sixteen years ago, the judge had to enter an order to forbid bringing arms into court. There are a good many of these same people left, and you may be certain that they have done their work well. I doubt if the body of Barrett Scott is ever found. What is buried in those gulches will never be found by man, but I believe that a most determined effort will be made to bring his murderers to justice. No reputable citizen can afford to countenance such a crime. Scott has a good many friends, and the men who fired upon his innocent wife and child will receive no sympathy. There was a good deal of feeling because he only got five years, and this was intensified when he was released on bail pending the appeal to the supreme court."

MISS M'WHORTER'S WOUND.

The bullet wound received by Fannie McWhorter is not regarded as dangerous, and she was resting easily at midnight. She is at the Scott residence, and both she and Mrs. Scott are receiving every attention that kindness can bestow. Mrs. Scott is universally esteemed, and in her affliction she commands the sympathy of the entire community. She is also attended by her sister, Mrs. Dell Aiken of Atkinson, who arrived today.

THINK IT WAS ROBBERS.

The statement of Fannie McWhorter has added to the case. Her story of the encounter at Parker is by far the most lucid that has yet been heard, and it gives rise to the theory that Scott was assaulted by men who's motive was robbery. She has been kept quiet by her physician, and it was not until this evening that she was allowed to talk. She says that after the shots had been fired a man, who seemed to be the leader of the lynchers, came up to the carriage and told Scott that they wanted Holt county's money. Scott protested that he did not have a dollar on his person, but the masked ruffian declared that he knew better and that they were going to have that money. Mrs. Scott begged them to spare her husband's life, and they retorted that all they were after was the money, and that if he would hand that over he could go. By this time Scott had his fighting blood up and attempted to knock down one of the band, who was climbing into the carriage. Then they were snatched out of the carriage and while the men were being bound two of the men turned the grips, which were stowed away under the seat, inside out, with the apparent idea that the funds that the Holt county treasury had missed were concealed in the carriage.

Dell Aiken arrived in O'Neill this afternoon, and has been busy looking up evidence in the case. He says that he has no doubt that the band that attacked the carriage was simply a gang of thieves. They believed that Scott would have a considerable amount of money with him and took advantage of the feeling that prevailed against him in certain quarters to conceal their real design. They expected to obtain a rich booty and that it would be believed that Scott had been lynched on account of indignation at his official acts. Aiken asserts that if the attack had been merely for the purpose of meting out retribution to Scott they could have easily selected a time when the lives of innocent persons would not have been imperiled.

TROUBLE WITH THE TRAIL.

Deputy Sheriff O'Neill is still in town, and will wait for news from Sheriff Hamilton before taking any further action. At midnight he said that there were no new developments in the case, but he hoped that Hamilton would find some tangible clue.

"Hamilton and myself were the first ones to arrive at Parker this morning," he said, "but there was nothing there to give us any satisfaction. The carriage still lay where it was abandoned by the lynchers. One of the horses was still alive, and had not stirred since the shooting. The tracks showed that the horses had run in a circle as soon as the firing commenced, so there was no chance for them to get away. The tracks left by the lynchers were plainly visible. Hamilton took the trail left by the party that took Scott and Schmidt. It led them almost north. I took the tracks of the buggy in which the women were taken, but was unable to follow it beyond Bartell's place. I then returned to Parker and took the other trail, but by that time several posses had traveled over it, and it was entirely indistinguishable, so I returned to wait until I heard from Hamilton."

Soon after midnight word was received here that the sheriff had followed the lynchers as far as Leona, and was waiting for daylight to take a new start.

While the local officers declare that they have no clue to the perpetrators of the crime, it is asserted that some of Scott's friends are better informed. They will not talk in regard to their suspicions, but it is claimed that at least a dozen warrants will be sworn out within the next twenty-four hours.

SCOTT'S CRIME AS TREASURER.

Misconduct in Office that Brought About the Terrible Tragedy.

The story of the crime which led up to the lynching of Barret Scott is familiar not only to Nebraskans, but is well known the country over, and at one time assumed international importance. His defalcation as county treasurer of Holt county, his flight to Mexico, his subsequent arrest, the strong fight made against his extradition, his return in irons, incarceration, trial, conviction, sentence, appeal and release on bonds two weeks ago have been told at length in the dispatches from time to time since a year ago last August, when the discovery of his criminality was first made public. Sensation has followed sensation until the climax was reached last night, as the result of Scott's release on bonds reduced by the state supreme court. The looting of the treasury of Holt county of $70,000, the breaking of the Holt County bank with liabilities of $80,000, causing the flight of President David Adams, and the loss of thousands of dollars to private citizens of that section of country were the crimes laid at the door of Barret Scott and the ring that was behind him. This ring, which was not confined to Holt county alone, was responsible for the election of Scott to the treasurership, and he was the only republican official in the county.

Scott's troubles began in January, 1892, at the close of his first term, when he was asked to allow the commissioners to see the cash that his books showed to be in his hands. This demand was largely the result of the general knowledge that Scott had spent a large sum of money in his campaign for re-election during the preceding fall, and it was current talk that county funds had been used for the purpose.

Scott did not have the money on hand, there being but $7,348 in the vault when the commissioners made their first visit. They then gave Scott ten days in which to make the showing, and money was secured from Omaha for the purpose. The matter was arranged by J. H. Thomas, president of the State bank of O'Neill, who visited Omaha and arranged with J. H. Millard for the use of $40,000 for one day. The money was shipped up by express, and on the same train went State Treasurer J. S. Bartley, who was one of Scott's bondsmen, and who witnessed the count by the special committee of the commissioners in the vault of the treasurer. The books called for $73,000, and the balance was made up by the banks of O'Neill and others of Scott's friends.

SCOTT REMOVED FROM OFFICE.

When the borrowed money was shipped out the next day, and the board learned of it and that $75 was paid for the use of it and expressage, an investigation was started, and it was ascertained from the testimony of the local bankers under oath that Scott had told them that if they would let him take the money to make the showing they need not bid for the county deposits, as provided by the law that had just gone into effect, as he would see that they got the deposits anyway for the payment of less interest than they would be compelled by the county board to bid. Several of the bankers absented themselves in order to avoid having to testify, but sufficient testimony was introduced to satisfy the commissioners of the existence of a conspiracy between Scott and the bankers for the purpose of defrauding the county, and he was removed from office on a complaint filed by J. H. Hopkins, a taxpayer of the county.

The ouster case was taken to the district court, where it was reversed by Judge Bartow on error. Thence it went to the supreme court.

It was ascertained by the commissioners in June of that year, some time after the beginning of the litigation, that a number of the sureties on Scott's bond were transferring their property, and he was notified that he must secure additional bond. He had two names added to the list, but they were not approved by the board on the ground that they were "straw" men, and added nothing to the strength of the bond. As a result of the adding of these names to the bond it was decided at the trial of the civil suit against the bondsmen last fall that the bond was invalidated and that the county could not recover.

Acting on the failure of Scott to furnish a satisfactory bond, the board again declared the office vacant, and appointed R. J. Hayes, a republican, to the place in June, 1892. Scott refused to surrender, and Hayes began mandamus proceedings to get possession of the office, but the case went to the district court, where it was hung up for a year, awaiting the decision of the supreme court in the case started a few months before, and it was not definitely acted on until after Scott had skipped to Mexico, when Judge Marshall of the Fremont district was invited by Judge Kincaid to pass upon it, and he declared Scott removed from office, practically confirming the voluntary abdication of the defaulter.

SKIPPED TO MEXICO.

Another mandamus case was started in January, 1893, when Scott refused point blank to make his annual settlement with the board and show the cash, and he was arrested on a charge of embezzlement preferred in the county court, charging the embezzlement of $82,000. The mandamus writ to force the settlement was refused by Judge Kincaid because of a defect in the petition of the plaintiff. Scott waived a preliminary examination in the county court and was released on a $15,000 bond, which the court declared forfeited when Scott skipped to Mexico.

A year ago last July the commissioners made another demand for the semi-annual settlement, and again they were refused. At this time Scott was collecting taxes, but refused to pay out the money on warrants that were presented, compelling the county to pay interest on the warrants while there was money in his possession with which to pay them. Two more mandamus cases were started to force him to pay out the money, and after several continuances the hearing was set for the Friday morning on which he skipped. Another continuance was taken until the following Monday, July 31, when his attorneys said he would be back from Sioux City, but he failed to appear and the writ was issued as prayed for. Then came the decision in the ouster case, Hayes being given possession August 17.

When the Holt County bank failed on July 2, 1892, Scott claimed that there was about $40,000 of the county funds tied up there, but after statements were made by the bank officials he gradually modified the statement to $20,000. The statements of the bank examiner and receiver were to the effect that the sum was but $14,000, and of this amount $7,000 was deposited by Scott to his private account. It was undoubtedly county money, but the examiner took it, as the books showed, and applied it to the satisfaction of private accounts of the bank against Scott, using it to offset Scott's indebtedness to the bank on personal notes and other papers, so that the books of the concern showed but $7,000 of county funds tied up in the institution.

PLACED UNDER ARREST.

A month before Scott's departure he had $2,388 of county money deposited in the Stuart State bank and $66 in the State bank of O'Neill, and this was all he had on deposit in the banks of the county with the exception of the above named amount in the Holt County bank. Before leaving he drew out all this money, and it disappeared as completely as if the earth had swallowed it up, just as did the collections of the month, at the same time that Scott took his departure.

It is in evidence that he drew out the money that was in the Stuart State bank a week before he fled. It had been deposited in his own name, and he redeposited it in the name of George H. Bowering, the cashier of the institution, and took the certificate of deposit in Bowering's name. The bank had been served with a notice not to pay out the money.

On arriving at Sioux City Scott looked up a tax sale purchaser by the name of Thompson, who had invested at the sale of property for delinquent taxes, and turned over to him $8,000 worth of tax certificates, receiving the money therefor. He induced Thompson to make the payment then on the ground that he needed the money to make a settlement with the commissioners.

Then Scott disappeared from public view and started on his flight to Mexico. The story of his wanderings and his arrest, with the efforts made to prevent his extradition, makes interesting reading. Scott was discovered by Sheriff Cunningham of Santa Fe, N. M., and arrested in a hotel at Juarez, just across the Mexican line. In telling the story of the arrest Sheriff Cunningham said:

THE RETURN TO NEBRASKA.

"I arrested him in the hotel at Jaurez after getting the drop on him. He was armed, and when I covered him he said: 'Your name is Cunningham. Well, you have got the advantage of me.'

"I went before the jefe politico and filed a complaint against the prisoner and he held Scott for me. Scott employed five attorneys to get a release, but President Diaz and the governor of Chihuahua assisted me, and on August 28 the jefe politico of Jaurez received an order from the governor of that state turning the prizoner over to me.

"I received valuable assistance from Sheriff Simmons of El Paso, Tex., in getting Scott back to Nebraska. On our way to O'Neill we stopped in Kansas City and escaped the reporters and a habeas corpus. We kept Scott in a sleeping car and locked the car when we came through Omaha to avoid any papers which might be in the hands of officers waiting for us.

"When we got to O'Neill the people at the depot cheered for me and threw up their hats as an expression of their approval of bringing Scott back."

Back of this story of Sheriff Cunningham's is the attempt made to prevent extradition. Dell Akin, one of his bondsmen, went to Mexico in this connection, and for his pains was placed under arrest. Akin was finally brought to Nebraska as a prisoner by Matt Daugherty and at once commenced suit against the authorities for false imprisonment.

FATAL REDUCTION OF BAIL BOND.

After Scott had been jailed at O'Neill legal machinery was set in motion to effect his release. Habeas corpus failed, and several bail bonds were prepared and rejected. His bail was originally fixed at $18,000, but was later raised by Judge Kincaid to $75,000. This amount was claimed to be excessive, but the court refused to lower it. Recourse to the supreme court gave no relief, and finally, after Scott had been nominally in jail for several months, he was liberated on bail. His case was taken to Antelope county on a change of venue, and the trial last September resulted in his conviction and sentence to five years' imprisonment. Pending an appeal his bond was fixed at $70,000. This he could not secure, and the matter was taken to the state supreme court. On December 6 that body decided that the bond was excessive, and reduced the amount from $70,000 to $40,000. In a day or two Scott secured the necessary bondsmen and was released on bail. This was the fatal act which resulted in the lynching. Upon release, Scott returned to Holt county, where he met his death.

Resolution of Condolence.

At a meeting of the Omaha Firemen's association yesterday the committee appointed for that purpose, presented a set of resolutions on the death of E. F. Kling, which were adopted and are as follows:

Whereas, It has pleased the Divine Providence, to whose inscrutable law we must all bow, to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Fireman E. F. Kling, whom we loved as a brother and respected as a member of this association, and in whose death we most deeply mourn; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our earnest and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of trouble, hoping that the Great Healer of all such trouble will deal gently with their grief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this association and a copy be sent to the bereaved family and a copy to the daily papers.

NO ARMISTICE IS PROBABLE

Japanese Will Continue to Press Onward for the Present.

PEACE COMMISSION MUST FIRST ASK IT

War Has No Appreciable Effect on the Business or Industries of Japan—Parliament Will Undoubtedly Support the Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Minister Kurino of Japan said today that in his judgment there would be no armistice and no abatement in the war between Japan and China until the peace plenipotentiaries have actually assembled, have formulated some basis which will warrant a cessation of hostilities and have themselves asked for an armistice. Mr. Kurino received unofficial information at an early hour this morning that a manifesto had been presented to the Japanese Parliament by the liberal party, breathing the war spirit and asking the government to push on to Peking before consenting to an armistice.

"There is much talk of an immediate armistice," continued he, "which is likely to cause misapprehension. I see no likelihood of an armistice until the plenipotentiaries have met and agreed to request such action, together with some preliminary understanding to indicate the advisability of terminating hostilities. I am not officially advised that this was the course, but it seems the necessary and only one. It is certain there will be no hurried armistice before it is known what the plenipotentiaries are really likely to accomplish."

The minister talked entertainingly of the great importance of the year just closed on the history of Japan. "It has been a most eventful year for Japan," said he to an Associated press reporter. "Since the declaration of was last August, Japan has advanced steadily and it is a remarkable fact that while our army and navy has has been gaining an unbroken series of victories the internal resources of Japan have not suffered by being drained for war purposes. At first the people in the northern parts had some hardships, as their local commerce was injured by the needs of the government in taking their ships. But even these people have recovered. At present the industries, manufactures, commerce and business of Japan are flourishing. There is the same activity and trade at Yokohama today as there was prior to the war. Corporation stocks showed some decline at the outset of the war, but now they are as strong as ever."

"Has the Japanese government been weakened by the demands of war?" he was asked.

"Not in the least. It is stronger than ever in the support of the people and in the resources available. The war has aroused a dormant enthusiasm throughout the country. It has cemented parties and made them all loyal to the government policy. In three days the Diet voted 150,000,000 yen for the government for use in the war. The speed of such an appropriation indicates the united purpose of the people and their executive representatives to uphold the government at every point. For that reason the course the government determines on, either in continuing aggression or consenting to an armistice, undoubtedly will have united support notwithstanding the reported manifesto."

CAPTURED A NOTED CROOK.

London Police Had Him Once Before but Did Not Know His Value.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—It is reported that Frank Tarboe alias Frank Taylor, who, together with William Carrol Woodward, alias Hon. Lionel Musgrave, were arrested here, charged with participating in a fight with cutlasses at 19 Ulster Place, Regent's Park, and who afterward jumped his bail, has been arrested at Capetown. Subsequent to the disappearance of Tarboe and Woodward, who also jumped his bail, the police learned that both men were notorious American criminals, and that the cutlass fight had its origin in a dispute over the spoils of a robbery. It appears that on Sunday, October 7, a well dressed man, who gave his name as Arthur Saville, was thrown out of the house referred to above, seriously cutting his head and face. After the police entered the house another man, who said he was Arthur Cockburn, was found lying in the hallway bleeding from wounds similar to those inflicted on Saville. Lying near Cockburn were two cutlasses. Tarboe and Woodward, the occupants of the house, were placed under arrest. They declared that Saville and Cockburn had been wounded in a fight following a drinking bout, and that the cutlasses had been used by them on the prisoners in self defense. Later they were admitted to bail, whereupon they disappeared. Then the police discovered, aided by the New York police, that their quondam prisoners were international criminals who were badly wanted. The man Saville turned out to be the younger son of one of the wealthiest dukes, whom Tarboe and Woodward had robbed by means of cards of about $300,000. Investigation showed that they had swindled many other persons out of very large sums of money, one of their victims being Samuel Lewis, probably the best known and sharpest money lender in England. Mr. Lewis is extremely reticent in regard to the affair, and has refused to tell how the sharpers got the better of him. Tarboe was at one time a leader of the notorious Joseph Irving gang in New York. The London police have been untiring in their efforts to locate the pair, and it is believed that they have been successful as far as Tarboe is concerned. Woodward is wanted to answer for an additional offense committed just as he and his pal were about to quit the country. A man to whom they owed money learned that they had gone to Gravesend. He followed, met them and demanded the payment of the debt. Woodward hit him on the head with some sort of a weapon and nearly killed him.

BACK TO HIS NATIVE LAND.

Remains of Sir John Thompson Arrive at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 1.—H. M. S. Blenheim, conveying the remains of the late Sir John Thompson from Portsmouth, England, arrived today. As the big cruiser passed up the harbor salutes were fired from Fort York, Ives, McNally's Island and Fort George. The Blenheim steamed silently to her anchorage off the ordnance wharf, where a large number of people had gathered. The moment the warship came to a standstill the imperial armory transport, with Colonel Corth, adjutant general of the imperial forces in North America, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Murphy, rector of St. Mary's cathedral, and Father Moriarty, steamed out from the ordnance wharf to the Blenheim. Rev. Dr. Murphy and Father Moriarty immediately repaired to the mortuary chamber, when the Libera and accompanying prayers were recited. At 2 o'clock ten sailors bore the coffin up the companion way. The bugle sounded the assembly and all hands mustered on deck as the casket was borne out. The Blenheim's band commenced the dead march in Saul and the first gun of a royal salute boomed out. On arriving at the ordnance wharf the same ten sailors placed the coffin on the gun carriage in waiting and the procession to the provincial parliament building was commenced. On arriving at the parliament building the casket was removed to the lying in state chamber. The body will be in state until tomorrow afternoon, when it will be removed to St. Mary's cathedral, where the state funeral services will be held on Thursday, the interment to take place in Holy Cross cemetery immediately afterwards. Their excellencies, Lord and Countess Aberdeen and staff, and Lieutenant Governor Daly and staff were present at the ordnance wharf on the arrival of the body.

New Year's Reception at Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—The cream of American society between the hours of 2 and 6 p. m. attended the reception given by United States Ambassador Eustis. The saloons of the embassy were crowded.

Canada Also Barred.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 1.—The Department of Agriculture has ascertained that the term "America" in Germany's decree prohibiting the entry of live cattle from America also includes Canada. The government has therefore asked the imperial authorities to make overtures to the German government to have Canada disassociated in interpretation with the term "America," since the minister of agriculture reports Texas fever unknown in Canada.

BESTOWING NEW YEAR'S HONORS.

Distribution of Favors Causes Much Unfavorable Comment.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Among the New Year's honors announced is the conferring of the order of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George upon Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, premier of Canada. Hon. Cecil Rhodes, premier of Cape Colony, is appointed a member of the privy council and George Newnes, member of parliament for the New Market division of Cambridgeshire and editor of Tid Bits, the Strand Magazine and the Westminster Gazette, and Prof. James Emerson Reynolds, M. D., F. R. S., president of the Royal College of Physicians, have been created baronets. Baron Cromer, (Evelyn Baring), the British agent and consul general in Egypt and W. H. White, chief constructor of the navy, are made knights commanders of the Bath.

The New Year's honors conferred by the queen at the recommendation of Lord Rosebery, the premier, excite much discussion on account of the curious preference. The Times, commenting on the selections made, says: "The colonial statesman or the Englishman who finds his career in the colonies, must do far greater things than the Englishman who stays at home in order to win his way to that essentially imperial distinction, membership of the privy council. The absence of the peerage is everywhere commented upon. Lord Rosebery's sense of the ridiculous is too keen to allow him to add new members to the house he desires to abolish."

The Freeman's Journal complains of the absence of Irish names from the list of persons honored by the queen on New Year's day.

LEGISLATURE WAS LIVELYY.

Stormy Scenes in Both Branches of Parliament at St. Johns.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 1.—The sessions of both houses of the legislature last night were stormy ones. In the upper house the final vote on the bill guaranteeing the commercial bank notes at 20 cents on the dollar resulted in a tie—five to five—but the measure was passed by the chairman casting his vote for it. Messrs. Thornburn and Angel, Whitewaytes, bolted their party, which is now in power, amid the plaudits of the audience.

duced a bill abolishing the four years' disduced a bill abolishing the four years' disqualification for bribery and corruption, which renders ex-Premier Whiteway and sixteen of his followers incapable of holding office. The opposition obstructed the measure and the crowd present indulged in loud hissing of the speakers. The latter demanded that the galleries be cleared. The speaker gave an order to this effect, but it was found impossible to carry it out and finally the speaker had to summarily close the session.

REVISION OF THE CUBAN TARIFFS.

Queen Regent Appoints a Commission for this Purpose.

MADRID, Jan. 1.—The queen regent today signed a decree appointing a commission to revise the Cuban and Porto Rican tariffs. The commission is composed of members representing all the political parties in Cuba, a number of Spanish colonial merchants trading with Cuba, and officials of the ministry of the colonies. Her majesty has also decreed the appointment of a commission empowered to prevent the evasion of the payment of taxes on taxable property and industries in Cuba. The first business at the reopening of the Cortes will be the discussion of the projected Cuban reforms, including the formation of an administration chamber to sit in Havana. This chamber is to be made up of members elected by Cubans on a large franchise, and by the government and local officials, such as mayors and bishops. The Chamber will have no legislative power, except with the sanction of the Cortes.

FRENCH WANT REPARATION.

Men-of-War Preparing to Make a Demonstration Against San Domingo.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The Dutch steamer Prinz Frederick Henrick, which arrived yesterday from West India ports, brings news that at the time of leaving an entire change in President Hippolyte's ministers was about to take place. Everything was very quiet, although a great scarcity of money and hard times prevailed. Three French men-of-war were in the harbor of Port au Prince and it was reported they would proceed to San Domingo to enforce a claim of the French government against the government of San Domingo, owing to the arrest of a French subject during the recent robbery of a large sum of money from the Bank of San Domingo, in which President Heureaux was implicated. There was one Spanish gunboat at Cape Hayti, one English, and another French war vessel was also expected at that port, apparently with the intention of backing up the claims of France against San Domingo.

Both Sides Claim a Victory.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A Berlin dispatch to the Times says that a socialist meeting, presided over by Herr Singer, accepted by a large majority the settlement of the beer boycott. In an article the Vorwaerts, the socialist organ, declares that the struggle has ended most honorably for the socialists. The settlement appears, however, to be to all intents and purposes, a drawn battle. The breweries that were boycotted publish a manifesto which is intended to prove that the breweries have not capitulated to the socialists.

Herr Singer was attacked by some of the speakers, who declared that he was a millionaire and could not decide for bona fide workmen. Herr Singer replied vigorously, declaring that if ever he had been a millionaire he had expended his wealth in the socialist cause.

Princes Are Still Good Friends.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Times says that the Cologne Gazette announces that it has authority to deny rumors of a disagreement between the king of Wurtemburg and Emperor William. It is evident that the state of feeling in south Germany has attracted attention in official circles, as special stress is laid on the fact that Prince Arnulf of Bavaria is coming to Berlin as a bearer of New Year congratulation to Emperor William.

Troops Needed to Quell a Rebellion.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that 2,000 of Li Hung Chang's best troops have been sent to quell a serious rebellion at Chin Chin Fu, north of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li.

A fortnight ago the dowager empress had forty lashes given to Chin and Chen, concubines of the emperor, who had excited her ire by offering advice to his majesty.

Bismarck Again Becoming a Power.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Times correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that there is an undertone of suspense in all the newspaper articles dealing with the political situation. A remarkable feature is that even the most responsible papers make repeated references to Prince Bismarck, and unmistakable, if veiled, allusions to the possibility of his regaining influence on the course of politics.

German Claims Superior to English.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—The Cologne Gazette, reviewing the colonial situation, says it wishes to point out that a demand to withdraw from the "unfortunate Samoa treaty" in the new settlement Germany will have to energetically defend her title to this group, as the British claims do not compare with the German claims.

Attacked a Convent Farm.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A dispatch received here from Vienna says that 2,000 men on Saturday last attacked a convent farm at St. Aminiti. The police sent to the scene were overpowered and the military had to be called upon to restore order. Twenty arrests were made.

Everything Quiet at Bluefields.

COLON, Jan. 1.—The news from the Mosquito coast is very pacific. People there have decided to bow to the inevitable in view that they cannot get any aid from the United States or England. It is untrue that there is any conspiracy or revolution meditated.

Steamer Sarnia in Distress.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Dominion line steamer Sarnia, from Portland, Me., and Halifax, N. S., for Liverpool, passed Tory Island at 5:55 this morning in tow of an Allen line steamer and signalled all well aboard. She has thirty saloon passengers.

STRONG TAKES UP HIS WORK

Tammany Rule in New York Came to an End Yesterday.

FIRST REPUBLICAN IN TWENTY-TWO YEARS

Much Legislation is Needed to Give the New Officials the Power to Faithfully and Completely Accomplish the Work of Reform.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—For the first time in twenty-two years a mayor not of the democratic faith is at the head of the city government. William L. Strong, who was today inducted into office, represents very much the same conditions and social elements that asserted themselves in 1872 in the elevation of William F. Havemeyer to the mayoralty. In both instances there was a revolt against municipal corruption. Upon both occasions public sentiment was crystalized through the medium of a committee of seventy, the main purpose in 1872 being to overthrow the Tweed regime, and in 1894 to correct abuses known or suspected in the police and other departments of the city government. The exposure of the practice of levying blackmail by the police, particularly upon the criminal classes of society, who, in consideration of their payments of money, were granted immunity from arrest, was primarily the work of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, which procured the appointment of the state senate committee which has become famous under the name of its chairman, Mr. Lexow.

The unearthing of corruption in municipal affairs is only a beginning of the work of reform which is in contemplation, and which, before recurrences of such abuses can be prevented, it is claimed calls for radical changes in the state laws relating to the government of cities. Without an enlargement of the powers of the mayor, it is argued, Mr. Strong, whatever may be his disposition, is as helpless to combat corruption in the departments as his predecessors in office had been. It is proposed to enact a law giving the mayor power of removal over heads of bureaus, and an absolute control of the police department. Under the present system, while the mayor appoints members of the police board and other department chiefs, he may not remove them except through processes that practically amount to a deprivation of the power. The framing of new laws touching these points promises to be as important a work as any that is likely to come before the state legislature, and to bring out as many conflicting theories.

Shortly before noon the outgoing and incoming mayors met at the city hall. After the usual formalities, an interchange of greetings and the introduction of the several heads of the departmentas to Mr. Strong, Thomas F. Gilroy took his departure from the mayor's office, and, as he has announced, from political life.

The new mayor will have a clean slate to work on, as Mr. Gilroy had left nothing unfinished in the routine work of his office when he left there last night.

The board of aldermen will not organize until next week.

The new sheriff, Mr. Tamsen, entered upon the duties of his position today, and so did the new coroners.

Conditions for the new officials will be somewhat different from those that have prevailed heretofore. The new state constitution goes into effect today. Under it every species of gambling is prohibited, and is made a criminal offense. Of course the public pool rooms have been closed for over a year and a half, but the initiated have no difficulty in placing bets in many of the handbook offices, which have been running here.

Rumors of intended resignations of many officials in the city departments are rife, but it is generally believed that the men in possession of these very coveted places will hold on until they see whether a power of removal bill will be passed at Albany.

MORTON SWORN IN.

Simple Ceremonies at the Inauguration of New York's Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Levi P. Morton was inaugurated as governor of New York at noon today. The ceremonies were simple. The new governor and his full military staff, in carriages, were escorted to the capitol by four companies of the national guard. In the executive chamber the governor-elect was greeted by the retiring governor, who was surrounded by his military staff, after which all proceeded to the assembly chamber. After prayer by Bishop Doane, Governor Flower extended a formal welcome to his successor in office. In a brief reply Governor Morton complimented his predecessor, both as a man and as an official. There was nothing of a partisan nature in either address. The oath of office was administered by Secretary of State Palmer. In the executive chamber Governor Morton received for an hour the congratulations of a great many people, including members of the legislature. Subsequently Governor and Mrs. Morton and the Misses Morton held a public reception in the executive mansion.

ONLY ONE ESCAPED.

Three Persons Burned to Death in a Kentucky Hotel.

LANCASTER, Ky., Jan. 1.—The Miller hotel was burned between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning. There were four persons in the building at the time, Edward Pascoe and wife, his baby, about 2 years of age, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Masters. The wife only escaped.

The fire started in the cellar, where it must have been smouldering all night, as the Pascoes were about suffocated when awakened. The husband assisted his wife to the window and returned to assist his mother-in-law and babe, but was not able to return. No other persons were in the hotel, which had been conducted by Pascoe, and he had made all arrangements to give it up today, having moved his furniture out of the building. Pascoe was 26 years of age, and came from Nicholasville, Ky. Mrs. Masters was a widow.

The building was a three-story brick, belonging to Sam Miller of Knoxville, Tenn., and was insured for $5,000. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin.

SEWER GAS EXPLODED.

Eight Men Seriously Injured and a Building Badly Wrecked.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—By the explosion of sewer gas in the basement of Edward Keely's saloon at 347 Fifth avenue this afternoon eight men were injured, several of them seriously. The explosion was caused by the ignition of sewer gas from a candle carried by a porter, who had gone into the basement for the purpose of drawing some wine. The porter, Henry Washington, was the most seriously injured. The others injured were: John Clark, Patrick Ryan, George Doherty, George Fleming, George Hartley, Otto Rudde and Terry Van Skye.

The explosion was so violent that the front of the saloon was badly shattered, and the stone sidewalk thrown into the street. The saloon is under the Lincoln hotel, and for a few minutes a panic prevailed among the guests. None of the injured will die, although Washington's condition is very serious.

MAKING UP A RELIEF TRAIN.

Southern States Preparing a Great Contribution to Nebraska's Destitute.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1.—H. H. Edmunds is in receipt of many telegrams from the south showing great interest in the work of securing a trainload of provisions to be shipped to Nebraska. Ex-Governor Northen of Georgia, who has agreed to handle the movement in the central south, is making much progress, while arrangements are now being made by Mr. Edmunds for effective organization in the southwest. Telegrams were received from President Walters of the Atlantic coast line and Receiver Comer of the Central Railway company of Georgia promising aid and free transportation over their lines. Manager Lemon sent word that the Postal Telegraph company would handle all messages relating to this subject free.

Strike at the Edgar Thompson Steel Works.

BRADDOCK, Pa., Jan. 1.—Tonight all the ore wheelers of the blast furnaces of the Edgar Thompston Steel works, on both the day and night turns, went out on a strike against a reduction of wages. About 600 Slavs are now out. All the furnaces, nine of them, are closed, with the exception of furnace A, which is filled with ferromanganese, and which the company will try and keep running, as it would be a very heavy loss to allow it to close with such a precious material in it. Twenty-two extra policemen were sworn in as soon as the strike was declared, and all of them are on the ground to prevent any trouble. Everything is quiet, however, and no trouble is feared, at least not tonight. Must uneasiness is felt tonight over the outcome of the strike.

THIRTEEN MORE LIKELY TO DIE.

Further Details of the Christmas Horror at Klamath, Oregon.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 1.—A letter to the Associated press from Silver Lake, Ore., gives the number of people burned to death in the calamity of Christmas evening as forty. Fully as many more were injured, some fatally. The names of the dead were given in former dispatches. The fatally injured are: Robert Snelling, Roy Ward, Mrs. Thomas Lee Brie, George Paine, Charles Hendricks, Bert Gowdy, Mrs. Charles Hamilton, Annie Anderson, Mrs. Ward, three children of Mrs. Egli. The seriously injured are: Four Buick children, Jack Henderson, L. Coshow, Clara Snelling, Mrs. C. Marshall, Mrs. R. Roming, Mrs. L. Buick.

Many of those who perished were burned beyond identification. About 200 persons were in the hall together. All had met at Chrisman Bros. to hold Christmas tree exercises. While presents were being distributed George Paine, a young man, started to go to the door, walking on top of the seats. His head struck a large lamp, which began to swing to and fro. He caught hold of it to steady it, when the lamp began to flash up. Some one knocked it out of his hand and it fell on the floor. Oil was spilled on the floor and the flames started to run along the side and across the rear of the building, where was the only outlet to the hall, cutting off all egress. Panic followed and but little thought was given to the screaming women and children. It was a case of survival of the fittest. A number of persons got out at one of the two windows in the hall, but soon the entire building was enveloped in flames, shutting off all hope of escape for those still in the hall. The fearful calamity has prostrated the whole county. Every house in the village is a hospital and people have come for a hundred miles to minister to the injured and inter the dead.

There was nothing left by which to identify the victims, and the bones were gathered up and all buried in one grave. James Small, a well known stockman of the county, had started east with a band of horses, and had reached Burns, Harney county, when he heard that his son was one of the victims of the fire. He started to return immediately, and in nineteen hours he covered a distance of 200 miles on horseback. He returned just in time to see the bones of his son laid to rest in the common grave with the other victims.

LEXOW'S REPLY IS MILD.

Only Points to One Pertinent Fact to Justify the Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—In an interview this evening with an Associated press reporter, Senator Lexow said he had no answer to make to the criticisms upon the work of his committee contained in Dr. Parkhurst's manifesto. Obviously the best reply would be to point to the committee and its work, and say: "By their work ye shall know them." Senator Lexow said he had too high a regard for Dr. Parkhurst to say that he is actuated by any but the highest and purest motives in what he says or does. "But," continued Senator Lexow, "it is strange indeed that when the crucial point was reached and Superintendent Byrnes was on the stand, as everybody knew he would be, last Saturday, nothing was suggested as to what was to be done. And yet this criticism. Throughout the entire examination Mr. Moss stood at Mr. Goff's side and co-operated in the conduct of the inquiry. It is unnecessary to add anything to this."

The senator then added: "As to a deal, it is plain that one could not be effected unless through the co-operation of a majority of the committee, acting in conjunction with all the counsel. The statement of this proposition is the best refutation of the charge.

"Let any one suggest a question that was not put, a charge that was not made, an indictment that was not brought forth, anything, in short, that was omitted, before they criticize.

"To my mind the meat of the statement is to be found in the declaration that the senate has not uncovered all the corruption in existence in the police department, and there still remains work for the Society for the Prevention of Crime to do. I wish them Godspeed in this work."

HIRED A BOY TO MURDER.

Too Old and Paralytic to Commit the Crime Himself.

MEDORA, N. D., Jan. 1.—A horrible story was told tonight to the coroner's jury concerning the death of S. D. Severson, who was shot at Mark Wadsworth's ranch on December 21. Fred Rohme, a bright 16-year-old boy, who has been in custody for several days, suspected of the murder, has made a partial confession to the clerk of the court, Mr. Foley. Before the coroner's jury tonight he made a clean breast of it, and said that his employer, Wadsworth, took him in the early dawn into the barn and promised the boy $200 to shoot Severson. He told him when to pull the trigger, and the deed was done. This story was dramatic, and told by the boy quietly and clearly, but he burst into tears when the climax of the story was reached. Wadsworth himself followed the boy, and denied the whole story. Wadsworth is partially paralyzed, and the boy says the old man could not pull the trigger himself. The prosecution believes it has found a motive in the claim that Wadsworth owed Severson money. Wadsworth is under arrest on the charge of murder.

Fell Off a Union Pacific Train.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 1.—(Special.)—An unknown man either fell or jumped from a Union Pacific passenger train forty miles west of Laramie yesterday morning. He was brought to that place, where he died from injuries received last night. The unfortunate man was an Italian, and had a ticket on his person from San Francisco to some point in Italy. His name was not learned. It is supposed that he either slipped and fell from the platform or else became deranged and jumped off while the train was running forty miles an hour. He was not missed for over an hour after the accident happened. A telegram was sent back and the man was picked up by a freight crew.

Mayor Orders the Delevan Ruins Searched.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Mayor Wilson has issued an official order for the searching of the ruins of the Delevan fire. The search will be begun tomorrow. Of the seventeen people sent out last night as missing there has only one been found so far—Kate Crowley, a chambermaid. It is probable that the others are in the ruins.

Movements of Seagoing Vessels, Jan. 1.

At New York—Arrived—Suevia, from Naples; Kaiser Wilhelm II, from Genoa.

At Glasgow—Arrived—Assyrian, from Philadelphia.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Numidian, from Portland, via Halifax.

At New York—Arrived—Runic, from Liverpool.

"Instant Relief."

That's what is wanted when the poor, weak body is racked and strained by a lung-tearing cough. That's what Mr