had stepped out on the porch in the rear of the house for a few minutes. I rushed to the back door, which stood ajar, and out into the back yard, but could discover no trace of Ford. I searched the sheds and then returned to the house and demanded an explanation of Mrs. Ford, to which she replied, with a smile, 'Patsy has probably gone over to see Dick Burdish and will be back in a short time.'

"On gaining the street some party told me that he saw Ford and others running down an alley toward the Union Pacific yards, and that as he had been a railroad man some of his friends had probably got him on a switch engine and taken him to the Burlington main line, where he would be able to take a train for the south, or possibly they had carried him as far as Gibson station. After telling the sheriff I set out afoot along the tracks and walked clear to Gibson, inquiring on the way if any one had seen Ford. I was unable to discover any clue as to his whereabouts, and, after having word with parties at Gibson to keep a look out for Ford, returned."

Miller thinks that the whole scheme of Ford's escape was planned by his father and relatives, and that he was afterward assisted by them and other friends in his subsequent movements. It is thought by the police authorities that Ford is still in hiding in the city and that he will yet be unearthed before he has a chance to get out of the city.

During the afternoon Chief Cox of the detective force received a tip, so he says, from some unknown party that Ford was in hiding at St. Philomena's cathedral at Ninth and Harney streets. The detective, in company with Sergeant Cory, Officer Ryan and several others went to the place indicated and demanded admission of the priest in charge. They thoroughly searched the church, rectory and the parish school building, but without gaining any trace of the escaped prisoner.

The cellar of Dick Burdish's saloon, Tenth and Davenport streets, and also the cellars of a number of houses in the vicinity of 1004 Davenport were searched, but there was no evidence that Ford had been in any of them.

FRED FULLER SAW HIM.

The only person reported as having seen Ford after he had left his father's house is Fred Fuller. Mr. Fuller stated that he was returning homeward along North Thirteenth street a few minutes before 2 o'clock yesterday when he passed Dick Burdish driving rapidly northward in a light buggy. The top of the buggy was up and had side curtains and with him, with a hat drawn well over his face, was a young man, smooth shaven and whose description answers that of Ford's. The saloon keeper forced his horse along at a rapid gait and the last seen of them by Mr. Fuller they had turned the corner at Webster street and disappeared, going westward. Mr. Fuller thought little of the incident until he was informed that Ford had escaped, but now feels assured that it was Ford.

POLICE COMMISSION CONTEST.

Merry War of Candidates Continues to Wage Unabated.

Although ex-Police Commissioner Broatch took formal leave of his associates on the police board Monday night, the appointment of his successor seems as far away as ever. In the interval the merry war of the candidates for the vacancy continues to wage unabated.

According to most reliable advices the situation has developed into a deadlock between the two republican members of the appointing board, Attorney General Churchill and Land Commissioner Russell. These two officers are said to have a mutual understanding that they will not respond to the invitation of the governor to meet with him for the purpose of making the appointment, as required by law, until they shall first have settled their differences among themselves. Attorney General Churchill is said to have submitted to his associate a list of three names, for any of whom he is willing to vote, but that none of them are acceptable to Mr. Russell. The names on Mr. Churchill's list are Peter Schwenck, Cadet Taylor and John Grant. Other candidates still in the ring are H. E. Palmer, H. F. Cady and Dr. S. K. Spaulding. Senator Dick Smith, Dr. Lee and one or two others who have been mentioned have practically dropped out of the race.

This being the situation, the men who have been promised Churchill's support have been exerting themselves to influence the vote of Land Commissioner Russell. An A. P. A. delegation, consisting of City Treasurer Edwards, Sewer Commissioner J. H. Winspear and Councilman Jim Allan, went down to Lincoln Monday, ostensibly in the interest of John Grant. Tom Majors, who was a guest at one of the local Grand Army of the Republic meetings at Lincoln the same evening, is said to have been free with his advice as to how the city of Omaha should be governed. Judge Scott was at the state capital yesterday in connection with the Becket contempt case, and made use of the occasion to stick a peg or two for his pet candidate. In addition to this Mayor Broatch gives it out cold that no one will be his successor who is not agreeable to him.

NEW ANSWERS NOT GOOD.

Shiras Follows Supreme Court in Flournoy Land Cases.

Settlers on the Winnebago Indian reservation in Thurston county, who claimed rights under leases made with the Flournoy Land and Cattle company, had their hopes shattered again yesterday by a decision handed down by Judge Shiras of the federal court.

The case was decided in favor of the government some months ago, but at that time the attorneys for the settlers secured permission to file new answers. Last November the case was resubmitted on the pleadings and then taken under advisement. Yesterday in passing upon the questions raised by the new pleadings the judge held as did the supreme court in the first instance. The findings are that the leases executed by the Land and Cattle company were unauthorized and void. He holds that as the Indians are still wards of the government, the land is held in trust for them, to be controlled by the interior department or its agents.

ANNEKE JANS HEIRS MEET.

Annual Election of Officers Held Last Evening.

Last evening a meeting of the Omaha association of the Anneke Jans heirs was held. Officers were elected as follows:

President, George H. Turner, Fairbury, Neb.; vice president, Mrs. Mary Currey, Elmont, Kan.; secretary, Mrs. A. C. Ament, Omaha; corresponding secretary, Edgar S. Bradley, Omaha; treasurer, W. N. Williams, Omaha; directors, S. J. Vanderbeck, Omaha, Mrs. A. C. Ament, Omaha, H. E. Turner, Vermillion, Kan., Mrs. Mary Currey, H. H. Heyford, Omaha, E. F. Cole, Madison, Neb., Stephen Longwell, Craig, Neb., George M. Troutman, Sioux City, James Miller, Blair.

The heirs say they are not yet ready to begin litigation for the recovery of the American estate—a part of the city of New New—but that the Holland estate is about ready to be divided. This consists of $80,000,000 held by the Bank of Holland. This will be distributed among something less than 400 heirs.

They Apply for Divorce.

May Bugbee has applied for a divorce from Evander Bugbee on the ground of cruelty. She makes affidavit that she was married in October, 1882, at Sheridan, Ia., but that life has been made a burden by the conduct of Bugbee. He has a playful habit of showing his love for his wife by attempting to carve her with a razor and by throwing articles of furniture at her head. She wishes her maiden name restored and alimony.

Mary A. Liebknecht is another applicant for a severance of the marriage ties. She informs the court that she was married to William C. in Omaha in October, 1889, but that he has violated the nuptial vow on many occasions. She charges that he has been living in open adultery with Minnie Wright in what is known as the "Martin flat," and has neglected his own home and family. Two children are the result of her marriage, and she alleges that she has been obliged to support herself and these children by washing and working as a servant. She wishes the custody of the children.

Belt Line Officers Elected.

The representatives of the seven stockholders of the Omaha Belt Railroad company, George J. Gould, S. H. H. Clark, C. G. Warner, J. O. Phillippi, J. B. Evans, Milton B. Barlow and H. Gilmore, held their annual meeting in the office of General Freight and Passenger Agent Phillippi of the Missouri Pacific yesterday afternoon. The principal object of the meeting was the election of officers, and this resulted as follows: S. H. H. Clark, president; C. G. Warner, vice president; Frank Ireland of St. Louis, secretary, and A. H. Calef of New York, treasurer. These officers will comprise the officers of the Southern Nebraska also, as the stockholders of this road are the same as those of the other.

ONE UPRISING THAT FAILED

Calculations of Dr. Jameson Miscarried from the Very Outset.

FULL DETAILS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

Englishmen of the Transvaal Attempt to Set Up a New Government and Are Rudely Repulsed by the Boers.

(Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Missing dispatches, delayed in transmission, from Johannesburg and Cape Town, are gradually reaching this city. Some of the latest messages filed are arriving before the earliest dispatches placed in the hands of the telegraph and cable operators at the different places mentioned. They are dated from January 1 onward, and being collected, the following synopsis of the invasion of the Transvaal by the forces of the British Chartered company has been compiled.

For a long time past the Uitlanders, or foreign residents of the Transvaal, have been complaining of the treatment they have been subjected to by the Boers. The Uitlanders, though far outnumbering the Boers, have been compelled to contribute practically all the revenue of the republic and yet have no representation or voice in its government. That is their side of the question.

On the other side, the Boers claim that the very fact that the Uitlanders, mainly Englishmen, so far outnumber them is the main argument against giving them full representation, for then they would soon outvote the Boers and make the republic nothing more nor less than a British colony.

On this ground the ill-feeling grew until intimations were sent to Dr. Jameson, administrator of the territory of the British Chartered company, that the British in the Transvaal were ripe for revolt, and that if he would take the initiative the Uitlanders would rise and support him. Dr. Jameson then began preparations for a raid upon Johannesburg, mustering about 700 men and plenty of ammunition but little food, on the Transvaal border. When the right moment arrived a letter was sent to him to go to the assistance of his compatriots who were in danger at the hands of the aroused Boers then riding about the streets and country in a most threatening manner.

CROSSED THE BORDER.

On Monday, December 30, Dr. Jameson's force crossed the Transvaal border without the knowledge, however, it would seem, of the Uitlanders of Johannesburg. He cut the telegraph wires behind him to prevent being ordered back by the British government, it is claimed, and pushed on for Kruegersdorf, where it was expected to meet reinforcements of 2,000 Uitlanders.

On the following day, December 31, there was intense excitement at Johannesburg, people hurrying into the town from the mines and suburbs. The central committee of Uitlander citizens constituted themselves a provisional government for the town and announced that ample provision would be made to defend it against any body of Boers. The provisional government established itself in the Consolidated Gold Fields building and three Maxim rapid-fire guns were placed by the citizens in advantageous positions about it.

The so-called "new government" then sent an ultimatum to the government of President Krueger at Pretoria. The latter proposed a conference at Pretoria on the following day, Wednesday, but the committee appointed by the new government hesitated to go to Pretoria without safe conduct.

By this time the news that Dr. Jameson had crossed the border was in Johannesburg, and his arrival at that place was expected hourly. Crowds of people surrounded the Consolidated Gold Fields building and the gathering of recruits for the Uitlanders forces were carried on with vigor, but too late, as subsequent events showed.

In the meantime, the Boers had not been idle. They seem to have been fully aware of Dr. Jameson's proposed raid and met the movement by gathering together a force of about 5,000 well armed, well mounted, excellently trained farmer huntsmen whose rifles always spoke in deadly earnest.

MELTED AWAY LIKE SNOW.

This caused a feeling of alarm among the Uitlanders, numbers of whom left the town during the night in bands of fifty each, and the hope of raising a force to assist Dr. Jameson began to melt away like snow beneath a warm sun. Later the committee of the provisional government sent the following communication to Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony: "We have information that a large body of Boers has been commanded to immediately attack Johannesburg and shoot on sight all who have been concerned in the agitation. Affairs are so critical that we ask you to intervene to protect the lives of citizens who have long agitated legally their rights." This caused a hurried exchange of cable messages with the home government, and everything possible was done to call Dr. Jameson back, but in vain.

Eventually, however, the committee of the provisional government of Johannesburg went to Pretoria and had an interview with President Krueger on Wednesday evening. The president after listening to the complaints made promised to redress their grievances, give the Uitlanders representation in the government of the Transvaal, concluded a three days' armistice with the insurgents and thus removed any further real cause for raising men to support Dr. Jameson.

In the meanwhile the provisional government retained control of Johannesburg. The Germans and Americans had during this time joined the National union, represented by the provisional government, and their example was followed by the Afrikanders in general, by the Australians and by the Mercantile association.

KRUEGER PLAYS FOX.

But while President Krueger agreed to grant the main demands of the committee of the provisional government of the National union he imposed terms upon them which aroused the indignation of the people of Johannesburg when the delegation returned and reported the result of its mission. In fact, it is claimed that the only thing which prevented the further uprising then was the issuing of an imperial proclamation forbidding all British subjects to in any way assist Dr. Jameson. General Jecbart, while guaranteeing the safety of Johannesburg if the town kept quiet, intimated that he would adopt the most severe measures if any further demonstration against the Transvaal government occurred.

A meeting of the Americans of the Rand was held and they telegraphed President Krueger that while they were greatly in sympathy with him they could not help him unless he granted the reforms demanded by the Uitlanders. The Rand Germans also held a meeting and sent a deputation to assure President Krueger of their sympathy and loyalty, although they supported the demand for reform in the administration of the Transvaal. They also cabled to Emperor William, asking him to bring pressure to bear upon Great Britain in order to prevent her from interfering actively in the affairs of the Transvaal.

In spite of the pacific attitude of President Krueger toward the Uitlanders, the news that Dr. Jameson was fighting his way toward Johannesburg raised such a storm of indignation against the lukewarmness of the provisional government of the national union that a second representation was sent to President Krueger demanding that Dr. Jameson's column be allowed to enter and leave Johannesburg unmolested and also that the government of the Transvaal agree to pay a war indemnity for the expenses incurred in the demonstration against the regime of President Krueger. Naturally this cool request received no attention from the Transvaal government and the work of suppressing the insurrection was actively continued.

WHEN THE FIGHT COMMENCED.

When Dr. Jameson's forces were first sighted in the Transvaal they were met by a messenger from Commander Marco, who requested them to withdraw. Dr. Jameson replied that he intended to proceed with his original plans, which were not hostile to the people of the Transvaal, adding: "We are here in reply to the invitation of the principal residents of the Rand to assist them in their demand for justice and the ordinary rights of every citizen of a civilized state."

Fighting between the Boers and the invaders commenced soon afterward near Kruegersdorf, where the Boers occupied a strong position. The British force was commanded by Sir John Willoughby, assisted by Major Adams of Matabele war fame. In addition to the strong position they occupied, the Boers outnumbered Jameson's command by at least six to one. But although the latter were exhausted by their long night and day march without food, having expected to be met by the Uitlanders in force with all the supplies necessary, they only suffered a slight reverse, losing one killed. The Boers, however, also captured twelve prisoners.

Jameson then moved southward, with the view of outflanking the Boers, but the latter massed in large numbers near Vlakfontein. After moving southward on Wednesday Jameson's party had to fight hard all night, so that when they reached Vlakfontein, which is about six miles from Johannesburg, on Thursday morning, they were nearly exhausted, their supply of cartridges was about gone and nearly all of them were on the verge of starvation. In spite of this they fought stubbornly until noon against the force of about 4,500 Boers surrounding them, and then their ammunition having given out they were compelled to surrender. The white flag, however, was not hoisted by Dr. Jameson's orders.

According to the best estimates about 150 of Dr. Jameson's followers were killed and about fifty were wounded. The prisoners captured by the Boers numbered about 500. They were taken to Pretoria. Among the wounded are Captain Charles John Coventry, second son of the earl of Coventry, in the Buchanaland police service, who has since died.

JAMESON MAY HANG.

Dr. Jameson was not wounded. He is to be tried by court martial and may be shot or hanged, although having saved President Krueger's life in his capacity of physician, he may escape with a less severe penalty. The Boer loss was only, it is said, three killed and five wounded.

When Dr. Jameson's forces were fifteen miles away from Johannesburg on Thursday the report of his coming and of the hard fighting going on reached Johannesburg and caused the wildest excitement, as it was expected that he would be overwhelmed, the uitlanders having failed to send him the reinforcements of 2,000 men which he expected at Kruegersdorp and without which he could not be expected to fight his way to Johannesburg in the face of 5,000 Boers.

The utmost indignation was expressed against Sir Hercules Robinson, the governor of Cape Colony, to whose proclamation enjoining all British subjects to refrain from assisting Dr. Jameson was attributed the failure of the uitlanders to muster at Kruegersdorp.

There was some effort to get out the force of uitlanders, but not many volunteered and by the time they were in something like marching order it was too late to be of assistance to Dr. Jameson.

The correspondent of Reuter's Telegram company had a talk with Dr. Jameson and Sir John Willoughby after the surrender on Thursday last. Dr. Jameson said: "We simply failed, owing to the lack of expected support. Although our allies failed us, we might yet have escaped if the railroad had been destroyed, as the Boers as well as ourselves were without ammunition until an engine pulling several truck loads of ammunition and supplies arrived for the Boers. That settled it; we had neither ammunition nor food."

It was evident to the correspondent that Dr. Jameson was honest in thinking the uitlanders were in the greatest danger from the Boers and the correspondent says he risked his own life and reputation in an attempt to rescue them.

FEELING IN LONDON.

Popular feeling in favor of Dr. Jameson is running very high in London. The Times, for example, says: "The march will remain a glorious tradition for the Anglo-Saxon races."

A dispatch received by the colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, from Sir Hercules Robinson, dated yesterday, says that the arms and ammunition of the British Chartered company's forces at Buluwayo have been placed in the custody of the representative of the queen of Great Britain.

Sir Hercules Robinson has telegraphed to the colonial office, under date of Pretoria, January 7, as follows: "The reform committee has resolved to relinquish their arms and to comply with the demands of the Transvaal government. The Johannesburgers have placed themselves unreservedly in my hands, confident that I will see justice done."

A dispatch to the Times from Johannesburg, dated January 1, and others dated since that time, show that the citizens were well armed and organized under the leadership of Colonel Frank Rhodes and Mr. Farrar to secure the redress of grievances without intending any offensive movement, but only desiring to show the government that they were ready to fight if compelled to do so. All the Transvaal people were withdrawn from the town and concentrated at the jail, while a force of 500 Boers commaned the jail from a ridge. Meantime the reform commission pledged themselves to abstain from violence and not to aid Dr. Jameson, provided he should be allowed to enter the town unmolested and guaranteed that he should be sent back.

Long dispatches from Capetown to the Times describe the intense feeling there at the failure of the Johannesburgers to succor Dr. Jameson and the National Union delegates and say that a disobedience of Governor Sir Hercules Robinson's order would have frustrated his belated mission of mediation, and all the old animosities of the Majuba times would have been revived. The people are angry and at cross purposes, but are unanimous in their enthusiasm for Dr. Jameson.

A Times dispatch from Johannesburg says that Colonel Rhodes told the committee the whole truth, declaring that it was the bitterest moment of his life. The committee never imagined that Dr. Jameson was in such desperate straits, having received hopeful messages.

PREPARING A SQUADRON.

The Times this morning makes the following announcement: Orders have been sent to Portsmouth, Davenport and Chatham for the immediate commissioning of six ships to form a flying squadron, the object of which is obviously to have a squadron ready for any required emergency. It will be composed of two first-class battle ships, two first and two second-class cruisers. Probably the Royal Oak and the Revenge will be chosen. The possibility of the commissioning of such a squadron at a moment's notice shows that our resources are better than was supposed, and is proof that our naval organization has greatly improved of late years.

"It has also been decided to dispatch a naval force to Delagoa Bay, but it is unknown whether it will be composed of vessels from the Cape or from the East Indies."

In an editorial the Times hopes that the Mediterranean squadron will be withdrawn from Salonica and ordered elsewhere and prepared for emergencies. The Times congratulates the country upon the foregoing news and with reference to a reiteration by its Berlin correspondent of the statement that Germany had intended to land marines at Lorenzo Marquis, with the intention of invading the Transvaal, and had only abandoned the intention on hearing of Dr. Jameson's defeat, the Times says: "This is a grave statement and we refuse to believe that Portugal would have lent herself to such a move. But it proves that German interference was not the result of sudden indignation at Dr. Jameson's action, but had been meditated and discussed and presumably concerted with the Boers. Emperor William's indignation must accordingly be regarded in the light of diplomatic histrionics. It is a tradition of German policy to prepare a coup secretly and then to give it an air of coming about by an unfortunate accident. There is grave reason to suspect that she has long harbored hostile designs. This theory will explain the Boers' extraordinary obstinacy in refusing moderate concessions to the Uitlanders."

The archbishop of Canterbury has issued a special collect for use in the churches during the present grave crisis.

SENDING REINFORCEMENTS.

The Daily Telegraph announces that it has been decided to intercept the troops in transit to and from India in order to send strong reinforcements of infantry and cavalry to the Cape. This paper also says that troops in addition will be sent from England and that a first-class cruiser has been ordered to Delagoa Bay.

The correspondent of the Standard at Aldershot believes that there is a question of calling out the army reserve and a portion of the militia. The duke of Connaught and the chief staff officers, this correspondent says, are busy at headquarters, and are in constant communication with the war office.

A special dispatch from Berlin says that Dr. Leyds, the secretary of state for the Transvaal, demands from England an indemnity of £500,000 for Dr. Jameson's invasion.

PRETORIA, Jan. 7.—After consulting the Transvaal government, Sir Hercules Robinson informed the Rand people that they would be allowed twenty-four hours from noon to relinquish their arms unconditionally.

CROKER'S TURF CAMPAIGN

Tammany Chieftain Has a Long Course of Racing Laid Out.

HIS STRING IS IN EXCELLENT SHAPE

His Montauk Is Third Choice for the Derby and Is Running Well in Light Training at the Quarters.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Little, probably, has been printed at home concerning Mr. Croker's English stable since the Tammany chieftain so suddenly left these shores. He promised then to return before Christmas, protesting that the turf was of much more importance to him than politics. Something important, however, seems to be still keeping him away. This being nomination day in the English racing world, and as the official racing calendar will not be published before Thursday evening next, a World reporter was sent down this morning to Mr. Croker's stable at Wantage, Berkshire, to learn the condition of his animals and to secure a list in advance of his nominations for this year.

Charles Morton, the professional trainer for Croker, succeeding Hardy Campbell, has forty-five animals in training and for stud purposes at the headquarters at Letcombe Regis, Wantage, Berkshire, sixty miles from London, the birthplace of King Alfred, who used Morton's present house as his summer shooting box. It is a picturesque building of ancient Gothic style, called Moat or Island house, because of its complete water surroundings, an artificial river crammed with trout. It was built for Croker specially. It has two new rows of stables. It is beautifully situated in a most favored location. Fifty helpers are employed. A straw gallop is laid down in case exercise is prevented by frost. It has been used only twice. The quarters were formerly occupied by Luydham, who in '70 won the Cambridgeshire, riding Adonis for Count Renard.

Morton holds Croker's reins uncontrolled. He thinks Montauk extra good, but outclassed when the next the Derby meets, by the prince of Wales' Persimmons, also by St. Frusquin. Wood was suspended seven years ago. He is a crack jockey. If he regains his license he is likely to be employed as first jockey. Some American jockeys will cross the Atlantic to ride. The World reporter saw Montauk exercising. He is wonderfully well, improving daily and works with Morton's first lot every morning, going well. No trial has been held yet. Morton eschews a time test. He may borrow Rothschilds' crack horse for purpose of trial. The same is offered by his lordship. So far there is no ailment in Croker's stable. Lord Rothschilds' Frusquin is now the favorite for the Derby, Persimmons, second, and Montauk, third. Morton has received two threatening letters, stating that if Croker supports Cleveland against England, Montauk will share the same fate as Orme, but the trainer treats the matter lightly.

Dobbins arrives at the Wantage course this week. All Croker's stock shows a clean bill of health. The following racers were engaged today for the English races by Croker through Morton, at the Newmarket Craven meeting: Ashley Plate, April 4; Albany, Red Banner; 15th, Babraham Plate; B. h., Sir Excess, 5 years, by Sir Modred-D'Ixanne, bred in America. Newmarket Spring meeting, April 30; Albany, Ascot Heath; June 18, Gold cup; B. h., Santa Anita, late Rey El Santa Anita, by Chevict-Alaho, 5 years, bred in America: Same day, all-aged stakes: Eau Gallie, b. c., Americus, late Rey Del Carvedes, by Emperor of Norfolk, Clara D, 4 years, bred in America. Same meeting, fourth day, the Alexandria plate: Santa Anita, Bath and Somerset county meeting, May 30, Somersetshire stakes, handicap: Sir Excess, 5 years. Chester, 8th of May: Santa Anita. Derby spring meeting, April 17, Welbeck handicap: Eau Gallie, Americus. Drakelow stakes: Montauk, April 18, Chatsworth stakes, Montauk. Epsom springs, April 21: Santa Anita. Prince of Wales stakes: Sir Excess, b. h., Prince George, II., by Sensation-Louiette, 6 years, bred in America. Armitage and Montauk. Great Surrey handicap: Americus, Eau Gallie and Nara, ch. f., 3 years. North Park plate: Montauk and Nara. April 22, Santa Anita, Sir Excess and Montauk. Epsom summer meeting, June 3: Albany and Red Banner; June 4 Albany and Red Banner.

From out of the Epsom summer meeting, '97, the following have been scratched: Croker's Harvard, Manhattan, Charter Oak, Red Banner, Albany and Susin Ann.

Gatwick spring meeting: May 15, Sir Excess; 16, Albany. Kempton park spring meeting, May 9: Sir Excess, Santa Anita and Americus. Lincoln spring meeting, March 23: Red Banner, b. c. Newhampshire, by Strathmore-Meriden, 2 years; 24th, Lincoln stakes, Red Banner; Lincolnshire handicap, Sir Excess, Montauk, Santa Anita and Americus; 25th, Doddington stakes, Prince George II.; Armitage (Liverpool) spring meeting, March 28, Sir Excess and Santa Anita. Salisbury, May 21: Westchester, ch. c., by Hanover-Cyrilla and Albany; 22, Wilton Park stakes, Red Banner; Sandown second spring meeting, April 23, Princess of Wales handicap: Americus, Eau Claire; 24th, Sir Excess and Montauk. Sandown Eclipse meeting, July 17: Roman Chief, ch. c., by Hanover-Golden Reel, and Albany.

Gilbert Heads the List.

SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 7.—The midwinter shooting tournament began here today, about 100 of the crack shots of the United States, including all of the shooters of note in the country, being here. The weather was fine. Today's program consisted of eight events at twenty singles, $3 entrance, $50 added. The day's shooting was led by Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Ia., with a percentage of 94.3; O. R. Dickey of Boston, second, 94 per cent; Ralph Trimble, Covington, Ky., third, 93.9 per cent. Rolla Heikes of Dayton, O., champion target shot of the United States, won the first two moneys, three second moneys and three third moneys. There were sixty-five entries in each event, which number will be swelled to 100 by the arrivals tonight. The shoot will continue four days.

Secret Too Heavy to Carry.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 7.—At a prayer meeting at South Pasadena, Charles Crawford arose under deep excitement and stated he could not hold his secret any longer. He then announced he was Albert Deffender, son of a wealthy merchant of Huntington, Pa., and a fugitive from justice, under sentence for burglary and larceny in Pennsylvania. He came to this city today and gave himself up to the sheriff.

Kansas City Signs a New Pitcher.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Jan. 7.—James J. Callahan of this city has signed with the Kansas City team of the Western league for 1896. Callahan made a good record last year as pitcher for the Springfield, Mass., team.

New Men Given the Preference.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The union employes of the street railway company held indignation meetings again tonight and still threaten trouble. They assert that since the failure of the second strike the managers of the company have become emboldened and are rapidly replacing the old men by those imported from other cities. The new men, they say, are given the best runs. Over 100 new men were given work today. A committee was appointed to wait on General Manager Beetem tomorrow.

Giant Crackers Did the Business.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—At the inquest today over the remains of last week's explosion victims it was brought out that at least 300 pounds of gunpowder, in the shape of giant crackers alone, were stored in the first floor of the building occupied by the H. B. Grubbs Commission company. The inquest was adjourned until Thursday morning, in order that Grubbs may be examined.

Train Went Through a Draw.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—A freight train on the Louisville & Nashville plunged through the draw on the bridge spanning the Rigolets today. The engineer and fireman escaped by jumping and swimming to the lighthouse. Three white tramps were killed. A brakeman was also hurt. Passengers are transferred at Rigolets by steamer.

Stone Cutters on a Strike.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Eight hundred union stone cutters went on a strike here today. The trouble resulted from the introduction by contractors of stone planing machines and their operation by common laborers.

FOR THE RECOGNITION OF CUBA.

Congress Likely to Take Some Action in the Near Future.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Several members of the house consulted the leaders today regarding the introduction of resolutions for the recognition of the insurgents of Cuba as belligerents. Chairman Hitt of the committee on foreign affairs said that he had no objection to the introduction of resolutions on the subject, although resolutions covering every phase of the question had been introduced and were now before the committee on foreign affairs, which was preparing a report. Some of the members who consulted Speaker Reed concerning immediate consideration of a resolution for recognition of the Cuban insurgents were informed that the matter was one of so much importance that it was well to have it thoroughly considered in committee. It is quite likely that the Cuban question will not come up for discussion until the committee on foreign affairs makes a report.

Representative Sulzer of New York City, who has been prominently identified with the movement to secure recognition of the Cubans as belligerents, called at the State department today, accompanied by President Palma of the Cuban revolutionary committee in this country, Secretary Quesada, Horatio Dubens, a prominent Cuban sympathizer, and Manuel Sanguilly, a brother of the Sanguilly now held in Mora castle, Havana.

Secretary Olney was about to leave for the cabinet meeting as the party arrived, so they did not see him. They left a large bundle of papers for his inspection. It is believed that the main purpose of the visit was to secure energetic action in behalf of the imprisoned Sanguilly, who claims American citizenship. Aside from this direct purpose the visit was doubtless with a view to calling attention to the advance of the insurgents to the vicinity of Havana.

It is learned that the chief purpose of the leaders of the Cuban revolutionary party in the United States in coming to Washington today was to push vigorously the movement to secure recognition of the revolutionists by this government. They made Secretary Olney a brief but forcible presentation of the claims of the insurgents to recognition. In addition they presented to the secretary a great number of documents bearing upon the original abuses, the conditions and present status of the Cuban uprising, collected from official archives and unofficial sources.

Recently the house adopted a resolution upon the recommendation of the committee on foreign affairs calling upon the State department for information in his possession concerning the revolution. President Palma and his associates at once began the compilation of evidence in justification of their cause, and are determined that congress shall not want for information. It is probable that the documents given to Secretary Olney, or their substance, will soon be transmitted to the house and referred to the foreign affairs committee.

There is a strong sentiment in the house, which has been advanced by the recent successes of the Cubans, that this government should do all in its power, consistent with international usages, to assist the patriots. Mr. Sulzer and several other members are endeavoring to assist the cause in congress.

President Palma predicts that the insurgents will capture Havana within three months and that a Cuban republic will be established in six months if it has the recognition of the United States.

More War Ships to Go to Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—It is no longer denied that the big armored cruiser New York and probably two other vessels in Admiral's Bunce's squadron, if not the entire fleet now lying in readiness in Hampton Roads, has been ordered to be in readiness for a voyage to Gibraltar in case the Turkish government does not promptly acquiesce in Minister Terrell's peremptory demand for immediate and full reparation for the destruction to American property and the injury to American citizens by Turkish subjects.

The continued reports of the assembling of a large United States fleet in Turkish waters are discredited by those in a position to know. At the Navy department it is pointed out that the fleet already there is ample to give any moral effect to such urgent demands on Turkey as the government might determine upon. This fleet is said to equal any of the European powers, although their interests in Turkey are far more important than those of the United States. Admiral Bunce's squadron lies off Hampton Roads, apparently awaiting orders. It was thought repairs to the Maine might occasion some delay in case of a movement, but the admiral telegraphs that these repairs can proceed at sea.

Victory for Portuguese Troops.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Acting Portuguese Minister Taveira has received a cablegram bringing the intelligence of the capture of Gungunhama and his son Guldide by Captain Moushino of the Portuguese troops. The party reached Lorenzo Marques, and will at once convey the prisoners to Lisbon. The cablegram further announced that the news of the capture of the leaders of the rebellion in Mozambique caused the greatest enthusiasm in Lisbon, and that it is considered in Portugal that the capture means the termination of the rebellion. Gungunhama, who has been a native king for several years, became discontented and dissatisfied and inaugurated a rebellion among the natives of the Mozbrough country. To suppress the rebellion it was necessary for Portugal to send 3,000 troops to Mozbrough to conquer the 30,000 Gungunhama had been able to muster.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate: Elmer E. Halsey, to be receiver of public money at Marquette, Mich.; Lieutenant Colonel William E. King, corps of engineers, to be a member of the Missouri river commission.

To be members of the California Debris commission: Colonel Charles Russel Sutter, Major Charles E. L .B. Davis and Captain C. E. Gillette, all of the corps of engineers.

Treasury—Third Lieutenant William H. O'Day of Pennsylvania and Third Lieutenant Henry L. Peckham of Rhode Island to be second lieutenants in the revenue cutter service. Also a number of postmasters now in offices which became presidential January 1, 1896.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance $178,125,842; gold reserve, $61,251,710.

JUDGE SCOTT AND THE STRANGER.

Being a Brief Account of an Episode on a B. & M. Train.

Judge Scott journeyed to Lincoln yesterday to appear before the supreme court in relation to some proceedings had in his chambers last summer, out of which grew the contempt proceedings against Attorney Becket. On the way to the capital the judge found himself ensconced in the smoking room of the chair car with an Omaha attorney, and a dweller in darkness, who had evidently heard of Scott, but did not know him. Talk drifted from one thing to another between Scott and the stranger, while the attorney peacefully perused The Omaha Bee. Finally:

"I see the insurgents have taken Havana," said the attorney.

"Where?" asked the judge.

"In The Bee."

"Oh, that's just one of Rosewater's fakes," grunted the judge. Turning to the stranger he went on: "There's just one thing I'd like to see happen. I'd like to see Rosewater and The Bee run out of Nebraska."

"There's another thing in Omaha that ought to be run out of the state, too," chipped in the stranger.

"What's that?" asked Scott.

"That dashed blank fool, Judge Scott," was the innocent reply.

In just about eight seconds after the honorable court had recovered its breath the attorney and the stranger were in the smoking room alone.

"Who is that d—d fool I was talking with?" queried the stranger.

"He is Judge Cunningham R. Scott of Omaha," was the attorney's reply.

And the stranger sought the other end of the train.

Meeting of Fish Commission.

A monthly meeting of the Nebraska Fish commission was held at the Millard last evening. All members were present and Acting Superintendent O'Brien. The business consisted simply of allowing bills.

Formal action removing Superintendent M. E. O'Brien and making W. J. O'Brien acting superintendent was taken.

WANT ANOTHER RAILROAD

Northwestern Nebraska Citizens Hold a Meeting at North Platte.

EASTERN CAPITALISTS INTERESTED

Will Pass Through Keith, Cheyenne, Deuel, Lincoln and Scott's Bluff Counties to the State Line.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Jan. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—The meeting for the purpose of organizing a company to build a railroad up the North Platte river to the state line was attended today by about twenty-five delegates from towns along the proposed route and about 200 North Platte business men, with two delegates from Omaha. Judge H. M. Grimes was chosen chairman of the meeting. A committee on preliminary work, three men from each county through which the road will pass, was appointed. It consists of James McGinley, M. A. Daugherty, J. R. Brotherton Keith county; H. Stephens, Charles McCarter, William Peters, Cheyenne; Robert Day, C. R. Clapp, S. P. Delatour, Deuel; W. W. Birge, John Bratt, C. F. Iddings, Lincoln; Fred Enderly, J. A. Orr, M. Gering, Scotts Bluff; Levi Carter, F. C. Coadon, T. S. Clarkson, Omaha.

A committee on permanent organization was appointed as follows: William Neville, W. T. Wilcox of North Platte, J. M. Kerr of New York, W. S. Peteco, H. W. Haige of Gering.

Both committees immediately began word and are arranging matters as rapidly as possible. Overtures have been made by representatives of eastern capital to iron and equip the road if the precincts through which it runs survey, purchase right of way and grade the road to the state line west. It is proposed to bond the road for not to exceed one-third of the bonded indebtedness per mile of other roads.

James M. Kerr of the New York law firm of Kerr & Van Volkenbergh is here looking after the promotion of the scheme. It is learned tonight that the committee on preliminary work will arrange for the survey of the proposed road at once, and subscriptions are already being taken for that purpose.

MAY TAKE IT AWAY FROM THE JURY

Attorneys for the Atchison Move to Dismiss the Big Damage Suit.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Although a jury has been impaneled in the suit of the Prescott & Arizona Central railroad against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad for damages to the extent of $8,250,000, the taking of testimony may be dispensed with, if the legal points raised by Alexander & Green, Dillon & Swayne, attorneys for the defendant road, are sustained by Judge Lacombe. C. N. Storey of Albuquerque, N. M., at the opening of court today, moved to dismiss the complaint on the grounds that the interstate commerce law does not cover the case as presented. In the argument on the motion to dismiss on the pleadings, he was strongely supported by his associates, Messrs. D. Duncan, Victor Morawitz and Allan McCullough, who cited numerous decisions confirming their views. The most convincing points were brought up by Charles B. Alexander, who declared that the plaintiff road had no standing in court legally, and that the complaint was faulty because it did not show any connection against John J. McCook, as receiver, trustee, or bondholder of the defendant road. He admitted that there had been some reckless talk, but held that neither the directors nor the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe could be enjoined, and that it would be a great injustice to place them on trial on such a frivolous complaint. The motion to dismiss occupied the attention of the court until recess.

Mr. McCurdy made an able presentment of the case for the plaintiff. He vigorously denounced the manner in which the managers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe had succeeded in the total demolition of the property of the Prescott & Arizona Central railroad by diverting the freight and passenger traffic to the road which they controlled. He also charged that the defendant's road would neither take freight nor take passengers from the Prescott & Arizona Central railroad. The railroads under the law were considered to be public servants, duly licensed as such, but, remarked Mr. McCurdy, the law does not