THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1900—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

ALL CLEAR TO CAPE

Roberts Has Right of Way from Bloemfontein to the Southward.

GATACRE ENTERS THE TOWN OF BETHULIE

Boers Had Decamped, However, and the Place is Almost Deserted.

BRIDGE AT VANZYL IS FINALLY FINISHED

Proclamation Calling for Surrender Having an Excellent Effect.

HUNDREDS ONLY WAIT TO LEARN TERMS

Many Have Offered to Surrender Their Arms if They Can Be Allowed to Return to Their Peaceful Occupations.

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BETHULIE BRIDGE, March 15.—2:40 p. m.—(New York World Cablegram.—Special Telegram.)—Gatacre crossed the Orange river and entered the town of Bethulie with scouts.

The Cape police and mounted infantry at noon today are being met by a flag of truce from part of the inhabitants, the Boers having evacuated the place yesterday. The road bridge is intact.

BETHULIE, Orange Free State, March 15.—General Gatacre arriving here found that all the Boers had fled. The town was nearly deserted, the Dutch having trekked on hearing of the occupation of Bloemfontein. It is believed that the Boers retired in the direction of Dewetsdorp. The telegraph is open to Springfontein. It is understood here that President Kruger two days ago annexed the Orange Free State to the South African republic.

VANZYL, Thursday, March 15.—The bridge over the Orange river here has been completed. The British forces have crossed and tonight they are bivouacked in Free State soil.

Railroad Open Southward.

LONDON, March 16.—Lord Roberts has sent the following dispatch to the war office:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, Friday, March 16.—General Clements crossed the Orange river yesterday. Repairs to the railway bridge at Norvalspont have commenced and it will shortly be ready for traffic.

"General Pole-Carew telegraphs his arrival at Springfontein, so that Bloemfontein is now practically in rail communication with Capetown.

"My proclamation is already having an excellent effect. Several hundred burghers have expressed their intention to surrender their arms and return to their occupations.

"The resident commissioner of Basutoland reports that 800 Boers lately arrived from Bloemfontein and that a further contingent from Aliwalnorth was only waiting to know the terms of my proclamation to surrender. They had refused to attend a council at Kroonstadt, to which President Steyn had summoned them."

On to Pretoria.

LONDON, March 17.—4:20 a. m.—With the railway communication to the Cape intact Lord Roberts will in a very few days be in a position to begin the advance on Pretoria. His deep political intuition, combined with his bold strategy, is having the desired result in the southern sections of the Orange Free State, which are rapidly calming down.

Mafeking is now the only point for anxiety and as it is known that a force has left Kimberley its relief may be announced before many days pass. The efficiency of the relieving column is heightened by the fact that it is partly composed of regulars.

In the lobbies of Parliament last evening it was rumored that Lord Roberts is about to issue a proclamation announcing that the former system of government in the Orange Free State is abolished and promising Free Staters who immediately surrender due consideration.

All Firm Except Russia.

It is understood that all the continental powers, with one exception, uncompromisingly refused to intervene. The exception was Russia, whose reply was couched in less firm language, although like the others it declined to interfere. It is said the pope also was appealed to, but he declined to do anything beyond writing a letter to the queen, appealing to her to stop the further effusion of blood. Dr. Leyds' efforts with King Leopold were quite futile.

The possibility of the destruction of Johannesburg is still discussed here, but it is stated that the French and German shareholders would offer a strong protest.

STEYN READY TO SURRENDER

Report to that Effect Current at Bloemfontein—People Reported Contented.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 15.—General Prettyman is succeeding admirably as governor of the town. He issued a proclamation today requesting the burghers within a radius of ten miles to deliver up their arms, assuring them they would be paid for the confiscation of their property.

Lord Roberts is about to issue fresh proclamations, which, it is considered, will have the effect of disarming further opposition upon the part of the Free Staters.

Mr. Collings has been appointed landrost, vice Paphenfus, deposed, and Mr. Fraser will act as mayor.

Great quantities of stores captured at Waterfall have been recovered. As the result of Hunter and Weston's line cutting the British have secured twenty-six engines and the line has been cleared to the Kaffir river.

Rumors are current that Former President Steyn is willing to surrender. Much unrest exists among the Dutch population. The burghers described the soldiers as locusts, saying they are innumerable and of identical color with them.

The Free Staters south of here are reported to be rapidly returning to their farms.

General Grobelaar is attempting to escape to the north. He has a large command and a big convoy of supplies.

The majority of the townspeople anticipate that the Free Staters will offer no resistance.

ENGLAND SHOULD PUSH CAMPAIGN.

Army and Navy Should Be Equipped for All Possible Emergencies.

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LONDON, March 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Post expert declares that Joubert's only tactics must be to pray for time in which to arrange for a concentration north of the Vaal river. He says the British should push the campaign to a finish as soon as possible and then "the second step is to spare no exertion to have the navy ready for any possible situation and behind it to have the strongest possible field army ready at home. At the same time no measure that may conduce to strengthening the army in India should be neglected and coaling stations and naval bases should all be made ready lest such a maritime war were expected."

CAPETOWN HAS A JUBILEE

Capture of Bloemfontein the Occasion of Great Rejoicing.

CAPETOWN, March 16.—There was great rejoicing throughout the colony upon the receipt of the news that Bloemfontein had been occupied by the British. The first intimation of the news at Port Elizabeth was the firing of twenty-one guns at 11 o'clock in the evening. The inhabitants hastened to the streets and carried the mayor on their shoulders to the town hall, where a demonstration was made. Today will be observed as a general holiday.

There is great rejoicing at Bloemfontein, whose women and children have been shut off for months. Great complaint is made of the harsh treatment by the Boers during the occupation.

Rebels are coming in daily with their arms from the south. A number of other rebel leaders have been arrested.

When the British forced the passage of the Orange river this morning they surprised the Boers.

The British troops occupied a position on the north side of the river with little opposition and are now building a pontoon.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO KRUGER

Any Attempt at Mediation on the Part of Germany Would Awaken Suspicion.

PRETORIA, March 14.—(Via Lourenzo Marquez, Thursday, March 15.)—The German consul has handed the following dispatch to President Kruger:

"The government of Germany and the emperor will be glad and ready to assist in friendly mediation as soon as the fundamental conditions to such are apparent, as soon as it is demonstrated that both opponents desire mediation. Whether the desire already exists on the British side can be found by the republics on direct inquiry at London or through the good offices of a third government, which has no important interests of its own to consider in South Africa. The latter assumption is qualified with a number of nations in and outside of Europe, but not with Germany. Any such step on the part of the German government would awaken suspicions of having other than a humanitarian view. The increased mistrust thereby engendered would not promote a peaceable settlement. The request of the republics to transmit their appeal for mediation to the Austro-Hungarian and Swiss governments, whose interests are watched by the German consulate, has been immediately fulfilled."

ROBERTS BLAMES GATACRE

Stormberg Defeat Laid to Lack of Judgment on the Part of the General.

LONDON, March 16.—Lord Roberts, in transmitting General Gatacre's report of the Stormberg defense, gives his opinions thus:

"The failure was mainly due to reliance on inaccurate information regarding the ground to be traversed to the position held by the Boers, to the employment of too small a force, and to the men being tired out by a long night march before they came in contact with the enemy. When it became evident shortly after midnight that the guides were leading the column in the wrong direction I consider Gatacre should have halted and endeavored to find a proper road or should have fallen back on Molteno rather than have risked the safety of the entire force by following a route which brought the troops into difficult ground commanded on both sides by the Boers."

PRISON FOR FRENCH RIOTERS

In Addition the Bordeaux Disturbers Must Pay the Costs of Prosecution.

BORDEAUX, March 16.—As an outcome of the riotous demonstrations against the British consulate here when the windows of the consulate and of the consul's residence were shattered by stones, the three ringleaders of the mob, two students and a clerk, were sentenced today to short terms of imprisonment and fines and to pay the cost of prosecution.

FEARS FOR JOHANNESBURG'S FATE.

French Capitalists Tremble for Safety of Their Investments.

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VIENNA, March 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—War experts believe the Boers will blow up Johannesburg. The Froemdenblat suggests that the British may be forced to terms of peace rather than bring about this catastrophe.

PARIS, March 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The possibility of blowing up Jonhannesburg has caused great excitement here. Such an idea brings the war very close home to the French, for gold mine stocks to the extent of $50,000,000 are in the hands of French capitalists and investors.

BOERS ENTRENCHED AT VREYLING.

Two Generals, However, Are Said to Have Abandoned the Cause.

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LOURENZO MARQUEZ, March 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Boers are entrenching at Vreyling north of the Vaal river. It is reported here that Lucas Meyer and Schalkburger have relinquished their commands in Natal and gone home.

The Transvaal consul refuses to allow Transvaal coal to be supplied to British steamships.

Deny Published Report.

LONDON, March 16.—The report published in the United States that the British war ship Thetis was chasing the German steamer Kaiser off Delagoa bay, the Kaiser having the Boer commissioners on board, was published in the Daily Mail of this city today, together with a denial of the statement. The officials of the foreign office say the idea of the officers of a British war ship attempting to remove foreigners from a German vessel is "utterly impossible and absurd."

Powerful Sails for Home.

CAPETOWN, Thursday, March 15.—The British first class cruiser Powerful, with the naval brigade, which has been operating against the Boers in South Africa, sailed for England today.

Dublin Prepares to Decorate.

DUBLIN, March 16.—At a meeting today, the lord mayor presiding, a committee was appointed to fittingly receive the queen and £1,400 was subscribed for decorations.

Davis Sails from Naples.

NAPLES, March 16.—Webster Davis, United States assistant secretary of the interior, sailed for New York today on board the North German Lloyd steamship Aller.

RHODES' FLING AT BULLER

Diamond King Makes Sarcastic Remarks at British Commander's Expense.

RIDICULES PLAN FOR KIMBERLEY'S RELIEF

Prominent Civilians of Beleaguered City Sustained Strained Relations with Soldiery—Only Thirty Thousand Boers in Field.

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LONDON, March 16.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Julian Ralph in mailed correspondence from Kimberley says:

"The most marvelous thing about England is her luck," said Cecil Rhodes to me in an interview. "We made some of the silliest mistakes and we had some of the most incompetent generals, but we are coming out all right, as we always do.

"I am glad to have Kimberley relieved, of course; we are all glad, but in heaven's name why was it not done sooner? What was the good of all that messing about Rensberg and Colesberg? Why did they not do at first what was so readily done at last?

"There is little use of telling you what Buller's plans were. You people in England have such wonderful ideas about his generalship. Do you know what his orders to Methuen were regarding Kimberley? They were these: Methuen was to come here to relieve the town, to carry all the people away from it and then to fall back to Orange river.

"I know it and I say that it is scandalous. It would have been a disgrace upon England had it been carried out.

"I don't refer to the abandonment of the town as a disgrace, but to falling back to Orange river. Why should an English general plan a retreat? To arrange to fall back is simply monstrous."

Rhodes Makes Two Jokes.

From the words of a dozen leading men in Kimberley I have gathered that there had been friction between the petty force of regular soldiers and civilian leaders of the place. Rhodes has what he calls two jokes about the regulars who led the column of the town's defenders. The first is that although 111 men were killed during the siege, all of them of the local soldiers, not one announcement of a death in those ranks was issued from headquarters. On the other hand, there did appear under the heading V. R. and a British lion and unicorn a pronunciamento to the effect that owing to the loss of a mule by death the strength of the troop to which it belonged must be decreased by one.

Joke No. 2 was that when the news of Magersfontein was received by a regular force at Kimberley a great deal of searchlight telegraphy followed and it was found that by way of response to the shocking news the regulars were inquiring how many horses had been landed at Capetown for a certain force in which presumably one of the officers was interested.

After Kimberley was relieved the military demanded the arrest of the editor of a Kimberley newspaper merely for saying it was time Kimberley was relieved. The article in which this incendiary statement occurred was written by Rhodes and it was in his presence that French was asked to make the arrest. The general would have nothing to do with the matter.

Rhodes surprised me very much by saying that there have only been 30,000 Boers against us in the field. I replied that the idea at military headquarters is that there are 65,000 of them against us. "I know they said that as a method of accounting for their reverses and avoiding blame at home for their mistakes, but nevertheless there are but 30,000 Boers in this war."

Rhodes Breaks with Bund.

CAPETOWN, March 15.—In an interview published in the Cape Argus Cecil Rhodes is quoted as saying:

"I feel strongly that we cannot have peace in South Africa so long as we have in the republics a rallying ground for disloyalty and disaffection. To go further, I do not think we can safely federate till we have had some years of crown colony government. Personally I have done with the Bund."

TAYLOR TO M'KINLEY AGAIN

Another Appeal to Be Addressed to the President, but Import Not Known.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 16.—Governor Taylor spent the entire day at the executive mansion today, in conference with republican leaders, principal among whom were John W. Yerxes of Danville and D. W. Lindsey of this city.

It is understood that a memorial to President McKinley, asking him to interfere and take a hand in the political contests, was the subject of this conference, but as several of those called into the conference did not arrive, a decision was not reached as to the exact terms of the message that will be sent to the president of the United States.

Governor Taylor refused tonight to state the contents or the import of the appeal to President McKinley, but it is said that Governor Taylor has expressed a desire for the assistance of a small body of troops and also for support in the way of recognition of him as governor.

On a Mission for Taylor.

WILLIAMSBURG, Ky., March 16.—Former Congressman Finley, father of former Secretary of State Charles Finley, who is charged with being accessory to the Goebel murder, says that his son is not absenting himself from the state to avoid arrest, but is on a mission for Governor Taylor. He said Charles has visited republicans at Indianapolis, Lansing and Washington, to secure funds for Governor Taylor to carry on the fight and to enlist the aid of congressmen.

PRISONERS TAKEN TO FRANKFORT.

Goebel Suspects to Be Given Preliminary Hearing.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 16.—Officers started for Frankfort today with Secretary of State Powers, Captain John W. Davis, W. H. Culton and Harlan Whittaker, the four prisoners who are held as alleged accessories to the assassination of Governor Goebel. The men will be given a preliminary hearing at Frankfort. The departure was without incident.

As a result of meetings held by a number of prominent citizens of Louisville it is announced that ex-Governor John Young Brown has accepted the employment as chief counsel for the men arrested for the murder of the late William Goebel. Associated with him will be Hon. George Denny of Lexington, W. C. P. Breckinridge of Lexington, Hon. J. C. Sims of Bowling Green, Hon. A. E. Wilson of Louisville and several others. These lawyers have been instructed to push the cases to an early trial and failing in that to institute habeas corpus proceedings in the state and federal courts.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 16.—Caleb Powers, John Davis, W. H. Culton and Harlan Whittaker were brought here from Louisville today in charge of Sheriff Suter and deputies. A special detail of police and deputy sheriffs met them at the train and they were marched to the jail through the streets, which were lined with people. There was no disorder and the prisoners greeted their friends pleasantly as they went to jail.

Secretary of State Powers, Captain Davis, W. H. Culton and W. L. Hazlip were arraigned later before County Judge Moore. Hazlip was released on $10,000 bond. Judge Moore set the examining trials for Monday.

Republicans Amend Answer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 16.—The amended answer of the republicans in the Beckham-Taylor consolidated suit involving the governorship was filed with Judge Field in the circuit court today. It has been in preparation by ex-Governor Bradley, Judge Yost and other attorneys since Judge Field's recent decision declaring his court had no jurisdiction in the case and that his court could not review the action of the legislature seating Beckham. The amended answer is made principally to perfect the record before the case is taken to the court of appeals.

WHEELER AFTER HIS SEAT

To Ask to Be Sworn in as Representative When His Resignation is Accepted.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—General Joe Wheeler arrived in this city this morning from Atlanta, Ga.

He called at the War department this afternoon. In the absence of Secretary Root he reported formally to Adjutant General Corbin, thus complying with the order from the department, which brought him from Manila to Washington. The general was in the uniform of a brigadier general of the volunteer army.

He looked the picture of health; better than when he left Washington for Manila. He gave General Corbin a brief description of the conditions in Luzon when he left. He insisted that the war was over and that nothing more was to be done except to run down a few guerillas and irregulars. There was difficulty in this work, he said, and there was danger, too, but its prosecution was not "war." Ambuscades were frequent and annoying and it was not easy to tell whether the hidden force was strong or weak; three or four men had been mistaken for a company in some cases.

The general said that the American troops are doing splendid work there. They are sound and healthy and in quite as good shape as they would be at home, engaged in similar service. This was owing in a measure to the excellent care for their men exhibited by officers and to the watchful precautions of the staff of the army.

General Wheeler said that as soon as his resignation had been accepted by the president he intended to make the issue as to his right to a seat in the house of representatives as a representative from Alabama. He says the issue will not be one for the decision of Speaker Henderson. He will present himself at the bar of the house and ask to be sworn in. As he understood the rules the speaker will have no option, but must submit the matter to the house. General Wheeler was confident that the decision would be in his favor, though he realized that there might be some delay, owing to a reference of his case to the committee on elections.

At the conclusion of his interview with General Corbin General Wheeler went over to the White House, his purpose being to secure speedy action upon his resignation. It is learned that such action has been withheld by the president only to legalize General Wheeler's traveling expenses and per diem up to the moment of his arrival in Washington.

General Wheeler was with the president some time. On leaving the White House he said his resignation had not yet been accepted, but he expected a decision would be reached within a few days.

BLOW AT STANDARD OIL TRUST

Congressman Fitzgerald Wants it Punished for Violation of the Anti-Trust Act.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts tonight introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, It appears as a matter of public record that the Standard Oil company paid in New York on March 15, 1900, the sum of $17,000,000, this amount being an extra dividend in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $3,000,000, and,

Whereas, It is matter of public record that this last dividend is $5,000,000 in excess of the last quarterly dividend paid by this corporation, and,

Whereas, It is also a matter of public record that the price of kerosene oil, the sole means of lighting used by the middle and poorer classes of people during the period of time between the declaration of these dividends, was increased 3 cents per gallon, constituting a tax on every home in the land, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of congress this action of the Standard Oil company is in direct violation of the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law and punishable by fine and imprisonment and the attorney general is hereby directed, in accordance with the provisions of that act, to direct the several district attorneys of the United States in their respective districts to institute proceedings to bring the above named violators of the law to justice.

WOMAN IN JAIL FOR CONTEMPT

Ordered Committed by a Federal Judge Until She Accounts for Missing Property.

KANSAS CITY, March 16.—Judge Phillips, in the United States circuit court, today committed Mrs. Charlotte A. Deuell of Garden City, Kan., to jail for contempt of the referee of bankruptcy until she accounts for $5,000 worth of goods which she secured on credit for her general merchandise store at Garden City.

Mrs. Deuell bought $10,000 worth of goods for her store between July and December, 1899. In December last she failed in business and took advantage of the bankruptcy act. The referee required her to make a statement of what had become of her goods. In her statement she left $5,106.50 unaccounted for.

Mrs. Deuell would make no definite answer to the questions of the judge. She denied that any of the goods had been spirited away. She had deposited no money in the bank. She kept no book accounts. Mrs. Deuell was ordered committed to jail in Bates county, Missouri.

BRYAN NOT TO BE PRESENT

Assertion Made that He Will Stay Away from the Kansas City Convention.

KANSAS CITY, March 16.—It is asserted that W. J. Bryan will not be here during the national convention in July. The hotels have been anxious to entertain the Nebraska delegation, because it was thought Bryan would be with the other Nebraskans. The manager of one of the hotels said today that while the subcommittee of the democratic national committee was in Kansas City Monday and Tuesday he had received information that Bryan would not be here. He declined to give the source of his information.

EDITOR DEFENDS HIS LIFE

Charles Harris Justifies His Course in Killing Hart Blenkiron.

PUBLISHED ARTICLE CAUSES THE QUARREL

Defendant Claims to Have Drawn His Revolver in Self-Defense and to Have Fired it Only When Forced to Do So.

HARTINGTON, Neb., March 16.—(Special Telegram.)—In the trial of Charles Harris for the murder of Hart Blenkiron today the testimony of the murdered man's wife was completed. The clothing her husband wore when he left home for the last time were introduced in evidence. Mrs. Blenkiron recognized the vest when it was produced and said that the bloodstains covering the inside left breast were not there when she last saw him. The state rested after having examined only half of its witnesses.

The crowded court room was hushed as Harris took the stand in his own defense. He testified that on the evening of December 10 last he was in his printing office at Belden writing letters and heard the door open and a person come in, but did not look up until some one spoke his name and he looked up to see Blenkiron standing in the door.

Blenkiron questioned him concerning the article published in the Belden News the previous day concerning the trouble Blenkiron had had with the Belden bank. Harris admitted that he wrote it and considered it true.

Blenkiron called Harris a liar and applied to him a vile epithet. Harris immediately stood up and backed away from Blenkiron. The latter seized him, however, and dragged him to the door of the office. Harris jerked away and ran back to his desk, followed by Blenkiron. The former then secured his revolver and threatened to shoot. Blenkiron said that he had never yet been frightened by a gun and put his hand to his hip pocket, saying, "Don's you dare move." Harris immediately shot.

Blenkiron turned around, groaned and walked out of his office. He told John Templin what he had done, then went a mile from town and laid down in a cornfield. Afterward he secured a pony and rode to Hartington, giving himself into the custody of the sheriff.

During all the direct examination the prisoner appeared cool and collected, but under the fire of cross-questions by Attorney Argo, Harris somewhat lost his presence of mind and made a number of rambling answers. In the midst of this cross-examination court adjourned for the day.

Jury is Sworn In.

After three days of hard work the twelve men constituting the jury took the oath at noon yesterday. More than seventy men were examined before the jury was completed. There is but one man from Hartington and one from the south part of the county, where the shooting occurred. All are farmers but one. It appears that Harris was a member of the Odd Fellows and Woodmen lodges, and all jurymen who belonged to either of those lodges were sought out and barred.

At 1 o'clock George W. Argo, attorney for the state, opened with a detailed statement of the murder last December, and told how Harris had ruthlessly murdered the husband of the bereaved wife who was then in the presence of the jury.

Attorney Jay opened for the defense and made a scathing denunciation of the life of the dead man. This caused a lively discussion among the attorneys interested, but Judge Graves overruled the objections offered and allowed that the specific acts of the deceased might be brought in that manner before the jury.

The first witness called was John Blenkiron of South South City, who lived at Belden at the time of the killing and who was one of the first persons present after his brother was shot. The clothes that the dead man had on at the time of his death were exhibited to the jury, also the revolver with which the fatal shot was fired.

Technical Evidence Introduced.

Joseph Blenkiron of Bancroft was the last witness called yesterday. He testified to having carefully examined the clothing worn by his dead brother at the time of the shooting and that he had experimented with cloth of the same texture and a revolver of the same caliber as the one used by Harris, with the result that the same burned condition as exhibited upon the dead man's clothes could not possibly be produced at a less distance than eight feet. This was done to show that the parties at the time of the shooting must have been at some distance apart. It is thought that the defense intended to prove that the parties clenched and Harris shot when they were in that condition.

DINSMORE CASE GOES TO THE JURY.

Defense and State Present Their Last Arguments in Murder Trial.

LEXINGTON, Neb., March 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The fifth day of the Dinsmore murder trial opened this morning at 9 o'clock with the same large attendance as on the two previous days. Judge Hamer resumed his plea, begun yesterday, and continued, with a brief intermission, until after the noon hour. His arguments were exhaustive and searching. A number of times he produced a notable sensation in the court room.

At 1:30 court again convened and Norris Brown took up the argument in behalf of the defense. Mr. Brown took up such points of Mrs. Laue's testimony as had not been touched upon by his colleagues. Mr. Brown occupied one hour and fifteen minutes.

Judge Sinclair then closed in behalf of the state. He reviewed the arguments of the counsel for the defense with great force and power. He minutely detailed the circumstances as shown by the evidence that led to the commission of the crime by Dinsmore. He called attention to the testimony of Dr. Bell and how that gentleman, by his professional acumen, discovered that Mr. Laue could not have committed suicide. He showed the inconsistency of Dinsmore in waiting until the bodies were cold before going for the neighbors and closed with an appeal to the good judgment of the members of the jury to faithfully perform their duty and uphold the sanctity of family honor, protect the interests of society by bringing in a verdict of guilty against the defendant, who, according to the evidence, was guilty of the crime charged against him.

At the conclusion of Judge Sinclair's argument court adjourned until 7:30 p. m., at which time Judge Sullivan charged the jury and it went to the jury room to consider the case.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon an exciting episode occurred which for a time produced a startling sensation. B. F. Tussing, one of the witnesses of the state, who is chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Buffalo county, became intoxicated, went to the court house and inquired if Dinsmore was guarded. He then went under the steps of the building and proceeded to charge a revolver with cartridges, remarking that he wanted one shot at Dinsmore. Sheriff Hays and Deputy McMinn were summoned and placed him under arrest. He resisted and it required the assistance of a third man before he was overpowered. He was then disarmed and locked up in a cell.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—
Fair; Continued Cold; Northerly Winds.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	0	1 p. m.	3
6 a. m.	—2	2 p. m.	4
7 a. m.	—4	3 p. m.	5
8 a. m.	—6	4 p. m.	8
9 a. m.	—5	5 p. m.	8
10 a. m.	—3	6 p. m.	9
11 a. m.	—1	7 p. m.	9
12 m.	1	8 p. m.	9
		9 p. m.	8

—Below zero.

INTEREST IN HORLOCKER TRIAL.

Celebrated Case Will Be First in the District Court Next Week.

HASTINGS, Neb., March 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The celebrated Horlocker-Morey poisoning case will be the first case to come up in the district court here next week and much interest is already being manifested in every movement pertaining to this case.

Miss Viola Horlocker, the accused, arrived here tonight from the Jacksonville (Ill.) sanitarium, where she was taken and confined immediately after her preliminary hearing last summer, when she was arrested on a warrant sworn out by County Attorney McCreary charging her with having attempted to murder Mrs. Charles Morey by putting arsenic in candy and placing it at Mrs. Morey's studio door.

Viola Horlocker was accompanied to Hastings by her sister, Zora, and upon their arrival here were driven to their sister's (Mrs. Hayes) home, where they will remain throughout the trial.

SIOUX MUST STAY AT HOME

Secretary Hitchcock Refuses the Nebraska Indians Permission to Present Claim at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Secretary Hitchcock of the Interior department today rendered a decision adverse to the application of the delegation of Santee Sioux of Nebraska, which came to Washington in the interest of several alleged tribal claims against the government. Authority for the delegation from this tribe to visit Washington was denied last month, but it was renewed through Senator Thurston. Secretary Hitchcock is a believer in the idea that there is little use in spending the money of Indians in having them visit Washington when their affairs are well understood by the commissioner of Indian affairs and until there is greater occasion for a visit than at present appears the Santees will have to work through agent H. C. Baird.

Eulogies on ex-Senator Hayward will be set for tomorrow in the house, in charge of Congressman Burket, who will deliver the first address. Other speeches will be delivered by Mercer, Sutherland, Stark, Neville and McPherson of Iowa.

Comptroller Dawes today approved an application made to convert the Farmers' bank of Weeping Water, Neb., into the First National bank, with a capital of $25,000. An application was also approved to organize the First National bank of Newman Grove, Neb., and the First National bank of Dayton, Ia., each with $25,000 capital.

William Kurtz was today appointed postmaster at Clutterville, Butler county, Ia.; W. A. Campbell at Treynor, Pottawattamie county, Ia., and M. N. Hill at Richards, Fremont county, Wyo.

SMYTH AFTER THE RAILROADS

Sues Three Lines for $670,000 Damages in Spite of Supreme Court Decision.

LINCOLN, March 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Attorney General Smyth today began suit against three Nebraska railroad companies for damages aggregating $670,000. Suits are filed in the district courts of three counties, in Colfax for $310,000, against the Union Pacific; in Saline, for $210,000, against the Missouri Pacific, and in Thayer, for $150,000, against the Rock Island. Damages demanded are penalties which the attorney general says are due for alleged violation of the Nebraska maximum rate law. The suits are entirely separate from those now pending in the supreme court against the same roads.

The action is remarkable in view of the fact that the supreme court of the United States held that the Nebraska maximum rate law was unconstitutional. Attorney General Smyth contends that the decision holds good only insofar as it affects the schedule rates fixed by the law and that the principle of the legislature's enactment is operative. The supreme court, it is maintained, declared that certain schedules were unreasonably low, but did not pass upon the merits of the law as a whole. The action comes as the greatest surprise to railroad attorneys, who regarded the supreme court decision as settling the whole question of maximum freight rates in this state.

SHELDON TURNS A DEAF EAR

Omaha Clergyman and Councilman Sue in Vain for Favor from the Preacher-Editor.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Rev. Mr. Charles W. Savidge of Omaha and Councilman C. O. Lobeck came to Topeka to interest Rev. Mr. Charles M. Sheldon in the work of the People's church at Omaha, of which Dr. Savidge is pastor. The church does work of a missionary character among the lower classes and for that reason help was expected from Mr. Sheldon, but the visitors were disappointed. They were told there was no available space.

Both men were very much disappointed and Mr. Lobeck said: "I don't believe Jesus would have turned us down after we had come 250 miles."

Mystery of Adams' Death.

CINCINNATI, O., March 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The murder last night of Charles Adams, local passenger agent of the Union Pacific railway, by his wife Jessie, in the Primrose flat, affords much field for gossip. The mysterious feature about the case is that every one of the three bullets in Adams' body entered from behind. There was one in the back of the head and two in the back. How Mrs. Adams could have been struggling for life and at the same time be in a position to fire three bullets into the back of her adversary is a matter that is puzzling those who are studying the case. It is an incident worth mentioning, moreover, that the revolver did not belong to Adams nor did he know it was in the house. He had no revolver of his own. The one which was used to kill him was fresh from the shop. Who bought it is not known.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, March 16.

At New York—Arrived—Patricia, from Hamburg. Sailed—L'Aquitaine, for Havre; Bremen, for Bremen, via Southampton.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Peninland, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool.

At Auckland—Arrived—Alameda, from San Francisco, for Sydney, N. S. W.

At Havre—Arrived—La Champagne, from New York.

At Rotterdam—Sailed—Spaarndam, for New York.

AID FOR PORTO RICO

Senate, After Two Days of Debate, Passes Appropriation Bill.

NOT READY TO EXTEND CONSTITUTION

Allen's Amendment to Take the Island in is Defeated.

THIRTY-SIX AGAINST, SEVENTEEN FOR

Porto Ricans to Get Two Million Dollars When Bill is Signed.

MEASURE ADOPTED FREE OF AMENDMENT

Those Not Withdrawn Are Defeated—Tillman Says He is Willing to Trust President McKinley at All Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—After a debate, at times spirited, extending over parts of two days, the senate today passed the Porto Rico relief bill. As passed the measure carries $2,095,000, the president being authorized to use that sum for "public education, public works and other governmental and public purposes."

Allen of Nebraska offered an amendment to the bill declaring that the constitution extends over Porto Rico by its own force, but it was lost, 36 to 17.

Jones of Arkansas withdrew a free trade amendment offered by him and that proposition therefore did not reach a vote. Other efforts to amend the bill were fruitless.

An order was made by the senate as to the consideration of the case of former Senator Quay, it being unanimously agreed that it should be taken up two weeks from next Tuesday and discussed until disposed of, the discussion not to interfere with the unfinished business, the Spooner bill, authorizing the president to govern the Philippines until otherwise directed, the appropriation bills or conference reports.

The text of the Porto Rico bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., that the sum of $2,095,455, being the amount of customs revenue received on importations by the United States from Porto Rico since the evacuation of Porto Rico by the Spanish forces on the 18th of October, 1898, to the 1st of January, 1900, shall be placed at the disposal of the president, to be used for the government now existing and which may hereafter be established in Porto Rico and for public education, public works and other governmental and public purposes therein, and the said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purposes herein specified, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The first amendment was that of Allen of Nebraska. It provided that "the constitution was by force of the treaty concluded between the United States and the kingdom of Spain at Paris, France, April 11, 1899, extended over the island of Porto Rico and its inhabitants."

Porto Rico a Pivot.

Chilton of Texas said that Porto Rico was the pivot around which turns one of the gravest questions brought into American politics in forty years.

Allison moved to lay the amendment of Allen on the table. The motion prevailed, 36 to 17. The detailed vote was as follows:

Yeas:

Allison,	Lodge,
Baker,	McBride,
Bard,	McComas,
Beveridge,	McCumber,
Carter,	McMillan,
Davis,	Penrose,
Dubois,	Perkins,
Elkins,	Pritchard,
Fairbanks,	Quarles,
Foraker,	Ross,
Foster,	Sewell,
Gallinger,	Shoup,
Gear,	Simon,
Hale,	Spooner,
Hanna,	Thurston,
Hawley,	Warren,
Kean,	Wellington,
Lindsay,	Wetmore—36.

Nays:

Allen,	Culberson,
Bacon,	Harris,
Bate,	Kenney,
Berry,	McLaurin,
Butler,	Morgan,
Chilton,	Rawlins,
Clark of Montana,	Tillman,
Clay,	Turley—17.
Cockrell,	

Jones of Arkansas withdrew the amendment he had offered yesterday.

"The course we have pursued toward these people," said he, "is wrong and indefensible. What the Porto Ricans want is not charity but justice. It is perfectly evident that the prostration of affairs on the island is due to the high taxes with which the people there are afflicted."

In answer to a question by Allen, Allison replied that under the military government in Porto Rico, all food products, farm implements and many other useful and necessary articles were admitted free of duty. It was proposed to pass a Porto Rico bill here in the senate that would be entirely just to Porto Rico and to the United States.

Allen—Does that include the tariff provision?

Allison—Undoubtedly.

Paying Dingley Rates Now.

Allen asked what rates of duty the goods of Porto Rico were now paying in the United States.

"They are paying the rates fixed by the Dingley act," replied Allison. "The bill we shall pass for Porto Rico will be liberal and just to all. I take it there is no senator on either side of this chamber who would propose to continue the present commercial conditions between the United States and Porto Rico for any considerable time. I want the matter hastened in every way possible."

Remarking that he could not ascertain just what the object of the bill was, Jones said he would content himself by offering the following amendment:

"From and after the passage of this act no duty shall be collected on articles coming into Porto Rico from other parts of the United States or on goods coming from Porto Rico into other parts of the United States."

Pettus of Alabama declared his opposition to the bill, holding such appropriations were dangerous as precedent and ought to be abandoned.

Tillman said there was evidently so much division among the republicans that it appeared doubtful to him whether they would be able to enact any Porto Rican legislation at all. He said it looked as if the republican party had reached the end of its rope and that the last hope now was to contend that congress was without limitation in the government of or in legislating for acquired territory.

Referring to the difference between the government's treatment of Hawaii and Porto Rico as to the admission of their respective products, Tillman said: "Senators owed it to themselves to not show such discrimination on the one hand and such outrages on the other."

He was going to vote for the pending bill, he said, because the enactment of the measure into law was the only way to restore to