

FLURY MAY HAVE TO DIE

LITTLE HOPE FOR CONDUCTOR SHOT BY HOLDUPS.

Police Still With No Definite Clue to Identity of the Thugs Who Held Them Up.

OMAHA.—Edward Flury, the street car conductor who was shot by a highwayman at Albright has only a fighting chance for recovery, so Dr. A. P. Condon reported. At 1 p. m. he was pronounced slightly worse. Upon examination the surgeons found one of the bullets had passed through the right lobe of the liver, injuring the kidneys, and then lodged in the man's back. Flury's chief dangers are now from the severe hemorrhage he is having. Dr. Condon stated. Although Mr. Flury appeared hopeful and recognized Assistant Superintendent Nash of the street car company, the surgeons said the patient had not passed the real danger point.

Mr. Flury is forty years of age and has been in the service of the street car company three years. He is a single man.

The street car company has a standing reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of persons holding up employes of that company. No clue to the robbers has been obtained.

Regarding money taken from the street car men in holdups of this sort much speculation and some betting was indulged in on the streets as to who stands the loss, the company or the man? An official of the company said emphatically the company stands the loss, explaining:

"Of course in such cases the shortage is charged against the man's salary account until formal inquiry sustains the fact of a genuine robbery, when the money is remitted to the employe. This inquiry is made for obvious reasons."

Search for Horse Thieves

WAKEFIELD, Neb.—Strong evidences developed here which indicate that the great amount of horse thieving which has been going on hereabouts during the past year has been, wholly or in part, the work of local parties. Names are not yet in shape to publish, but from evidence which has come to light and which is being withheld for a few days the farmers' protective association, organized some weeks ago to put a stop to this plundering, is practically sure that local parties who have lived in the community for a number of years, are mixed up in the work.

It is believed that the local young men mixed up in the cases have kept watch of the various barns about the country and that, when opportunity arrived, they have taken the horses which they wanted. Then, it is believed, they have driven out of the vicinity as fast as possible to some unknown point where they have met the professional members of the gang, who further took the horses out into the prairies of the northwest.

One team was traced with bloodhounds brought here from Norfolk, as far up into the northwest as Verdigris, Neb., in Knox county, and there, having been on the run for two days and nights without sleep, the pursuers were compelled to give up the chase just as the horse thieves disappeared into a crevice in the hills.

Every thread of a clue is being followed closely and it is stated by those who are working on the matter that some well known local men will go behind prison bars before many more moons.

Wedding Did Not Occur.

WAYNE, Neb.—Cupid was foiled here just as the wedding license was about to be issued to the prospective young bridegroom, because a passenger who came into town on the train with the would-be couple from Norfolk, informed the sheriff that the woman about to be married was but fourteen years of age. This was Miss Florence Gaylord of Norfolk, and the man whom she was to wed was Emil Matthes of Stanton, Neb. As a matter of fact the bride-to-be is eighteen years of age and had the consent of her mother. But the report of the passenger served to stop the ceremony just the same.

Mr. Matthes, who is a little over twenty, and Miss Gaylord came to Wayne from Norfolk on the early train and, after Miss Gaylord had been located in a hotel, the prospective groom sought the county judge. The license was all made out and ready to sign when Sheriff Mear stepped in, ordered the procedure stopped.

CABINET TO QUIT

ADVERSE VOTE FORCES FRENCH MINISTRY OUT

Like Bolt From Clear Sky

MAY HAVE ITS EFFECT ON ALGERIA CONFERENCE.

Resignations Promptly Tendered by Premier Rouvier and Colleagues, and Accepted by President Fallieres.

PARIS.—Like a bolt from a clear sky the Rouvier ministry was defeated in the chamber of deputies and immediately resigned. The cabinet crisis comes at a least dramatic moment, when the Franco-German contest has reached a decisive state, and may exert an important adverse influence on the Algerias conference and on European affairs. The defeat came on a comparatively minor debate over the church disorders. The government succeeded in holding only 234 votes, while the various elements in opposition—clericals, socialists and nationalists—united and polled 267 votes, thus placing the ministry in a minority of thirty-three. Premier Rouvier with all of his colleagues immediately proceeded to the foreign office where a joint letter of resignation was prepared.

Later M. Rouvier presented this letter to President Fallieres, who accepted the resignations. The president announced his intention of consulting the president of the senate chamber of deputies on the formation of a new cabinet.

The debate in the chamber of deputies was upon the bloody riot during the taking of an inventory of a church in the village of Boeschepe, resulting in the death of a manifestant. Various orators severely criticised the government's course, asserting that it threatened to precipitate a religious warfare.

Premier Rouvier responded: "The government has the duty to apply the law. It will apply it without weakness, but also with the prudence, tact and wisdom consistent with public tranquility. I ask the adoption of a resolution approving these declarations of the government."

The resolution was hereupon put to a vote and defeated. The result was due to a combination of opposition influences. The vote was expressive of personal antagonism to the ministry rather than of opposition to church inventories.

Having returned from presenting to President Fallieres the resignation of the ministry, M. Rouvier was surrounded in the lobbies of the chamber of deputies by groups of members who expressed their regret at his abandonment of office. M. Rouvier displayed not the slightest emotion. Replying to one of his followers, he remarked: "I regard it as a point of honor to fulfill the task I have undertaken. The chamber vote has relieved me of a burden the weight of which had begun to make itself felt. I do not regret it."

The meeting of the members of the cabinet at the foreign office lasted half an hour. After exchanging views with reference to church inventories, it was decided to suspend operations in that regard until a new cabinet has been appointed.

The decision resulted from a disparity of the opinion expressed in the chamber of deputies relative to the separation of church and state. Had the chamber voted a motion of confidence in the government the cabinet would have been compelled to continue to apply the law, but the downfall of the ministry having clearly occurred through disapproval of the methods hitherto adopted which on the one side were considered as too violent and on the other side as too indulgent M. Rouvier and his colleagues thought it better to discontinue the enforcement of the law. The promulgation of regulations, however, will occur in the ordinary course, as specific dates therefor are laid down in the bill.

Prior to the cabinet crisis the Franco-German controversy over Moroccan control seemed to be in the balance, with the inclination strongly toward an agreement.

THE INNER CIRCLE PLOT

REACTIONARY GROUP IN RUSSIA BITTER TOWARD CZAR

Sinister Rumors of Attempt at Palace Revolution, But Coup Regarded Unlikely—Emperor Firm in Stand

ST. PETERSBURG.—The reactionary cabal at Tsarskoe-Selo, headed by Count Ignatieff, General Trepoff, commandant of the palace, and General Prince Putiatin made a last ditch fight at the recent meeting of the special council to defeat the decision of the emperor to incorporate in the fundamental laws of the empire the provision that hereafter no law shall be effective without the consent of the national assembly and the council of the empire. According to some reports their efforts were not without the sympathy of the empress.

When it became apparent that Premier Witte and the emperor's councillors, who argued that only such a renunciation of the imperial power could appease the sentiment of the country, would carry the day, Count Ignatieff made a last personal appeal to the emperor warning him bluntly that on the eve of the assembling of the national assembly such an irrevocable step would put an end forever to the autocracy. The emperor, however, remained firm and ordered a vote to be taken and when the proposition was carried his majesty formally confirmed the decision.

This cabal is reported to have been driven to desperation by the defeat and there are sinister rumors of an attempt at a palace revolution.

In high quarters, however, such a possibility is scouted. A prominent personage who participated in the council said:

"No matter what the cabal might secretly desire with only the support of a portion of the officers of the guard regiments, it would never do in such a cause, to attempt a coup d'etat."

The holy synod has issued a circular to the clergy forbidding them to use their influences with their parishioners in the coming elections in favor of any particular candidates, but informing the clergy that it is their duty to give moderate counsel in the interests of the emperor, the people and the fatherland.

The emperor's determination to abide by his promises of October 30 was announced finally and resolutely in answer to a reactionary delegation of the Ivanovo Voznesensk, which asked him to withdraw his manifesto and to govern the country as his fathers had done. In reply to the deputation the emperor said:

"The reforms promulgated October 30 are progressing without deviation. While the rights accorded the people remain unaltered my autocratic power will ever remain as it always has been."

The emperor's allusion to the retention of autocratic power refers probably to a change in the definition of the imperial powers under the freedom law in which though the word "unlimited" is eliminated the expression "autocratic" is retained, the official explanation being that the title "autocratic," which was assumed when Russia shook off the Tartar yoke, denotes independence of other sovereigns and has no reference to internal conditions.

The cabinet decided to establish local committees in the provinces consisting of officials, zemstvoists, and peasants to assist the agrarian banks to devise means for the more profitable working of the soil.

Two anarchists, armed with bombs, were arrested at a railroad station here as they were boarding a train for Tsarskoe-Selo, where the emperor is at present sojourning.

The sum of \$2,600,000 has been presented to the Don, Kuban and Terek Cossacks, ostensibly for the improvement of their lands but in reality it is an exceptional reward for their services during the war and their fidelity in repressing the troubles in the interior.

A number of armored automobiles manufactured in France for the use of the Russian army have arrived here. It is understood that they will be used by the troops in case of street riots in the cities and agrarian troubles in the country.

Count Voronetonoff-Dashkoff, viceroy of the Caucasus, reports that order has been restored in the government of Kutais; that the agitators are delivering up their arms by the wagonload and that deserters from the army are being handed over to the authorities.

CAR BARNS BURNED

NEW YORK HAS A SPECTACULAR FIRE BY NIGHT.

Flames Leap High in Air

GAS COMPANY'S PROPERTY NEAR BY THREATENED

Total Damage Estimated at Over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars—One Man Killed and Number Injured

NEW YORK.—The Forty-second street car barns of the Metropolitan Railway company, extending from 351 West Forty-second street to the Hudson river have been destroyed by fire. One man, said to have been an employe of the company, lost his life, and several persons were injured several firemen seriously. The barns were destroyed. The total damage is estimated at over \$200,000.

The fire was an exceptionally spectacular one, and at its height the flames were leaping several hundred feet into the air. Several immense gas tanks of the Consolidated Gas company located directly across the street, were seriously threatened by the fire, and a report that they were about to explode sent several thousand spectators in a wild flight for safety. In the wild rush several persons were injured. The uptown ferry station of the West Shore Railroad at the foot of Forty-second street was also threatened.

Later when the fire in the car barns was practically under control, a party of train passengers being escorted from the ferry station by a force of policemen narrowly escaped injury from flying bricks when one of the walls of the burned structures suddenly gave way and came down with a crash. The fire originated in one of the cars, which had been run into the barn for storage during the night. It is supposed to have started from a short circuit.

Gas Well Fire Unchecked

KANSAS CITY.—The flames from the giant gas well at Coney, Kan., extend from 150 to 200 feet in the air. The wind catching the great volume of flaming gas drives it about until the huge mass resembles a monster anchored balloon swinging and plunging wildly about in the air. It is impossible to approach within 500 feet of the well, as the stones pouring out of the earth shoot high in the air and fall nearby. One stone nine inches long and four inches thick shot out of the mouth of the well and fell a thousand feet away.

The gas well has been burning since February 23, when, as told in dispatches, the well was struck by lightning.

While two crews of drillers, under the direction of the superintendent, John Landoh, were tubing the well a thunder storm came up. The tubing was nearly all in, with a joint on the clamps in the casing head to lower, when two short slaps of thunder were heard. Landoh ordered the men out of the derrick at once, as it was extremely dangerous. They had just gotten out when the gas, 100 feet in the air escaping through the tubing, was ignited by the lightning. The rig turned leaving the joint of tubing twenty feet in the air. The gas leaked about the casing throwing two broad sheets of flame horizontally. The top of the flames could be seen from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road a short distance north of Copan, and to the east and north could be seen much farther, especially at night.

The well then gauged 38,331,520 cubic feet in twenty-four hours, making it one of the six largest gassers drilled in the Kansas-Indian territory field, three of them being in Montgomery county and three in the Osage reservation and Cherokee nation, all of the six gauging above thirty million cubic feet every twenty-four hours and having a rock pressure of 480 pounds to the square inch for the smallest to more than 600 pounds for the largest.

All plans for quenching the flames of the burning gasser have been disarranged and the owners are at a loss to know what to do. In desperation the company has ordered an expert from Indiana here and he is now on his way. This man has had much experience in putting out burning gas and oil fires. A big force of men has worked from the time the well caught fire trying to extinguish the flames.

SHE WILL BUY NO PEACE

GERMANY STANDING HER GROUND OVER MOROCCO.

Ambassador Sternberg Pleads the Cause of His Country in Interview—Russia Makes Move at Algieras.

WASHINGTON.—Criticism of Germany's course at Algieras and charges that the German emperor is seeking there an excuse for trouble with France, rather than an agreement about Morocco which have been current in Washington for some time, received an emphatic reply from Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German ambassador, who discussed them in the course of a conversation with a correspondent of the Associated Press.

"The time has come for plain speech," the ambassador said. "Enough has poured into America from European sources about Germany's intentions."

The ambassador then proceeded to deny in the most emphatic terms the charge that Germany wanted war. "It was for the specific object of reaching a peaceable arrangement that my government urged the conference at Algieras," he said. The ambassador declared that Germany was contending for a very important principle at Algieras.

"Important as is the German trade with Morocco," he said, "and I shall later indicate this in statistics, the commercial side of the question is of secondary consideration. Germany's policy has been and is to preserve the status quo in all countries whose rights rest on the laws of nations. It is this policy alone which has enabled Emperor William to maintain peace in Germany since the time he became the leader of Germany nineteen years ago and kept her out of the wars in which the great powers have been since engaged."

The ambassador said that in the light of "malicious reports from European sources," he felt it his duty to give the facts about Germany's contentions at Algieras on the main point at issue, that of the policing of Morocco.

"That Germany stands for the open door in Morocco is clearly shown," he continued, "by the proposals she has made regarding the international police system and the international bank. Germany believes that if the control of the bank is placed in the hands of France the equality of economic rights will be forfeited and the open door will be closed."

"Africa shows enough examples of the assurances given by civilized nations which have gradually vanished, leaving in their place a European protectorate."

"The position of Germany and the other signatory powers is on the defensive. Germany has already recognized that France has a preferential position in her frontier regions, in spite of the specific provision of the treaty of Madrid stipulating that all the powers shall have equal rights in Morocco. This concession by Germany was only made because of her earnest desire to do everything consistent with the national honor to bring about a peaceful arrangement of the question, and is another evidence of Germany's desire for an agreement. Should Germany now recede further she would appear in the eyes of the world as weak, but what is of paramount importance—she would be buying peace at the cost of a great international principle, which in the future would prove to be poor economy."

"What power can accept the contention that a nation must sacrifice her interests outright simply because they lie in the way of another nation? The greatest good to the greatest number is among nations as among individuals."

"Nor is it true, as I have freely seen it stated that Germany's commercial interests in Morocco amount to little. While this question is for the time overshadowed by the threatened attack on the principle of equal rights of all nations interested in Morocco, it is of vital concern to Germany. While not as large as that of France, Germany's commerce is rapidly increasing, while that of France, according to the statistics, is apparently at a standstill. The statistics for 1904 value the German trade with Morocco at 10,000,000 marks. They are, however, misleading as a large part of the German exports to Morocco reach that country via England, Belgium or France, and therefore are counted in the trade of those countries."