swords together in the air. Prince Bismarck wore a cuirassier uniform and was without a cloak. He raised his helmet and stood bowing until the cheers had subsided.

The spokesman of the students' deputation, Bruch, a theological student of the University of Bonn, then ascended the tribune, and conveyed to Prince Bismarck the congratulations of his fellow students, representing thirty universities, in a few appropriate words and concluding with the presenting to the prince of an address requesting him to accept, as a birthday present, a handsome shaft of marble, iron, silver and gold, with symbolical figures and surmounted with the German eagle.

Amid Great Cheers.

Prince Bismarck, having inspected and admired the monument, which occupied a prominent place on the corner of the terrace, advanced to the balustrade and, amid renewed cheers and clashing swords, replied to the address of the students. He spoke for about twenty minutes, clearly and distinctly, but with less force and point than when addressing the delegations of the reichstag a week ago. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Your masters paid me a tribute of acknowledgement of the past (referring to the visit of the university professors this morning); your greetings are to me a pledge of the future that until the middle of the next century, when I shall long have been dead, you will continue to utter the same feelings which you proclaimed today. When a German is enthused in his youth he never lets it drop altogether in his mature age. That which the government of William I instilled into your hearts, will always bear forth its fruits, no matter which shape the institutions of the state may take. The national feeling remains ever when one emigrates. I have proof today that hundreds of thousands of Germans at the Cape of Good Hope, in America and in Australia cling with equal enthusiasm to the old fatherland.

"We had to fight hard for our national independence. The prologue was the Holstein war. We had to embark in the Austrian war in order to arrive at a definite entente with Austria, and to obtain, so to speak, a judicial separation from her. After Sadowa, every one foresaw a war with France. It was, however, advisable not to undertake such a war too soon, but to wait until the fruits of the North German union had been duly garnered. After that war there was talk that in five years another war would follow. That was to be feared, but I used every endeavor to hinder it. We had no ground for war. We had what we wanted, and to continue fighting out of sheer desire for conquest appeared to me to be bonapartist instability and not our German way.

A Friend of Peace.

"Since our house was built I have always been a friend of peace and to that