

MILITIA SAVED OMAHA

Vast Mob Congregates at Savannah to Kill Ex-Priest Slattery.

POLICE POWERLESS TO PROTECT HIM

Eleven Companies of Soldiers Called Out by the Mayor.

COOL HEADS ONLY PREVENTED BLOODSHED

Vicar General of the Diocese Besought the Crowd to Disperse.

SOME OF THEM HEADED HIS REQUEST

The Militia Pushed the Remainder Back So the Ex-Priest and His Audience Got Out of the Hall in Safety.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 25.—This has been the most exciting night in the history of Savannah. For five hours the city has trembled on the verge of religious riots. The entire military force of the city, except the artillery, has been on duty. There are ten infantry companies and the Georgia Hussars, the latter being disbanded. A mob estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000, the greater part being Catholics, has challenged their forbearance to the extreme, and but for the coolness of Mayor Meyers and the officers commanding the troops blood might have been shed. Bayonet charges were made several times to clear the streets, but the mob which had gathered about Masonic temple one of the prominent buildings, and situated in the heart of the city, stubbornly refused to retire.

For three days it had been apparent that grave trouble was brewing. The city had been liberally placarded with notices that ex-priest Slattery and his wife, described as an ex-nun, would lecture here on Catholicism. Members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at once took steps to prevent his appearance here. Petitions were circulated asking the mayor to refuse permission to the priest to deliver his lecture. The petitions were signed by a committee of twelve Catholics, including the presidents of two divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, he handed them a written opinion from the corporation, but to prevent the effect that he, as mayor, had no power to refuse the right of speech guaranteed by the constitutions of the United States and Georgia. In his opinion the mayor was not bound to be offended by Slattery's remarks who would stay away from his lecture. He refused to do so.

Mayor Meyers also asked the committee to advise all Catholics to keep away from the lecture. "I cannot stop this man from lecturing," said the mayor, who is a Hibernian, "but I can prevent disorder, and I will do so. If the police are not a sufficient force to do so the militia will be appealed to. Riot will not be tolerated."

The committee stated that it was their desire to avoid trouble, and they would use all their influence to prevent it. They do so, but their efforts utterly failed. All of today it had been rumored that mobs would come from different sections of the city and that Slattery would be killed. It was reported that he was to be put on the garb of a priest in the course of his lecture speak like wildfire and raised an intense excitement among Catholics.

POLICE ALLY AMONG CATHOLICS. Mayor Meyers issued instructions to Chief McDermott to have the entire available police force on hand. Fifteen policemen were stationed inside the hall, and thirty others were massed in front. By 9 o'clock several hundred had collected. When Slattery arrived the mob had not assumed large enough proportions to come within the hall. At 9 o'clock a howling mob of over 1,500 surrounded Masonic hall. In the hall were an audience of about 400, including a number of soldiers. The lecture had commenced before brickbats and stones began to rain on the windows. The police had closed all the windows, and the mob evidently believed that they were falling glass. The rest of the police force was called out, and fifty men were soon in front of the hall.

The mob made rushes to secure an entrance, but were driven back time after time by the police. Before 9 o'clock the mob had broken into the hall, and the lecture was interrupted. Slattery was rescued by the police. The window after window in the Masonic temple was smashed. Cries of "Kill him," "Down with Slattery," "Death to the renegade" were heard. Chief McDermott summoned the mayor.

The lecture closed at 9:30 o'clock, and it was apparent that the mob would do many lives for the lecturer and the audience to leave the hall. Upstairs a number of members of secret orders who had cheered Slattery's declarations, were seen. They had gathered around the ex-priest to defend him as he left the hall. A number, it was reported, had come armed in anticipation of the mob. The mob evidently believed that this was all it was intended to bring out and laughed at them as they drew up in front of the hall. Soon after the tramp of other military was heard and five companies of Savannah Volunteer Guards, under command of Colonel Garrard, swung into position in front of the hall with fixed bayonets and rifles loaded with ball cartridges.

By order of the mayor the guards formed in two single lines and charged the mob with fixed bayonets and rifles fixed up. The mob was shoved slowly, but it refused to break, and occasionally rocks were thrown at the hall. The mob was sullen and defiant and apparently determined, since they were not to be driven back.

The Georgia Hussars, dismounted, under command of Major Mildred, were the first to respond. The organization contained thirty men in all. The mob evidently believed that this was all it was intended to bring out and laughed at them as they drew up in front of the hall. Soon after the tramp of other military was heard and five companies of Savannah Volunteer Guards, under command of Colonel Garrard, swung into position in front of the hall with fixed bayonets and rifles loaded with ball cartridges.

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DOUBLE LINE OF SOLDIERS A BLOCK WAS FORMED

double line of soldiers a block was formed and the rest of the military kept the crowd back near all of the audience passed out of the hall amid hisses.

ESCORTED SLATTERY TO THE HOTEL

Slattery and his wife and a few men remained in the hall. Colonel W. W. Gordon of the First Georgia Infantry informed Slattery's wife that it was his intention to leave the First regiment and the Hussars to protect the crowd from all of the audience passed out of the hall amid hisses.

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DOUBLE OUTBREAK IN CUBA

Result of Comprehensive Plans Which Have Been Long Maturing.

UPRISING AT BOTH ENDS OF THE ISLAND

Spanish Force Far Outnumbered the Rebels but the Cubans Have the Advantage of Knowing the Country and of Greater Endurance.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The outbreak in Cuba is said to have been hatched here in New York. It is said by members of the Cuban revolutionary party that the date set for the uprising has been known since February 9. Jose Marti, twice banished from Cuban soil because of his hate of Spanish domination, and General Maximo Gomez, who commanded the eastern Cuban rebels in the revolution of 1893, left New York two weeks ago. Their arrival in Cuba was to be the signal for the uprising. Marti will be the head of the provisional government if the revolutionists are successful. General Gomez is the commander-in-chief of the revolutionary forces. Mexico and the South American republics have long been preparing for the uprising.

The insurgent force in Matanzas, near Ybarra, where once the patriot party raised its standard, is under command of Major General Julio Sanguily. The point mentioned is about sixty-six miles east of Havana, on the west end of the island. The scene of the other uprising, on the eastern end of the island, and the fact that these widely separated places are given prominence to the uprising in New York to mean that the uprising extends throughout the island and that the Spanish authorities are attempting to be on its extent. The remaining Spanish forces in the eastern section of the island, which include Guantanamo, are commanded by Brigadier General Guillermo Moncada. It is estimated that he can raise 10,000 men. The Spanish forces number 18,000 regulars, of which about 6,000 are stationed in Santiago de Cuba, within reach of the rebels at Guantanamo. The bulk of the remaining Spanish troops are stationed in Havana, near the scene of General Sanguily's starting point, Ybarra.

Those who are high in the councils of the Cuban party here say that with the arms which have been smuggled into Cuba during the last few weeks and which were stored near Matanzas and other points, and those already in possession of the patriot forces, General Gomez would be able to arm 3,000 men at once and many of them in a very short time. The plan of campaign is more complete than in any of the numerous revolutions which have drenched Cuban soil with blood.

The Cubans will be handicapped in the matter of arms, but the members here say their countrymen know every foot of the island and roads and can move more freely than the Spaniards. They fought for ten years before, when their chance for success was not nearly so bright as now.

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FLORENCE J. ALLEN OF BATH, ME., 48 TONS, COULD NOT BE LIFTED BY THE MEN OF THE OTHER MASTS AND WATER WERE GONE.

The vessel was full of water and her crew were nowhere to be seen.

READY TO DISCUSS SILVER

Motion Favoring an International Conference Passes the Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Mr. Robert L. Everett, liberal member of the Commons, introduced a bimetallic resolution which was acted on Friday last by the parliamentary committee of the Bimetallic league. The resolution in substance was that "this house regards with increasing apprehension the constant fluctuations and growing divergence in the relative value of gold and silver, and heartily concurs in the recent expression of opinion upon the part of the government of the President and the government and Parliament of Germany in regard to the serious evils resulting therefrom. It therefore urges upon the government the desirability of cooperating with other nations in an international congress to consider what measures can be taken to mitigate these evils."

The resolution was adopted by a large majority. Sir William Vernon Harcourt admitted that the question was a grave one but denied that the desirability of bimetallicism was the demoralization of silver. He said that the value of the monometallism as Mr. Chaplain was of the value of bimetallicism. He reviewed the negotiations with the United States which led to the Bimetallic agreement, and said the British refusal to discuss the proposal to open the mints of the various countries for the coinage of silver was the cause of the present difficulty.

He said that the value of the monometallism as Mr. Chaplain was of the value of bimetallicism. He reviewed the negotiations with the United States which led to the Bimetallic agreement, and said the British refusal to discuss the proposal to open the mints of the various countries for the coinage of silver was the cause of the present difficulty.

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RAIN ALL OVER NEBRASKA

Ground Thoroughly Soaked in All Parts of the State.

FARMERS READY FOR THE ADVANTAGE

Many Who Had Not Intended to Put Crops in This Year Now Preparing for a Prosperous Season.

BELGRADE, Neb., Feb. 26.—(Special.)—A copious rain fell last night, the best for a year, and the indications are that it will continue all day. The ground is wet down six inches, and farmers are jubilant over the prospect. Seeding will be commenced at once, and a large acreage of small grain will be sown. Predictions are freely made for a large crop this year, as the crop failure last year gave the land a rest, and very few weeds grew or matured. There will be a great deal of alfalfa sown this year. Several farmers have been experimenting