

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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WILLIE IS A TORY

Not Yet Entirely Expatriated, Mr. W. W. Astor Announces His Politics.

FORMALLY TAKEN INTO THE CARLTON CLUB

Distinguished Services to the Party Rewarded by Admission to the Esoteric Set.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE HOME RULE BILL

New Premier Announces Himself as Inspired by Gladstone in the Matter.

MOST IMPORTANT SPEECH IN MANY YEARS

John Dillon Says So and Further Says Rosebery is an Honest and Honorable Champion of the Cause of Ireland in Her Struggle.

(Copyrighted 1894 by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, March 17.—(New York World Cable.—Special to The Bee.)—The election of W. W. Astor to membership in the Carlton club, the recognized headquarters of the extreme members of the tory party, was not by general ballot, but by the act of the political committee of the club, which is permitted under a special rule to elect every year a certain number of persons who have rendered especially distinguished services to the tory party. The nature of Mr. Astor's services is not officially announced, but it must either be the support of the Pall-Mall Gazette or a very heavy subscription to the party funds. Before he became eligible to membership, he must have signed a declaration attested by two members of the club, speaking from their personal knowledge of his opinions of his acceptance of the tory principles. The circumstance naturally aroused the conjecture that Mr. Astor really intends to apply for naturalization as a British subject, but an inquiry by a World correspondent at the proper office shows that he has yet taken no step to that end.

ROSEBERY AND HOME RULE. Lord Rosebery addressed a monster meeting in Edinburgh tonight, a gathering of representative liberals from all sections of Scotland. He was thunderously cheered. He said at the beginning that the new government's policy would be guided by the inspiration of Mr. Gladstone, and then he evidently sought to make it plain that there would be no deviation from the liberal program prepared by the late premier. After declaring that his recent speech in the House of Lords had been misrepresented he explained that he meant he would rise in England over to the cause of home rule. His home rule platform is broad. Not only did he pronounce clearly in favor of home rule for Ireland, but promised not to stand in the way of home rule for Scotland if he is a minister when it is demanded, and if he is not a member of the government then "he hopes, as a man, to be in the rolling party."

John Dillon made the speech and said afterward at St. Patrick's celebration at Edinburgh that more importance will attach to that speech of Rosebery than to any other delivered within the last fifteen years. "In Lord Rosebery," said Mr. Dillon, "Ireland has an honest and honorable champion." BALLARD SMITH.

ROSEBERY ROYALLY RECEIVED.

Edinburgh's Citizens Do Honor to England's New Prime Minister. EDINBURGH, March 17.—Lord Rosebery arrived here at 6:30 p. m. to make his expected address to the delegates to the liberal associations from all parts of Scotland. The premier was received at the station by the liberal committee and escorted to the Corn Exchange, receiving an ovation from the crowds gathered on the route. The exchange, which holds 5,000 people, was packed an hour previous to his arrival. Many members of the aristocracy, as well as a large number of members of Parliament and others were upon the platform.

When Lord Rosebery entered the exchange the vast audience arose and cheered, and stood waiting their hats and cheering for several minutes. Upon his arrival he was greeted with renewed ovations and by the singing of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." During the course of his remarks, the premier said his thoughts went out to the past rather than to the present—the immortal days of Mr. Gladstone's first Midlothian campaign, the memory of which quickened his pulse. If Mr. Gladstone was absent tonight, Lord Rosebery continued, his inspiration was with them, and it was that inspiration the government intended to proceed.

Continuing, the speaker spoke of the government, saying that it "did not propose to sit on the bank and watch the stream run by until it runs dry. For the English majority we shall try, as we have been trying since 1886, to bring conviction to the minds of the nation—the greatest popularity—the most votes. Though it was not necessary to demand an English majority, it was of great importance to convince the heart, the mind and conscience of England." The premier argued that the peers' opposition to home rule was entirely due to the knowledge that English opinion upheld them. Otherwise the country would have risen as one man against the lords' rejection of the bill. Therefore, he was determined to reduce the English majority against the bill. He believed that when they receive the forthcoming demand for Scotch home rule, if he is minister, he would not stand in the breach to oppose it, and if he was not a minister he hoped, as a man, to be in the storming party. (Loud cheering.)

After the meeting passed a resolution of confidence in the government, the large audience dispersed with loud cheers.

Sutherland in Canada.

MONTREAL, March 17.—K. E. Sutherland of Grandview election frauds notoriety, is supposed to have been seen here yesterday, as a man answering his description applied at the steamship office for a ticket for Europe, but left without buying one when told he had to go via Halifax. He is not known to have stopped at any hotel. Detectives have been notified to watch for him, as he is supposed to be stopping at some suburban hotel.

Had Reached the Country Mark.

AMSTERDAM, March 17.—Mrs. William Smith of Nestleton has died, aged 100 years. This is the second centennial that died at Nestleton within two years.

Trouble Over Petroleum.

SHANGHAI, March 17.—The first petroleum tank steamer has arrived here, but the custom house authorities will not allow the

landing of petroleum in bulk. The British, Russian and German consuls have been instructed to support the landing of the petroleum, which is fixed for March 20. Trouble is expected.

PEIXOTO WANTS DA GAMA.

Portuguese War Ships Threatened by the Brazilian Fleet. LISBON, March 17.—Despatches received here from Rio say that Admiral da Gama is still on board the Portuguese corvette Minello, and that he intends to procure a Portuguese ship to convey himself and some of his followers to Buenos Ayres. BUENOS AYRES, March 17.—A dispatch received from Rio de Janeiro says President Peixoto insists upon the surrender of da Gama and the other rebel officers who have taken refuge on board Portuguese vessels. The president declares they will be tried by the other tribunals. The Portuguese admiral has refused to give up the officers, but he has promised to refer the matter to the Portuguese government and to act in accordance with the instructions which he may receive. The Portuguese steamer Cida de Porto attempted to leave Rio de Janeiro with the insurgent forces, but was stopped by the forts, the commanding officer threatening to fire on her if she did not surrender. A dispatch received from Rio Grande do Sul says Admiral de Mello is actively engaged in organizing the land forces. It is reported de Mello has ordered the Aquidaban to attack the northern ports of Brazil. The war ship Republica is understood to be repairing damages and recovering at Paranaaguá. The torpedo boats under the command of Admiral de Mello are said to have assembled at the entrance of Santos.

An Associated press special from Rio states the provisional government established at Desterro by Admiral de Mello has demanded that all the powers recognize the remaining Brazilian insurgents as belligerents.

THEIR LIVES INSURED.

Executed and Unfortunate Anarchists as a Source of Revenue. PARIS, March 17.—The Gaulois says that the anarchists in London have been paid \$8,000 insurance on the death of Valliant, the anarchist who was recently executed as a result of his conviction of throwing a bomb into the Chamber of Deputies. The Gaulois adds that the life of Pauwels, the anarchist killed by the premature explosion of a bomb which was carrying into the church of La Madeleine, was insured. Henry, the anarchist who threw the bomb into the cafe under the Hotel Terminus, is also insured. According to the Memorial Diplomatique, an agreement has been concluded between the British government and the representatives of one or more of the powers in London in regard to anti-anarchy measures. The commune anniversary celebration will be limited to a fete in the Maison du Peuple and to several sectional banquets.

King's Messengers Killed.

CAPE TOWN, March 17.—Commissioner Jameson reports that the chartered company has ascertained that King Lobengula sent three messengers to the patrol sent by Major Forbes on December 1 with a present of £1,000 and a verbal message asking the patrol to stop, as he, the king, would surrender. The king's messengers, as soon as they handed the gold to the men of the imperial police who formed a part of the regular guard, fled or were killed. Suspicion has fallen upon the men of the G. G. Daniels, who have been arrested. Commissioner Jameson will try to obtain further information from the natives in regard to this transaction, as the men who stole the £1,000 in gold were morally guilty of the murders of the Wilson party and of King Lobengula.

Identity of the Paris Anarchist.

PARIS, March 17.—The police of this city are now convinced that the man passing as Babardy, the author of the bomb outrages in the Rue St. Denis, is the hotel on the Rue St. Denis, and Pauwels, the anarchist who was killed at the church of La Madeleine the other day, are one and the same person. The bombs or infernal machines used in all these cases were of the same calibre. The person wanted by the police for the two outrages previous to that of yesterday lacked one of his front teeth and the man blown in pieces in the church also lacked a front tooth.

Arrested a Noted Bandit.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 17.—Capture made here by gendarmes of Emil Vasquez, the notorious bandit of San Juan who has long eluded the law. Officer Andres Lopez after a short skirmish last week had good reason to believe that his man had sought this city, and was not long in ascertaining that the desperado was at the Hotel del Parque del Conde. With the assistance of his policemen he arrested Vasquez after a severe struggle.

Acquitted of the Charge.

BANGKOK, March 17.—Prayot, the Siamese mandarin charged with the murder of the French Inspector, Crosgrin, has been acquitted on the charges made against him. The decision is likely to lead to complications, as the murder of Inspector Crosgrin was one of the incidents which led to the Franco-Siamese war. France refuses to evacuate Chantaboon until the culprits are brought to justice.

May He a Disolution Soon.

LONDON, March 17.—The Times says today: It is reported in the lobbies of the House of Commons that should the Irish members withdraw their allegiance the government will appeal to the unionist leaders to assist in closing the work of the session as speedily as possible before the general elections to be held in June or July.

Sentence Includes Flogging.

SANDWICH, Ont., March 17.—Adolph Jones, one of the Leamington citizens who tried to defame several young girls of that town, was sentenced today to four years imprisonment and twelve lashes on his bare back in the middle of each year.

Returned to the Capital.

VIENNA, March 17.—Emperor Francis Joseph has returned to the capital from Mentone.

CIVIL WAR OVER OYSTERS.

Hand of Marylanders Attack the Police Schooner Tangiers. RICHMOND, Va., March 17.—The oyster war has assumed an acute phase. A telegram from the commander of the Virginia police schooner Tangiers says that his craft was attacked from the shore of an island by twenty-five or thirty Marylanders, armed with repeating rifles. He returned to the fire with rifles and then with cannon. One or more cannon shot struck the storehouse from which the Marylanders were firing. The Marylanders fired 500 rounds or more, and several of their shots struck the schooner. At the time the dispatch was sent the Marylanders were throwing up earthworks. They had, said the Tangier's captain, sworn to kill the whole crew of the Tangier so that they cannot be witnesses against them.

IT PLEASED WILLIAM

He Takes Much Satisfaction Over the Passage of the Russo-German Treaty.

PREDICTED ITS SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME

Baron Stumm Was Compelled to Pay a Wager to the Emperor.

NEWSPAPER MEN ARE SENT TO PRISON

Reflections on Chancellor Von Caprivi Are Severely Punished.

RUMORS CONCERNING THE RULER'S HEALTH

His Trip to a Seaside Resort Much Commented Upon—Denials that He is in Any Danger—Notes from the Fatherland.

(Copyrighted 1894 by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, March 17.—As a mark of satisfaction at the passage of the Russo-German commercial treaty Emperor William has conferred upon Chancellor von Caprivi the chain of the Hohenzollern family order, and has bestowed the Order of the Red Eagle upon von Bieberstein, secretary of state for foreign affairs. In addition, the emperor decorated Hegr Thielmann, who conducted the negotiations, with a minor order.

Outside of the tilt between Herbert Bismarck and von Caprivi in regard to what the statement, attributed to Prince Bismarck, that "the road to Constantinople lies through the Brandenburg gate," the third edition of the King's Almanac commercial treaty presented no features of interest. The agrarian opposition to the treaty utterly collapsed and did not even challenge a division. Baron Stumm's luncheon to the emperor on Tuesday was the outcome of a bet made long ago at a dinner given by von Caprivi, where Stumm, although he supported the treaty, spoke dolefully of its chances in the Reichstag. Emperor William thereupon bet Stumm a luncheon that the treaty would pass, and last week his majesty wrote a humorous note to the baron, reminding him that the prospect of the passage of the treaty had already produced increased activity in the coal and iron industries of Germany.

WILL BENEFIT GERMANY.

Prof. Bastian, the European authority on eastern geographic questions, has published a series of articles showing that the treaty, welcome as it is at present, will prove of importance to Germany year by year, in view of the progress made in the building of Russian railways and the rapid opening up of vast portions of Russia to civilization. The national liberal party has excluded Dietrich Hahn, a member of the Reichstag, and formerly private secretary to the Deutsche bank and Prince Bismarck's lieutenant, from membership in the party because he did not vote against the Russo-German commercial treaty; but it is said his identification with the anti-Semitic movement had much to do with his exclusion.

The trial of Plaack, Schweinhagen and Ewald, who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment today as a result of the suits brought against them by von Caprivi and Miquel, excited the greatest interest throughout Germany, the belief being general that the proceedings might seriously affect Miquel's career, as he was charged with dishonesty in connection with the Rumanian loan, but the presence of Emperor William at Miquel's dinner party, implying the emperor's continued confidence in the minister of finance, dispelled these fears. The witnesses in the case included the directors of the Disconto company and the Handel's Gessellschaft, and they and Herr Mendelssohn and other witnesses all spoke with the utmost contempt of the defendants and showed that it was impossible that Miquel could engage in the alleged transactions. Plaack, who was charged with having issued a pamphlet entitled "Pharisees and Hypocrites," the contents of which included a repetition of the charges made by Reuter Alwardt, and who was sentenced to twenty-one months imprisonment, in a three-hour speech today expressed his determination to submit the matter personally to Emperor William, even as he expressed it, if he was obliged to follow his majesty on horseback for a month. Ewald, who was charged with selling the pamphlets written by Plaack and Schweinhagen, who was sentenced to three months imprisonment, said he had not examined the pamphlets he exposed for sale, as he had perfect confidence in Plaack. The sentences were: Plaack, twenty-one months; Schweinhagen, twelve months, and Ewald three months.

WILLIAM'S HEALTH.

Emperor William has postponed his departure for Abbazia until Tuesday morning, and thus he will only arrive at the seaside resort on Wednesday afternoon. The lengthy official details of the rumors circulated regarding Emperor William's health have in no means reassured the public, as it is considered that if the emperor's health was so perfect as is claimed, there would be no need of official denials that he is ill. Although the weather has been bad, the emperor has expressed himself as being much pleased with his stay at Abbazia, and she has, in consequence, decided to prolong her stay there until the middle of May.

Dispatch Received Here from Trieste says

Emperor William and King Humbert have arranged to reach Venice at the time when the German and Italian squadrons will be there and the people of Venice are looking forward to some brilliant naval reviews. A dispatch received here from Turin tonight announces that the condition of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, is extremely grave. After a stormy sitting of the Hungarian Unterhaus today the petition in favor of restoring Kossuth's right to citizenship and allowing him to return to Hungary was shelved until after the Easter vacation. Premier Dr. Wekerle depreciating haste as likely to incur the danger of the rejection of the appeal. There is little doubt that if Kossuth returns without a reconciliation with the emperor or without repatriation there will be serious trouble.

TARIFF WAR THREATENED.

A tariff war is threatened between Russia and Austria on account of Russia's demand that the duty on Russian corn should be reduced to a forin per double hundred weight. Emperor William, in addition to decorating the Germans who have been instrumental in negotiating the commercial treaty and in pushing it through the Reichstag, has decorated the Russian delegates who

were sent here to take part in the treaty negotiations.

ENGLAND'S LATEST SENSATION.

Sir Francis Cook Sued for a Breach of Promise to Marry. LONDON, March 17.—The breach of promise brought by Mrs. Holland against Sir Francis Cook, the husband of Tinnie Clafin of New York, sister of Victoria Woodhull, was opened today before Justice Hawkins in the queen's bench division of the high court of justice. Sir Francis Cook is the head of the important firm of Cook & Sons, silk dealers, and the woman who brings the action against him has claimed for seven years. Mrs. Holland has obtained £2,000 damages, and in addition to the breach of promise to marry her, alleges that the defendant caused a criminal offence to be performed upon her. Lady Cook sustains her husband, and strongly believes in his innocence, claiming the suit is an attempt at blackmail. Mr. Willis, who appeared for Mrs. Holland, stated that Sir Francis, during the life of his wife, induced Mrs. Holland to visit a house in Black Friars occasionally, where they passed as Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, and in 1880 Sir Francis suggested that Mrs. Holland have an operation, which she underwent, nearly at the cost of her life; that Sir Francis assured Mrs. Holland at this time that he would marry her, his wife, the late Mrs. Cook, died in 1884, and Sir Francis renewed his promise of marriage, but in 1885 he married Tinnie Clafin, explaining to Mrs. Holland that he had been drawn into the marriage. Sir Francis promised to support her for life and continued his money contributions until her marriage with Mr. Holland in 1891. Mr. Holland is now in a lunatic asylum. Mrs. Holland, on the witness stand, corroborated her counsel's statements. The case was adjourned.

MAY HAVE A NEW CABINET.

Creation of Another New Office Vetted by the French Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, March 17.—The Chamber of Deputies vetted the creation of a special minister of the colonies, which department of the government was formerly administered by an under secretary under the ministry of marine. The chamber and senate adjourned for the holidays. The senate's decision to postpone a vote of credit for the creation of a ministry over the colonies was arrived at in spite of the objection of the premier, M. Casimir-Perier. But later the leader of the republican group visited the premier and assured him that their refusal was not aimed at the cabinet. The premier thanked his visitors, but informed them that the cabinet would not remain in power without a vote of confidence. Premier Casimir-Perier then wrote to the president of the senate's action and instructed him to call a special meeting of that body for Monday next.

In Grand Review.

CANNES, March 17.—The yacht review today was a splendid spectacle. The emperor of Austria, the king of Greece and the prince of Wales and the grand duke Michael of Russia were on board the Britannia. The other Russian grand dukes were on board the Fouro. A good southwest wind made a speedy course and an enjoyable display of skill in yacht handling was witnessed.

Found a Dynamite Bomb.

BUDA PESTH, March 17.—A dynamite bomb has been discovered here in a cafe. The police exploded it in an open space outside the city. It is stated that if the bomb had exploded in the cafe it would have wrecked the whole building. There is no clue.

Dissolved the Chamber.

THE HAGUE, March 17.—The Second Chamber has dissolved in consequence of the defeat of the government's electoral bill.

Snow Storms in Bohemia.

PRAGUE, March 17.—Severe snowstorms have been prevalent through Bohemia.

DENVER'S DEPUTY SHOT.

Beautiful Stone Building Burning and Beyond Hope of Saving. DENVER, March 18.—The union depot here was discovered on fire about 12:30 this morning in the second story. It spread with such rapidity that by the time the fire department reached the scene the blaze lit up the lower portion of the town. The fire soon got beyond control of the department and spread rapidly. There was an explosion and some firemen had a narrow escape. The entire structure is doomed. The building was of stone, and was owned by the Union Depot company. Loss, about \$250,000; well insured.

MOBILE VADLY SCORCHED.

Flames Broke Out in a Dry Goods House and Spread to Other Buildings. MOBILE, Ala., March 17.—Last night fire broke out in Lionok & Strauss, wholesale dry goods and notions, and spread rapidly to S. Lahn & Co., cigar manufacturers, next door north and then burned through to St. Francis street and destroyed the buildings and contents of the Moore Drug company and the S. B. Good boot and shoemaker shop. The buildings on Water and St. Francis streets opposite the fire were scorched and considerably damaged. The loss is estimated at \$200,000, with insurance nearly that amount.

Needed Outside Help.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 17.—Fire raged in the best business portion of the city today and at 3:15 had attained such headway that the local fire department was for a time unable to cope with it. About 3 o'clock assistance arrived from Rockport and adjoining towns and an hour later the fire was under control. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, about same.

Brewery Burned to the Ground.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 17.—Stanley's brewery was burned to the ground today. It was a four-story frame building owned by an English syndicate and run as the New England Brewing Company. The loss is \$125,000 and insurance \$100,000. The flames spread so rapidly that the men had barely time to escape, leaving their clothing behind.

PHELAN'S PAPER PROSCRIBED.

Archbishop Rain Puts a Damper on the Fire Preacher's Views. ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Archbishop Rain of the diocese of St. Louis has addressed a circular letter to the clergy under his charge proscribing the Weekly Watchman, a weekly paper edited by Rev. D. S. Phelan of this city, who gained so much publicity because of his connection with the libel suit brought against Bishop Bonacom by Father Corbett, tried at Lincoln, Neb., recently.

Think He is the Murderer.

LOUISVILLE, March 17.—Peter Mehler, believed to be the assassin of Stephen Geer, was arrested today at Jeffersonville. On the night of the murder Mehler was seen by the toll gatekeeper, William Boyer, running through the toll gate toward the Geer residence with a gun in his hand.

CRIPPLE CREEK'S ROW

Miners Determined to Make Trouble for the Owners of Mines.

THEY WILL SURELY ATTACK THE WORKS

Armed Men Are Now Patrolling the Trails Leading to the Camp.

STATE TROOPS ON THEIR WAY THITHER

Governor Waite Appealed to for Assistance by the Sheriff.

BLOOD WILL NOW FLOW IN THE CANONS

County Authorities Determined to Enforce the Law—A Strong Force of Militia on Its Way to the Scene of Trouble.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., March 17.—An anxious day has followed a night of excitement and adventure in the great gold mining district known the world over as Cripple Creek. The resistance offered the sheriff's posse by the miners who are striking for an eight-hour day and the same wages as were formerly paid for nine hours, and the call for militia have given affairs a war-like aspect. After driving from Bull Hill the six deputy sheriffs stationed there, one of whom was shot, but not seriously wounded, the miners would not allow any stranger in that neighborhood during the night. Sheriff Bowers immediately called out troop A of Colorado Springs, under authority given by law, and today he made a requisition on the governor for more troops, in accordance with which the First regiment of Denver, with the signal corps and the Chaffee Light artillery and company C, Second regiment, of Pueblo were ordered to proceed thither under command of Adjutant General Tarsney. These troops are expected to arrive in camp tonight.

The telegraph wires are still down between Cripple Creek and Bull Hill, but it is learned that the miners are defiant and threaten to resist the troops when they arrive. The sheriff is arming and equipping men to supplement the troops. Every gun, pistol and weapon available in the town is ready for use if necessary. The streets are thronged with people, among whom are many idle and hungry men. The saloons and gambling places are jammed. In the moving mass the most jovial ones are the union miners, who say they are not afraid of a handful of soldiers. The miners are on the strike, which is stationed on the hills awaiting developments. Another faction of miners, which is believed to be in the majority, is willing to go to work at nine hours, but say the protection offered by the county is inadequate.

If a clash of arms occurs the miners will have the advantage of position. Bull mountain is one of the largest of the cluster of hills that surround Cripple Creek. It is heavily timbered and is criss-crossed by foot trails and wagon roads from the various mines. Between the town of Cripple Creek and the summit of Bull mountain are a number of massive rounded hills, almost destitute of timber, and among these hills are the small mining camps built up about the big mines. It is in these riotous camps that the scenes of battle will occur. Along the trails leading over the hills last night the miners were collected, shooting at passing pedestrians or people on horseback.

WAITE'S REPLY.

DENVER, March 17.—Governor Waite, after receiving a call from Sheriff Bowers at Cripple Creek this morning for troops, replied: "You ought first to summon a posse comitatus of your county. If you cannot maintain order, then call upon me as governor for aid. Calling out the troops must be the last resort, and I order the troops held in readiness immediately. Wire me here."

To his Sheriff Bowers immediately replied: "I have issued a call to the colonels of the First and Second regiments for troops to aid the civil authorities in enforcing the laws of the state, which, I understand, I am authorized to do. The emergency is great. If I have not three troops, I will call upon you to recognize the authority of Cripple Creek immediately, for there is at stake camp of men acting together, doing violence to persons and property, and by force and violence breaking and resisting the laws of the state, and I must have them to aid in the suppression of riot and insurrection."

Governor Waite then dispatched the First regiment of this city, 250 strong, and company C, Second regiment of Pueblo, in addition to troop A of Colorado Springs, to Cripple Creek. The force numbers about 329 men.

Just before the departure of the troops Governor Waite received a message that Sheriff Bowers had been killed. This was incorrect. Later Judge England of Cripple Creek wired Governor Waite as follows: "Situation unchanged; citizens about equally divided as to the necessity for troops. I do not believe they are needed." The governor then telegraphed Adjutant General Tarsney to hold the troops at Colorado Springs until further orders. The story was circulated at the state house that the request for troops at Cripple Creek was really only a ruse to get them away from Denver.

Sheriff Bowers now has a force of 250 deputies armed with repeating rifles, 100 having arrived tonight from Colorado Springs, but he will not attempt to arrest the men who participated in last night's disturbance until the militia arrives. The troops from Denver and Pueblo will be reach here until morning. At 10 o'clock they were at Woodland park and it is not likely they will reach Midland before midnight. They will then have to march nine miles over the mountains. No further outbreaks has been reported today. At Altman quiet prevails tonight although several hundred miners, all armed, are lounging about.

HOW ALLEN WAS SHOT.

Deputy Marshal Dudley Altman, who acknowledged that he fired the shot which wounded Deputy Sheriff Allen, gives the following account of last night's proceeding: "Somebody had spread the report around that some men were coming to burn our little town last night. Twelve deputy marshals were sworn in to assist in preserving order. About 7:30 I saw a wagon coming up the road with five men in it, followed by a man on horseback. Our little party of twelve commanded the suspicious looking strangers to stop. The request was

THE BEE LECTIN.

- Weather for Omaha and surrounding localities.—northwest winds. 1. Mr. Astor Formally Emperor William at Cripple Creek and D. Warr. Telegraphers Conference at an End. 2. One Year of the Commercial Club. Oxford Wins the Great Varsity Race. Griggs Smothers the Weir. 3. Omaha's Chance for a Supply Depot. Columbia's Queer Code of Laws. Hosted by Fronts and Rear. 4. Last Week of Lent in Society. From a Nebraska in Florida. Local Musical Notes. 5. Outcall Property Not Yet Sold. Nebraska Municipal Tickets Named. 6. Minor Staff in Local News. South Omaha's Citizens Ticket. 7. How Patrick's Day Was Observed. The Bennett Libel Case Submitted. 10. Lucky Baldwin's Big Stock Farm. 11. Omaha's Church Program for Today. Inside of a Whisky Trust Deal. 12. Editorial and Comment. 13. Editorials on Good Citizenship. Doings of the Lodge Members. 15. Omaha's Local Trade Conditions. Commercial and Financial News. Live Stock Markets for Saturday. 17. Last Week in Insurance Circles. Republican Senators' Plans. 18. Will Women Wear Whiskers? 19. Griswold's Weekly Grist of Gossip.

complished with, and the spokesman of the party told us that they were deputy sheriffs. We asked them to show their papers to prove the assertion. They refused to do so. I then said: "Gentlemen, consider yourselves under arrest." At this Deputy Allen fired a shot, and I raised my Winchester and shot him. As soon as the first shot was fired a crowd of 150 men rushed from town, and in a few minutes the men were dispersed. I have ample proof that Deputy Allen fired the first shot. They were all strangers to us and the arrests were made within the corporate limits of the town. We did not abuse the men, and as soon as we were convinced that they were legally appointed officers we turned them loose."

DENVER'S MUNICIPAL TROUBLES.

Governor Waite's Appointees Steal a March on the Old Board.

DENVER, March 17.—A graceful row between Governor Waite and Messrs. Orr and Martin, the removed members of the fire and police board, over the possession of their offices, in which the state militia and federal troops took a prominent part, will be settled in the courts. The chief executive has submitted the controversy to the supreme court, as his legal advisers have advised him to do ever since the trouble began. It was 11 o'clock today before he fully determined to take this course. When he began to seriously consider the proposition yesterday he was afraid the affair might not receive immediate attention, and it required a good deal of argument by his attorneys to prove to him that the supreme court would act on the case at once.

That they were not mistaken is borne out by the order made by the court just as soon as the matter was submitted to it. This order sets the case for argument at 2 o'clock Monday, and counsel are notified that they must have their typewritten briefs in the hands of the clerk of the court at that hour. A decision may be expected as early as Tuesday.

The communication embracing the questions submitted to the court contains over 4,000 words. The question is simply this: Are Messrs. Barnes and Mullins legally entitled to hold the office of fire and police commissioners of the city of Denver? The rest of the voluminous document is devoted to an argument to show that the supreme court should take jurisdiction in the case, in view of the dangerous situation now existing in the city of Denver because of the calling out of the militia and the armed resistance of Messrs. Orr and Martin to the state troops. There is no further danger of bloodshed now, as the governor has agreed to abide by the decision of the supreme court.

As far as this trouble is concerned the militia has been disbanded, but the troops are being held at various armories awaiting the result of the miners' trouble at Cripple Creek. The federal troops are still quartered in the Gottsbay building, momentarily expecting orders to return to Fort Logan.

Matters at the city hall were in a very peaceful state until late afternoon, when Messrs. Mullins and Barnes, the governor's appointees to the fire and police board, quietly slipped into the mayor's office and took possession before any one was aware they were in the neighborhood. They had met Mr. Rogers, a member of the old board, up town an hour before this and organized. Their first official step was to notify Chief Pease of the fire department and Chief Stone of the police department to report for duty. Chief Pease went in and politely refused to recognize the authority of the new board. Chief Stone refused to obey the order and the new board adjourned until Monday.

As soon as it became known that the city had two fire and police boards, Wells Taylor & Taylor, attorneys for the old members, Orr and Martin, made application before Judge Glynn for attachments for contempt of court for Messrs. Mullins, Barnes and Rogers, and also Mayor Van Horn, who formally recognized the new board. The contention is against Judge Graham's now famous injunction. The hearing before Judge Glynn comes up Monday morning at 10 o'clock. This brings both sides into the court, where the matter should have been taken three days ago. There are no prospects of further trouble, at least for the present, as both parties have agreed to abide by the decisions handed down.

Disposition of Federal Troops.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senator Teller of Colorado lost no time in carrying out the wishes of the committee yesterday addressed a telegram setting out the needs of the situation. He called upon Secretary Lamont and spent some time in explaining the conditions which led up to the threatening conditions of the past few days. The senator came away feeling satisfied that, so far as the laws permit, the War department will do everything in its power to prevent bloodshed. General McCook will keep his troops ready to act at a moment's notice, either in Denver or at Fort Logan, only a few miles from the city, and it is believed that general knowledge of their readiness will have a good moral effect upon the excitable element in the community. Of course the suggestion contained in the telegram from the committee that General McCook be directed to use the troops to assist the sheriff, who has made an issue with Governor Waite, cannot be acted upon, for such an instruction would be in direct conflict with the laws of the land.