

AFTER SOFT OMAHA PLACES

Patriots Who Are Willing to Take Jobs Under the Governor.

A. P. A PLANS TO CAPTURE THE POLICE

Members of the Order Hope to Control the Department—Considerable Comment Over the Mosher Matter Still Heard—About Final Adjournment.

Lincoln, Neb., March 19.—[Special to The Bee.]—The declaration by Hon. W. C. Walton of Blair of the appointment tendered by Governor Crouse as judge of the Omaha district has again turned loose the aspirants who swallow their disappointment a few days ago and pulled out of the field when the appointment was first announced. One of the candidates who has set his heart on the place is G. W. Covell of Omaha, who has become a standing order for anything in the way of office that the governor may have at his disposal. He is also a candidate for a place on the Omaha board of police. Commissioners, as a representative of the American Protective association, of which he is one of the most rampant members. It is generally understood that this organization will bend all its energies to secure the appointment of two of their men to fill the vacancies on this board that will occur on the 1st of May, by the expiration of the terms of Messrs. Gilbert and Smith. It is not known, however, the fact that it is the determination of this association to secure control of the board in order to bring about the removal of Chief of Police Seavey and Chief Gabriel of the fire department, and the speedy substitution of members that organization or their sympathizers for every Catholic who now holds a place in either of these departments.

May Knock Their Plans.

Strenuous opposition to this scheme has already developed, and the governor is constantly being besought by the friends of either side. There is little prospect that he will give any rest until the appointment is made. The terms, however, whose terms are about to expire have some backing for reappointment, but the impression seems to prevail that two new men will be placed on the board. Among the other candidates whose names are heard are D. C. Deaver, Richard Smith, W. S. Felker, V. O. Strickler, Fred Metz, John Rusch and General W. W. Lowe.

Mr. Lowe is also working in the interest of Frank E. Moore to defeat the bill making a salaried office of clerk of the district court in counties in which are metropolitan cities. Among the other candidates for the district judgeship made vacant by the appointment of Hon. Frank Irvine to the supreme court commission, are Hon. C. H. Marple, A. S. Churchill and E. M. Bartlett, all of whom have more or less backing, with Marple coming in the lead. It is not known, however, that the appointment will be given to Douglas county man, and there is some talk to the effect that the governor will leave the matter largely with the members of the bar.

It Doesn't Suit Him.

The report of the house committee regarding the status of the state funds that disappeared with the failure of the Capital National bank has caused a renewal of talk about the defendant Mosher. He is generally considered to be a heart-breaker to ex-State Treasurer Hill, although that intemperate man is not in the least in sympathy with the proposed settlement. The state is untenable and will not hold water. He is paying little attention to the result of the cell house investigation, claiming that as he is now out of office he does not affect him, and says furthermore that the other matter completely overshadows this one so far as he is concerned. He is, however, a man that has had all the office work, and that if he was clear of all existing engagements he would be willing to give a guaranty never again to ask a public place so far as he was concerned.

Mosher and the Missing Million.

There are a great many people who have not ceased wondering what Mosher did with the hundreds of thousands of dollars that he disappeared from the state treasury. It is stoutly maintained by them that the money was planted somewhere and that Mosher is coming on in a compromise that will result in his being pardoned and leave him a snug fortune out of the stolen property after he gets through. They argue that if it was known that the money was planted, it would be expected with his money public sentiment would not condemn it for a moment, and that there is no reason why the money is coming from his relatives, who are willing to sacrifice it rather than see him go to the penitentiary. It is further asserted that in case such a compromise is made, Mosher would then reimburse his people out of his swag and pull out of the deal with cool \$50,000, a handsome sum for an unemployed man, and that he has acquired within the past few months.

Where is He Now?

Mosher's present whereabouts are unknown. It is claimed by some that he is still in his home in this city, but is probably reported as having been seen in Chicago and in New Orleans. A story that has been going the rounds since the last report was made is that Mosher is in New Orleans, where he is supposed to be in the employ of a man named Burke, the defunct Louisiana state treasurer, who has secured concessions from the Louisiana government and is preparing to remove the Louisiana lottery there. One thing is certain, and that is, that Mosher was not allowed to receive from his relatives any money, and that he has been dropped in with surprising regularity, and gains of what is supposed to be a vast fortune by day and night.

John Most Reduced to the Dire Necessity of Doing Something.

New York, March 19.—Anarchism has abandoned John Most; he is branded as a traitor, and rumor has it that the ex-agitator will run a saloon hereafter.

Where Tom's Friends Flock.

An old room has been established in the rear of the department of the governor, and many a legislator has been seen in the room during the past week to wet his whistle or indulge his craving for a cheese wedge. A check has been put on the door, and the room is in one corner of Major's private apartment and is appropriately and conveniently fitted up with shelves, on which repose the bottles and boxes that are such essential features of every well supplied old room. The locker is kept locked, but keys are furnished to members of the lobby consisting committee at almost any hour, when the legislature is in session some zealous lobbyist may be seen pushing through the doorway leading into the restaurant, and the door is held open by a "friend," who is supposed to have business with that official.

Will Not Adjourn Hurdlessly.

The talk tonight is to the effect that the move on the part of the railroads to force an adjournment next Saturday night will not be successful. Several of the independents have expressed the opinion that an adjournment at that time would be disastrous, in that it would make certain the enactment of hasty legislation during the closing hours, as matters are now

TOGETHER TOO CHAOTIC TO BE STRAIGHTENED OUT

sufficiently to be acted on intelligently in that time. Senators Dyar, Gray and some of the other independent members of the upper house will be in session on the 21st, and a legislative recess in about ten days, rather than an adjournment sine die, in order that investigations may be pushed out, that may result in a demand for attention may not be checked off.

It is stated that the Kyner resolution will be allowed to remain in statu quo. The case of the adoption of the resolution would leave him in a state of perpetual reprimand. Some of the members say they do not understand why the result of that would be, and fearing that it might be a kind of life sentence they think it dangerous to push the matter any further. This is the resolution a matter of record, however, unless ordered expunged.

Will Push the Investigation.

Public sentiment forcibly demands the vigorous pushing of the insurance inquiry. The committee has not yet been made, but will probably be attended to early tomorrow, as Speaker Griffin says that it should have some Saturday, but was not ordered in the hurry attending the adjournment. The senate will pass the general appropriation bill as soon as it can be engrossed, and it is larger than when it left there. House members give it out that they will not consider the bill until the 21st, and it is practically certain that a wrangle of several days will be the result, which will have a decided effect on the question of final adjournment. The bill is in the hands of the conference committee.

THINK THE STRIKE ENDED.

Officials of the Ann Arbor Line Fredrick No Further Trouble.

New York, March 19.—Mr. J. M. Ashley, Jr., vice president of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railroad, received in this city last night the following dispatch from Toledo, O., signed by H. W. Ashley, general manager of the line: "We have full quota of freight trains on the road today. Judge Ricks is coming here by special train to enforce orders of the court if necessary. We do not want any more engineers."

To a reporter Vice President Ashley said that the strike on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan was ended. "I am glad to hear of it," said Mr. Ashley, "and our old employees who remained faithful to us will be protected in spite of the demands of the strikers. The road is now open to us. Our road at present is blocked with freight. We expect, however, to have the entire line clear inside of twenty-four hours. Just now the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan has more than 200 freight trains on the road. In view of the recent big increase, we have placed the road on a new locomotive of the heaviest pattern on the road and 1,000 new freight cars, and are just about to close a contract for two more large steamers. It has been fully demonstrated that freight cars can be transported across the country in the winter, and that the weather is not a factor. The new boats will be larger, faster and more powerful than the present ones. They will be able to carry not less than 100 tons of freight. Our present boats will each carry from twenty-six to twenty-seven cars."

Quiet at Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., March 19.—The Ann Arbor strikers have been quiet today after the stirring events of yesterday. The Brotherhood of Engineers held several meetings this afternoon, but did nothing important. The Ann Arbor had a full quota of freight trains running today and General Manager Ashley says the road is in no danger of a strike.

Revived the Embargo.

CLEVELAND, O., March 19.—A special from Bucyrus, O., says that notice was posted today in the roundhouse of the Toledo & Ohio Central road to this effect: "The embargo on all Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan cars is hereby revived. You may comply with brotherhood rules at once."

Big Four Switchmen Striked.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 19.—The entire force of Big Four yard switchmen went on a strike at 4 o'clock this morning and the yards are again tied up. The men claim that the road has not lived up to its agreement to cut the men back after the strike two weeks ago. The switchmen also demand the discharge of Yardmaster Carney and pay for overtime.

SARNA IS SAFE.

DOMINION LINE STEAMER ARRIVES SAFELY AFTER SEVERAL DAYS' DELAY.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 19.—The overdue mail steamer Sarna is reported at 9 o'clock tonight of this harbor, coming slowly under her own steam. She is accompanied by another steamer, supposed to be the government steamer Newbold. It will be several hours before they reach port.

John Most Reduced to the Dire Necessity of Doing Something.

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THIS WEEK'S APPOINTMENTS

Several Places to Be Filled by the President in a Few Days.

COMMISSIONER RAUM'S SCALP WANTED

General Catlin of Brooklyn Said to Be Slated for the Position Director—Hartlett Tripp Will Draw a Prize.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Several representatives of the American board of Christian missions visited Washington last week. They came from Boston, headquarters of the body with which they are connected, and had several interviews with Mr. Josiah Quincy, the acting first assistant secretary of state.

The visitors were Dr. S. Judson Smith, Jr., secretary of foreign missions; Dr. Edwin Webb of the presidential committee, the governing body of the board, and Rev. C. C. Tracy, a missionary whose station is at Maracaibo, Venezuela.

They told Mr. Quincy that the Turkish officials interfered with the correspondence of the American missionaries in that country; that the missionaries were subject to much ill treatment by the natives, who were not restrained by the authorities, and that messages from United States Minister Thompson to the State department in Washington had never reached their destination from which he (Thompson) inferred that his mail was tampered with.

Investigating the Case.

Their statements were so positive that an investigation of the records of the department was ordered, to determine whether or not the correspondence on file substantiated the assertions. This investigation is not yet completed, but it is understood that the allegations made by Messrs. Smith, Tracy and Webb will be shown to be fully sustained.

The missionaries have a right to domicile in the Ottoman empire, but it is evident they are unwelcome guests. Their relations with the American government are not friendly in political movements against the existing authority, do not tend to commend them to the good graces of the Turks.

Becoming Very Serious.

The consequence is that the correspondence between the two countries is to a great extent, devoted to a discussion of complaints by missionaries of assault and other treatment. It was shown that the missionaries are not only being reached within the past year. The people made suitable and prompt reparations for the destruction of the property of an American missionary named Basset, a most gratifying departure from the ordinary duty of dealing with such matters. But more serious complaints are intimated, showing a serious condition of affairs.

Interference with mail and official dispatches to this government are a new complaint. The missionaries are now considering the possibility of a contest over an attempt to reorganize the force of employees, and do not desire the representatives of the press to be present at the meeting. It is unlikely that tomorrow's session will result in any confirmations unless the committees manage to meet in the morning.

FORECAST IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—There is some reason to expect that the senate will enter in earnest this week upon the business for which it was called together. So far not a single nomination has been acted upon except the cabinet appointments. Excluding half a dozen army and navy promotions, there are now sixteen presidential nominations which have not yet been passed upon.

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USED THEIR OLD PEW.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. CLEVELAND ATTEND CHURCH AS USUAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—The president and Mrs. Cleveland attended religious services this morning at the First Presbyterian church. During the latter part of the former administration, Mr. Cleveland was a regular attendant at this church. Soon after his inauguration, he selected a pew, and the day their marriage was celebrated, found him in his accustomed place after his marriage. Mrs. Cleveland brought with her a number of religious tracts, one of which she distributed to the members of the church. They will continue to use the pew which was formerly occupied by them. The church this morning was filled with worshippers.

WILL DECLARE A DIVIDEND.

BUSINESS OF THE CANADIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY NOT SATISFACTORILY PROFITABLE.

LONDON, March 19.—The report to be presented at the meeting of the Canadian Steamship company next Friday will recommend the payment of a 2 per cent dividend. The gross profit for the year was more than \$172,000, of which \$120,000 are available for the dividend. The business for the year was not exceptionally profitable, but the company is very slow to acknowledge that they are seeking an appointment, and yet it is never considered a disgraceful or dishonorable act. Applicants are ever in doubt as to whether their mission is a success or a failure, and they seek to throw off their enemies by keeping their ambitions in the dark. There are a thousand and one ways by which correspondents learn of the visits and desires of office seekers. There are messengers and clerks at the department and elsewhere who "stand in" with the boys on Newspaper row. There is at least an impossibility for many of them to keep the fact of their aims away from others who are providing around the departments, that they want office. This is one way in which publication is sometimes suppressed.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

WHILE ENROUTE TO NEBRASKA A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN DISAPPEARS.

EMPORIA, Kan., March 19.—The town of Hartford is agitated over the mysterious disappearance of E. W. Walton, a young Englishman who had been visiting here and had started last month for St. Louis. The last seen of him was in Kansas City February 23. Foul play is suspected. He is described as being 5 feet 8 inches high, and having a sandy complexion. He was a member of several different societies, including the Odd Fellows, Masons and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. It is not known whether or not he had many money on his person at the time of his disappearance.

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WORK OF A WOMAN.

LATEST REVOLUTIONARY PLOT IN NIAGARA DISCLOSED BY A LEADER'S WIFE.

PARIS, March 19.—[Special to The Bee.]—The success which General Tavares won for the revolutionary cause in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, last Thursday was a short-lived one. He has experienced success and defeat within two days.

While flushed with the victory of Friday Tavares, who then controlled the telegraph wires, sent out the graphic stories of his success which reached Rio Grande do Sul and Rivera. These stories were forwarded to the Honorable bureau in Valparaiso and from there cabled the Herald. A different story is told today. The wires are again in control of the government, and a story has been sent out which tells of federal defeat following federal victory, and of government success on the heels of government disaster.

The Herald's correspondent in Buenos Ayres, Argentina, where so much sympathy for the revolutionists exists, who has unusual means for getting at the exact fact, telegraphs to the Herald that the fortunes of the hostile armies in Rio Grande do Sul, Tavares's victory on Friday was wrested from the national guard of Rio Grande do Sul organized by Governor Castillo and, now that the truth is known, was won without much fighting. None of the troops forwarded by the general government in Rio de Janeiro took part in the engagement.

These arrived a few hours after the defeat. General Telles and Tavares found them soldiers of a different sort from those against which his army had before been pitted.

Found Different Sort of Fighting.

In the battle of Friday the members of Castillo's National guard acted like cravens, as others had before them, and many surrendered before a charge had been made of a gun fired. When General Telles, who commanded the Castilians, found that his ranks were being weakened by deserters, he made an effort to stem the tide, but after a short fight his lines broke and his troops fled. Tavares, who believed he had won a victory, issued a manifesto announcing the fact and also declaring that he had no intention of restoring the monarchs. Then he began preparations for marching toward Uruguay, to seize which has been his object from the start.

But meanwhile reinforcements of troops of a different order were approaching. They were a detachment of the army sent by the general government in Rio de Janeiro, and were commanded by General Portugal. They were only 800 strong, but they proved a more effective force than the 3,000 Castilians, whom General Telles believed he was leading to battle.

The government troops appeared before Santa Anna yesterday morning. Without hesitation they attacked the town and routed the revolutionists, who are reported to have fled before them like sheep. The retreat once begun was not ended until the federal soldiers had reached the frontier line and crossed over into Uruguay. Many of those who crossed into Uruguay were captured and disarmed by the Uruguayan troops stationed on the border. It is even reported that General Tavares himself and other federal chiefs were disarmed and that part of the story has not been confirmed.

Should that report be confirmed, the early collapse of the revolution may be expected. The only real fighting of the day is reported to have taken place between the Brazilian and Uruguayan forces. A detachment of General Portugal's troops crossed the Uruguayan frontier in pursuit of some of the fleeing revolutionists. They were ordered back by the commander of a body of Uruguayan. They reply of the Brazilian commander was to order an attack upon the Uruguayan, whom he charged with giving shelter to the rebels who had crossed the line. The fire was hot, but fell on the side of the Brazilians, who were killed and wounded. In a short time Colonel Garcia arrived at the head of a body of reinforcements for the Uruguayan, and the combined forces drove the Brazilians back across the border.

Satisfaction has been demanded from Brazil by the Uruguayan for this invasion of their soil. It is believed that further trouble will grow out of this difficulty, because the Uruguayan sympathize with the Brazilians, and the Brazilians sympathize with the Uruguayan.

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SETTLEMENT THAT FAILED TO SETTLE.

CHILD'S TROUBLE WITH ARGENTINA IN REGARD TO THE BOUNDARY QUESTION APPEARS NOW TO BE FAR FROM SETTLED. AN AGREEMENT WAS REACHED ON LAST TUESDAY, AS CALLED THE HERALD, BY WHICH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TWO GOVERNMENTS FIXED THE BOUNDARIES.

A clause was inserted in the proposed treaty by which the Chilean agreed not to claim a port on the Atlantic coast of Argentina above the her claim to a port on the Pacific ocean. It was believed that this would be the final settlement of the question, until yesterday, when Dr. Villarosa, the Argentine boundary commissioner, received a dispatch from the government in Buenos Ayres directing him not to sign the treaty and instructing him to return at once to the capital of Argentina. This action causes surprise in Santiago. It is believed, however, that the recall of Villarosa indicates merely that the government of Argentina is afraid to ratify the treaty without the consent of congress. The new treaty appeared to be satisfactory to the Argentine officials at Santiago. If it fails of ratification there will be considerable difficulty in securing another. No proposition contemplating the submission of the questions to arbitration will be entertained by Argentina, although the original treaty provided for that method of settlement. Judging from the present outlook it is probable that an appeal will be made to the government of the United States to use its influence in favor of a peaceful arrangement of the

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TRUMPET TEMPLE DESTROYED

Largest Baptist Church in the World Again in Ashes.

BOSTON FIREMEN HAVE A HARD FIGHT

End of One of the Most Conspicuous Buildings in the Current Generation—Three Times Reduced by Flames.

BOSTON, Mass., March 19.—Fire broke out about 7 o'clock this morning in Tremont temple, Tremont street, opposite the Tremont house, and before long the entire structure was gutted, entailing a loss roughly estimated at \$75,000. Fireman Patrick Dunn of engine 29 had a leg broken, and another man, name unknown, is reported to have been seriously injured.

The fire in the temple was discovered by one of the guests on the fourth floor of the Parker house, adjoining. He had first been aroused by smoke and on going to his window saw flames coming from the window of the Tremont temple. He thought it was the hotel, and smashing the glass on one of the signal boxes on his floor, sent in the first alarm. The hotel guests proceeded to remove themselves and their effects, and no mishaps are reported.

The temple was a fiery furnace twenty minutes after the first alarm. Flames poured from all the upper windows, threatening the Tremont building, and the entire structure was gutted, entailing a loss roughly estimated at \$75,000. Fireman Patrick Dunn of engine 29 had a leg broken, and another man, name unknown, is reported to have been seriously injured.

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Fighting the Flames.

The firemen ran lines of hose up through the Parker house and the Park hotel, and both buildings were damaged by water. At 9:30 o'clock the fire was under control, the 1,000 occupants at the Parker house and Park hotel were returning to their rooms and the insurance brigade was busy covering the gutted temple with a tarpaulin to keep the water that damaged more or less all the adjoining buildings and contents.

The loss on the temple was variously estimated. The largest estimate was \$75,000. The Parker house is believed to have been damaged by water to the extent of \$50,000. Besides the Union Temple church there were a number of other buildings in the street and the American Baptist Missionary mission, Home Mission society, the business and editorial departments of the Watchman and the Boston Herald, and the Woman's Value, Royal Women of America.

Under the temple was the store occupied by Pollock & Sons, opticians, and Mrs. S. A. McDermott, dressmaker. The store was badly flooded and the stock much damaged. Nos. 30 to 38 Tremont street is the hotel occupied by the Parker house. The goods there, though some of the stock was damaged by water.

The Harbinger building was occupied on the ground floor by S. A. Bookart, gentlemen's furnishing goods, and at No. 76 by Lutin, trunks. Both damaged by water.

History of Tremont Temple.

Tremont temple, which was originally a theater, is the largest Baptist church in the city. It was built in 1824, and was the first of its kind in Boston. It was destroyed by fire in 1872, and was rebuilt in 1873. It was again destroyed by fire in 1893, and is now in ruins.

Since 1848 it has been celebrated all over the world as the largest Baptist church in New England, if not America, and the headquarters of that denomination. The purpose of taking it for religious purposes was stated in the original deed of the church, and it was found a free church in Boston where "all persons, rich or poor, without distinction of color or condition might worship."

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