THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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THREE ROBBERS SHOT DOWN

Hold-Up of a Queen & Crescent Train a Conspicuous Failure.

DETECTIVES WERE WAITING FOR THEM

One Man Held Guard Over the Engineer with a Very Big Gun While the Shooting Was Going On and Then Ran.

CHATTANOOGA, March 27.—One of the most daring and at the same time most unsuccessful attempts at train robbery occurred at 2:30 a. m. today in the southern part of Kentucky, when six men undertook to rob the southbound train No. 3, Queen & Crescent, which left Cincinnati at 8 p. m. last night. One of the six was killed outright, another died at 4 o'clock this morning and a third, giving the name of Miller, died at Greenwood, Ky., this afternoon. The other three men have not yet been heard from. The train was delayed not more than ten minutes and reached this city at 8 a. m. today on time.

The reason for this summary disposal of a body of train robbers is found in the fact that some tidings of their purpose had been given to the railroad or express authorities and that Mr. T. R. Griffin, who serves as a superintendent of police on the Southern road, had with him two trusty assistants. The train had just reached the south end of tunnel No. 9, which is a mile north of Greenwood, when the robbers signaled it to stop. They had scarcely disclosed their purpose until Mr. Griffin and his assistants on the train began offensive operations and in ten minutes three of the robbers had bitten the dust, the other three had fled and the train was speeding on its way. Not a single injury was suffered by any one on the train.

Of course the treasure in care of the Adams express messenger was entirely safe.

The wounded robber was taken to Oakdale, his life fast ebbing away. He was unconscious. The robbers were not known, but it is suposed they were native mountaineers, green at the business.

P. Haggard of this city was a passenger on the train and he says the excitement among the passengers was intense while the shooting was in progress.

Engineer Tom Springfield has been running on the road for a number of years and is regarded as a very reliable engineer. This is his first experience with train robbers and on his arrival here this morning he told the following story to a reporter:

"We were coming along on time. Engine 586 is a humper and Rankin, my fireman, was keeping her hot. We had mail, express and baggage cars, a smoker, two day coaches and two sleepers. We left Somerset on time. I slowed down a little as we ran through tunnel No. 9, about ten miles south of Somerset, in Pulaski county, Ky.

LONELIEST SPOT ON THE ROAD.

"About 300 yards this side of the tunnel a man on the track with a white light flagged me down. This is one of the loneliest spots on the entire road. You know it is up in the rough and rugged mountain districts of Kentucky. There is not a house within two miles of the place. That little station was about two miles to the south. The road somewhat curves too, and altogether, a better place could not have been selected for a train robbery.

"The fellow in front kept swinging his lantern. He stood in the center of the track. I didn't imagine what was the matter."

"Did you think of train robbers?"

"No, I did not."

"Did you suppose that a freight wreck was ahead?"

"No, I did not. I did not think anything. I just saw the fellow swinging his lantern and I stopped the train. I did not see anybody else. When I stopped to see what he was swinging the lantern for the fellow climbed into the cab and said: 'Stand here until I tell you to gon on,' and pointed a pistol at me. He stood on the left side of the cab. He looked like a desperado. As near as I can recollect he had a big black mustache, a slouch hat and rather seedy clothes. He looked like a rough countryman. The fellow did not say another word, but kept his pistol pointing at me."

"Did he not seem alarmed when the shooting was going on?"

"No, he just kept standing there with his pistol pointed at me. I don't know what kind of a pistol it was, but it was a big one."

With this the brave engineer straightened out his hand and placed his left almost to his right elbow to show the length of the robber's pistol. It might have been a horse pistol.

"Rankin, my fireman," continued Springfield, "looked out of the cab on his side and said: 'They've killed two of them.'

"But the fellow kept me covered with his big gun and did not say a word. After one or two more shots we heard up in front the robber dropped from the cab and said: 'Go ahead.'

"I opened the throttle and we ran on to Cumberland Falls, about four miles further down."

When asked why he did not shoot the robber as he left the engine, Mr. Springfield said that neither he nor his fireman had any weapons of any kind.

"After the fellow told me to go ahead we had gone but a short distance when Rankin found a wounded man on the tender. We stopped at Cumberland Falls, four miles from the tunnel, and put him off, leaving him in the telegraph office. They say he was badly shot in the arm and side. He said he was a tramp stealing a ride and that he was shot with the train robbers, but we do not believe it. We were not stopped by the robbers more than ten minutes. We came on to Chattanooga and got here on time. That's all I know about it, and I don't want to experience any more fellows standing in my cab and pointing a big pistol at me."

Engineer Springfield is a citizen of Chattanooga and resides on Montgomery avenue.

CONDUCTOR SAW ONLY FIVE MEN.

Conductor Pete Gorman, who was in charge of the train, said: "We were sixteen miles south of Somerset and had come through tunnel No. 9. I was in the rear sleeper checking up my fares when the train came to a stop. I got off on the ground with the flag man. I saw the blaze of a pistol and then another one. I told the flagman he had better come back on the train, as the shooting was going lengthwise of the train and he might be shot, and I did the same. I then went forward and found that the train robbers had boarded us. There were five of the train robbers. One watched the engineer. Three entered the baggage car. One remained on the ground on the left hand side of the train. As soon as the train had stopped Algood went out of the car, and as he stepped on the front platform the robber or robbers on the ground yelled: 'Throw up your hands or I'll shoot you!' Instead of doing this Algood drew his pistol and began shooting. The other robbers in the baggage car then ran out and Griffin and Eddy joined Algood in the fusillade. They killed one man. Another was badly wounded and died at 4 o'clock this morning. The third was left at Cumberland Falls.

"It was all done so quickly that there does not seem much to tell. In ten minutes we were going on.

"A wrecking train followed closely behind us as the second section of our train and we left the detectives and their prisoners to be taken on it. The day coaches were fairly well filled. The passengers were somewhat alarmed, but as the train soon moved on they were reassured. Not one of the railroad employes or any of the passengers were hurt, nor, as far as I know, did a bullet enter any of the coaches. The shooting was done alongside the train and not crosswise. The robbers wkere well armed with pistols and carbines. We found one carbine they had dropped. The robbers evidently thought they were aboard the express car when they entered the baggage car. I don't know who the robbers were, but they are supposed to be parties living in that section where the robbery was committed."

Superintendent Campbell of the Southern express says there was only $50 or $60 in money in the express safe. Dave Laski, the express messenger on the train, seized his carbine when the shooting began and kept the doors tightly locked. He knows nothing about the robbery.

Passengers in the sleepers for New Orleans and Jacksonville were not awakened. In one of the coaches when the train stopped and the shooting began one man with a big mouth and a loud voice yelled: "By ——, we are held up!" Women and children began crying and everybody began throwing money and jewelry under the seats. They did not sleep any more.

H. Oberdoerfer of New Orleans and A. C. Miller of Louisville were among the passengers in the sleeper who stopped here. A lady in the sleeper sent a telegram to a gentleman in Governor McKinley's office, Columbus. She signed Lucretia. It was ascertained later that her name is Mrs. Cooper. She is the wife of Governor McKinley's correspondence secretary. She was quite jubilant over the adventure and angry because she was not awakened.

The robbery was planned to have been committed on the 11th of this month, but on account of a creek near the scene being out of its banks the men were afraid that they would be caught and postponed it. A farmer says the men have been camping in a hollow near by for five weeks. One of the gang gave the men away to the officials and the trains have been loaded with detectives for the past month.

DETECTIVE TELLS HIS STORY.

Clint F. Allgood, the detective who took such a prominent part in the preventing of the robbery, returned to the city this evening from the scene of the robbery. To a reporter of the Times he gave the following statement of affairs: "I am employed by the Cincinnati Southern railroad as detective and Tuesday morning received a telegram from Superintendent Griggs to report at Somerset. I reported and asked the superintendent what was wanted. He replied that he wanted me to come down to Chattanooga that night. He did not tell me anything further about what was going to happen, but I suspected something was wrong and had reason for this. I thought I was going into danger and prepared myself with a double-barreled shot gun.

"Griffin, the chief detective of the road, and Will Eddy, another detective, came out on the train also. They were prepared, as well as myself, with double-barreled shot guns. Eddy and myself were sitting in the same seat, while Griffin was secreted in the express car, for what purpose I did not know.

"As we passed out of the mouth of tunnel No. 9 I heard the engineer blow his whistle twice, which was a signal that he had been flagged and was to stop the train. Eddy and myself walked out of the door of the smoker together.

"Eddy got down on the last step of the smoker on the east side, while I got on the step on the other side, and we were in that position when the train stopped. Three men passed by Eddy, who at the time had squatted down under the end of the car, and went to the baggage car. One of them had a double barreled shot gun in his hand and looked down at Eddy, but passed into the car. The three men then went on into the car, where they remained for four or five minutes. I heard one of them say, the big man, I think—'Hands up,' and something about the money in the car. They then walked about in the car, I think, and were looking for money in the safe. I later heard them cursing, but could not tell what they were saying. I think they had found they had made a mistake and gotten into the wrong car. They came out the same side and the way they had entered the car.

EDDY DROPPED HIS MAN.

"The two younger men made a break for the express car, while the big fellow, who later proved to be Jesse Morrow, stepped down at the side of the car with a shotgun in his hand. He put it to his shoulder and presented it at Eddy, who was at the place where he had left the smoker. Eddy had been watching him and had his gun leveled on him all the time, and when he found he had been discovered and was about to be shot at, he opened fire, or rather fired one shot at the robber, which did the work. The load of buckshot struck the man in the left side, a little below the arm, and passed out on the right side of the body, killing him instantly.

"About this time the two men who had come out of the baggage car with Morrow opened fire upon Eddy and were shooting at him pretty lively.

"When they stopped I got under the truss rods of the baggage car, which are near the wheels. I saw a man at the steps of the express car, and as soon as the two men opened fire on Eddy this man advanced toward me and got on the first step of the baggage car. I fired on him and he fell to the ground and did not utter a word. When I went to find him afterward he was gone and I do not know what became of him.

"The shooting on the other car had stopped now and the men were nowhere to be seen except the three who were near by, one dead and the others mortally wounded. The confederates who escaped, I think, are three in number. A large posse of people residing in the vicinity of the robbery started out in pursuit of the parties, who, I think, have taken to the mountains.

IDENTITY OF THE ROBBERS.

"The man killed outright was Jesse Morrow, aged about 50 years. He resided with his family, and was known as the worst and most desperate man in the community.

"Thomas Miller, the man who was picked up near the dead man, was shot through the breast. He was carried to the depot at Greenwood, where he soon died, after suffering intense agony. This man was about 30 years old and was a tough character.

"The leader of the gang is a man by the name of Underwood, and he is a desperate character. I don't know which way this man went after the affair was over. He resided in the vicinity of the attempted robbery, and I am of the opinion that all of the parties concerned were residents of that portion of the country.

"Martin, the man who was so badly wounded, and who, it is thought, will die, says he is from Pennsylvania, and that he was a tramp riding on the blind baggage, and was not with the gang which held up the train. He is mortally wounded and cannot recover."

WILL HOLD AN INQUEST TODAY.

SOMERSET, Ky., March 27.—The coroner will hold an inquest tomorow at Greenwood on the bodies of Jesse Morrow and his son, Thomas. Frazer was left with the horses on top of the tunnel, one flagged the train and mounted the engine, while the third stood guard on top of the earth cut, while the three remaining ones attacked the express car and met the detectives. The indications are the gang had no outside assistance. It is not known whether the express safe contained an unusual quantity of money.

The physicians performed an operation on William Martin tonight, but he cannot live. The Adams Express company has offered a liberal reward for the capture of the three robbers who escaped.

Held Up an Iron Mountain Train.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 27.—Train No. 54 on the Iron Mountain was held up by robbers about 10 o'clock tonight, just north of Williamsville, Mo., eighteen miles north of Poplar Bluff, Mo., by two men. The robbers cut off the mail, express and baggage cars, and ran about half a mile and robbed the express car. It is not known what booty they got. The conductor lost his watch and money, and it is supposed that passengers were also robbed, but details have not been received at this hour.

Held for Robbing the Mails.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., March 27.—William Wilson, alias William Stevenson, has been arrested and lodged in jail here to await identification by the postal authorities. He is charged with robbing the United States mails in Texas and Arkansas. The rewards for his arrest amount to $700. He is also wanted in Alabama for various offenses, one of which is for murder in Marshall county, near Guntersville. He has been recognized here as a fugitive from justice in Marshall county.

Safe Blowers Rob a State Bank.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—The State bank at Auburn, Ill., was burglarized last night by unknown men, who blew open the vault and extracted $1,200 in currency. No clew.

CROPS FROZEN IN EUROPE

Winter Wheat Especially Shows the Effects of the Extreme Cold.

SEVERE WINTER HAS LEFT ITS MARK

Every Country Except Greece Has Suffered from Sudden Changes in Temperature During February—Spring Planting Will Be Unusually Heavy.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The report of the European agent of the Department of Agriculture for February has been made public. It treats of the conditions respecting the crops prevailing in most of the European countries and is substantially as follows:

In Great Britain the month has been one of continued frost and low temperature. No field work has been done in any part of the country for five weeks. From Scotland the report is of violent snow storms, continued frosts, impassable roads, railway blockades and suspended agricultural work.

Throughout Europe it is generally thought that there has been damage to the winter wheat plants and to the roots, particularly in Sweden, but the frost has not yet sufficiently thawed to enable a judgment to be formed. Beans and clover are also expected to show evidence of the unusual severity of the winter. Large inroads have been made into the feeding stuffs, and in many districts wheat is being fed to stock in large quantities. Potatoes are beginning to respond in price to the anticipated scarcity throughout the world and values have increased about $4 per ton. Stocks in England have not been so short in years and seed will be higher than has been known for a long time. In France it is believed that the sudden alterations of temperature in the early part of the month before there were heavy snow falls have injured wheat and rye; and it seems probable that the area sown to cereals will be less than last year. In Germany no anxiety is felt as to the condition of winter wheat or seeding. In Spain very cold weather continued throughout the whole of February, but the great falls of snow protected the crops. The duty on wheat has been increased to 4 perotas per 100 kilograms (nearly 22 cents per bushel) and the new regulation is to be in force until the end of the year and longer if the government decides to prolong its duration. In Italy the winter has been of unprecedented severity, but much snow has fallen and remained on the ground through the entire period of severe frost, so that no evil effects are anticipated in winter seeding. In Austria winter seedings have been protected by the snows; but in Hungary the situation is not quite so satisfactory as the snow for long expanses on the plains froze into a glaze so that the falls of snow have not adequately protected the ground beneath. In Roumania, after an unusually mild January, the succeeding month was ushered in by frosts that extended all over Europe. In this country, however, there were alternating days of milder weather and of rain, with the result that the snow froze on the land and the promised thaw is awaited with some anxiety that the amount of damage may be ascertained. The area of spring sowings is expected to be much greater than last year.

Greece is the only country of Europe that has escaped a February of remarkable severity. Up to the latter part of the month the complaint was of a mildness that threatened too forward conditions.

In Russia reports made by officials state that the area under maize, wheat and rye is diminished by no less than 20 to 30 per cent. A telegram of the 22d of February reports that the changes in temperature have been general and sudden, and that considerable harm must have been done to winter cereals, particularly in the southern part, where bright sunshine during the day has been folowed by severe frosts at night. Enlarged preparations are making for the spring planting.

TUPPER RESIGNS HIS PORTFOLIO.

Various Reasons Assigned for His Leaving the Cabinet.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 27.—The crisis in cabinet affairs is further complicated by a report that Sir Charles H. Tupper, minister of justice, has resigned. Sir Charles is in accord with the government's policy on the school question, but he favors a direct appeal to the people on it at a general election. The French-Canadian members fought for a session of Parliament, and prevailed.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 27.—That the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper from the cabinet has been handed in can hardly be doubted. The Citizen, the government organ, says so very bluntly. It is said that a reason for quitting the cabinet is that he will not be allowed to supplant Foster in the leadership of the House of Commons, an ambition which he has long held. None of the cabinet ministers will deny the story of his resignation and Sir Charles himself will see no one. He was not at his office today.

MONTREAL, March 27.—Sir Adolph Caron, postmaster general, and the only dominion minister now in town, when interviewed by the Associated press representative, refused to deny the rumor that Sir Charles Hibbard Tupper has resigned. His manner would, however, indicate that the story is true. Hon. A. W. Morris, a member of the Quebec government, states positively that Tupper has resigned, and that his reason is the refusal of the government to dissolve as promised.

MINISTRY STATES ITS PURPOSES.

Energetic Measures Will Be Taken to Suppress the Cuban Revolution.

MADRID, March 27.—In the Senate today Senor Castillo, president of the council of ministers, asked support for the new ministry. He read a dispatch from the Spanish consul in Costa Rica, announcing the departure of a filibustering expedition commanded by General Masso, the Cuban revolutionist, for Cuba. Senor Castillo added that a detachment of Spanish troops at Compechuela, Cuba, had been obliged to retreat and that the commanding officer was to be tried by court martial. In conclusion the premier said the government, in addition to the reinforcements of 7,000 troops now being sent to Cuba, was determined to lend the governor of Cuba assistance in every possible way in order to stifle the revolution. The Senate passed a resolution expressing satisfaction with the energetic attitude of the government in Cuba.

In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon Senor Castillo announced that Marshal Campos would leave Spain for Cuba April 2, in order to take supreme command of the Spanish forces there.

Prisoners Tried to Escape and Were Shot.

MATAMORAS, Mex., March 27.—Advices have just reached here that Sostenes Saldana and two other desperate prisoners, who were being conducted from this place to La Muela, this state, where they were to have been tried, attempted to escape. They were shot and killed by the military escort.

Anti-Revolution Bill in Committee.

BERLIN, March 27.—The committee which has the anti-revolution bill under examination began its consideration of its second reading today and rejected the proposal of Herr Lenzmann to throw out the entire measure.

King Oscar Proposes a Compromise.

STOCKHOLM, March 27.—It is semi-officially stated that the proposals of King Oscar looking to a settlement of the deadlock between Norway and Sweden will shortly be submitted to the Rigsdag and to the Storthing.

MANITOBA PUBLISHES ITS DEFIANCE.

Official Organ of the Government Declares the Province Will Not Yield.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 27.—The remedial order on separate schools does not come up in the legislature until tomorow night, but it is nevertheless the one topic of the day here. Both the government and the opposition are holding frequent caucuses and what the outcome will be is difficult to predict. One thing is certain, that the Manitoba government will resent interference by Ottawa on educational matters. The newspaper organ of the government has this official statement under the heading: "Manitoba's answer."

"We are asked to restore the school system that was in operation previous to 1890. Let Quebec and Ottawa rest assured that the restoration will never be made. Manitoba has too keen a sense of justice, too much regard for truth and equity, to recognize as a religious aristocracy an element of its population by no means the most worthy. As a civilized people attempting to realize in a measure the idols of the nineteenth century, Manitobans will not silently submit to the demand that they should turn back the wheel of progress 300 years. It is a struggle as to whether the ideas of the nineteenth century or idols of the dark ages shall prevail. Any one who believes that all citizens are equal in the sight of the law and that what is good enough for one is good enough for all, must stand by the act of 1890. And this is our answer to Quebec—we shall not allow the state to support religions; we shall not allow the church to control the state; we shall not return to the civilization of the dark ages; we shall not recognize Rome as better or in any way different from others; we shall hold to the principle of equal rights for all, and that principle shall be dearer to us than confederation itself."

PRINCE BISMARCK'S MANY VISITORS.

Kaiser's Brother, Chancellor Hohenlohe and Other Notable Men Call on Him.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, March 27.—Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, accompanied by his 6-year-old son, Prince Waldemar, arrived here at 11 o'clock. He was followed by the duke of Baden, Prince Hohenlohe, the chancellor; Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe, youngest son of the chancellor; the Baden ministry and Count von Wilmonski, chief of the imperial chancellery. The visitors were received by Count von Rantzau, the son-in-law of Prince Bismarck, who escorted them to the castle, where Prince Bismarck met them on the threshold and greeted them warmly. At the luncheon which followed Prince Henry of Prussia proposed the health of Prince Bismarck, adding: "May God still long preserve you!" Prince Henry and Prince Waldemar left Friedrichsruh at 12:15 p. m.

Before the arrival of his guests Prince Bismarck, with his household, attended the drooping of the colors of the Halberstadt cuirassiers and bid the most cordial farewell to the officers.

Prince Bismarck does not seem to be any the worse for the fatigues which he has been enduring the past three days. The visit of Prince Henry of Prussia was quite unexpected. He cordially congratulated Prince Bismarck and the latter presented him with his photograph.

Prince Hohenlohe presented Prince Bismarck with a joint letter of congratulation from the federal council and the Prussian ministry. The prince, after personally thanking Prince Hohenlohe and asking him to convey to the federal council and Prussian ministry his warmest thanks for their kind message, added: "It was always a pleasure to me to work with you and I am the more pleased that you, as chancellor, should be the bearer of the congratulations." Prince Bismarck parted with the grand duke of Baden and Prince Hohenlohe at the railroad station.

Herr Von Levetzow's Successor.

BERLIN, March 27.—The Reichstag today elected Baron von Berenberg, first vice president of the Reichstag and recently acting president, to be president of that body in succession to Herr von Levetzow, who resigned last Saturday as a result of a refusal of the Reichstag to permit him to congratulate Prince Bismarck in the name of the house on his birthday. The vote stood 291 for his election and 183 against it. The new president, in accepting the office, took occasion to praise the services of his predecessor in office.

Herr Schmidt, member of the freissinnige party, who represents Ulberfield, was elected first vice president, and Herr Spahn, a member of the center party, was elected vice president, the latter in succession to Dr. Burklin, who resigned shortly after Herr Von Levitzow.

The object of the visit of Prince Hohenlohe, the chancellor, to Prince Bismarck today is to convey to him the congratulations of the federal council and the Prussian ministry.

Spain Under the New Regime.

MADRID, March 27.—Further resignations of the chief officials of the late government, including that of the president of the Cuba tariff council, are announced.

The bill increasing the army contingents raises the peace effective from 77,000 to 82,000. Treasury semi-officially denies that any Spanish loan is proposed. It is added that the condition of the treasury is very satisfactory.

The government will immediately send additional reinforcements of 6,000 men to Cuba.

Italian Operations in Abyssinia.

ROME, March 27.—A dispatch from Massowah says that General Baratieri, the commander of the Italian forces, occupied Adigral on Monday last. He is now fortifying that place and has sent a flying column against Ras Mangascia, the Abyssinian chief, who has been causing so much trouble to the Italians. Ras Mangascia is assisted by the almost equally famous Ras Aloula.

Coming After an American Bride.

LONDON, March 27.—Hon. George Curzon, M. P., will sail for New York April 10. His marriage to Miss Mary Leiter will take place in Washington on April 20.

CHRIS DENIES THAT HE HIT HIM.

Acknowledges He Shot at a Colored Man, but Only Hit the Ground.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—In the criminal court today Chris Von der Ahe, president of the St. Louis Browns, was held to the grand jury in bonds of $500 to answer to the charge of shooting George Stevenson in the foot. Chief of Police Harrigan went on his bond. On the stand Mr. Von der Ahe stated that on the evening in question he was sitting in his saloon talking to his friend, Mr. Weyl, when his park superintendent informed him that one of the crowd of negroes who had been stealing property out of the park was prowling around outside. He went out and saw the negro crossing the platform toward the Lindell railway depot. He followed the colored man, he said, and asked him what he was doing there, and the latter replied that it was none of his business. "I drew my revolver to scare him," said Chris, "and fired at the ground. I know I did not hit him, for he was three feet away and if I had hit anybody I would have hit Mr. Weyl, who was by my side."

WILL INVESTIGATE THE WARDEN.

Charges of Crookedness in the Management of the Kansas Penitentiary.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 27.—The legislative committee recently appointed to investigate charges heretofore made against Warden Chase of the Kansas penitentiary began its preliminary work today. Sensational evidence is promised as the investigation proceeds. The charges against Warden Chase are, first, that he has been guilty of permitting the keepers and other employes to inflict upon the convicts brutal punishment with clubs, seriously injuring their arms, limbs and bodies; that he has retained moneys which should have been turned over to the state; that he has falsified the books and records of the institution; that salaries were paid to people not connected with the penitentiary, and that his personal conduct has been unbecoming.

Duchess of Buccleuch Dying.

LONDON, March 27.—The dowager duchess of Buccleuch is dying.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH BURNED

Building Over Which Factions Have Fought Totally Destroyed Last Night.

ATTRIBUTED TO SPITEFUL INCENDIARIES

Father Karminski's Quarters and Residence of One of His Friends Put in Ashes—Priest Taken from the Burning Building by a Bodyguard.

St. Paul's Roman Catholic church at Sheeley was totally destroyed by fire last evening. Father Karminski, who had rooms in the rear, says that when the fire, which started at the front of the building, was discovered he ran forward into the church proper and plainly smelled the fumes of gasoline. On this he bases the assertion that the fire was incendiary.

Soon after 9 o'clock the church was found to be on fire. An alarm was immediately turned in from box 125, but when No. 10 fire company arrived, which was the first to come, the church was beyond saving.

FOUGHT AT LONG RANGE.

The coupling was made at Thirtieth and Walnut streets, about 1,000 feet from the fire. Through that length of hose and up the hill the pressure was too light to be of any service to the building.

The firemen's attention was turned to the brick dwelling just west and an effort was made to save it, but with the assistance of a stream which No. 5 had turned on by this time the efforts proved futile in saving either the church or the dwelling. In a short time both buildings were destroyed, the church, which was a frame structure, burning to the ground, and all that remained of the dwelling was the bare brick walls which were cracked by the intense heat of the fire on the inside and that from the church which stood but a few feet distant. The stable in the rear of the dwelling caught fire, and together with the fences and out houses was soon reduced to ashes. The heat was so intense that trees standing a half block from the fire were scorched, and the dry grass a block away caught fire from the brands which filled the air for quite a distance to the west.

FACTIONAL TROUBLE EXPECTED.

Very soon after the fire started 5,000 people were on the spot, drawn by the curiosity which a big fire usually creates and to witness trouble, which it was thought by many might arise between the two factions which have been disputing for some time over the possession of the church property. The crowd was evidently disappointed in this, as no surface indication of bad blood between the two factions could be discovered.

The fire was discovered by the bodyguard which is detailed each night from the ranks of the Karminski followers to protect the life of Karminski and the church property, as it is claimed by them that both have been threatened within the past week. Five men were with Father Karminski as bodyguard last night in the rear of the church building, and two of them who were detailed to guard the outside had within a few minutes previous to the discovery of the fire made an inspection of the premises and found nothing suspicious, and returned to the priest's apartments.

They were suddenly startled by two pistol shots which seemed to be within a radius of a few hundred feet from the church and on going out the side door it was seen that the south end of the church, the front end, was all ablaze. They rushed to the inside of the church proper with the intention of saving the vestments and other movable property, but the heat and smoke were so intense that but little of the property was saved.

It was thought that some attempts on Karminski's life would be made and two of his followers, armed heavily, escorted him to the saloon at Thirtieth and Walnut streets. In the hurry to escape Father Karminski lost all his wearing apparel except what he had on.

SAYS THE FIRE WAS SET.

Father Karminski was seen at the residence of Joe Czerwinski at Thirtieth and Walnut and gave it as his opinion that the building had been set on fire by his enemies. He said that the fumes of gasoline were easily distinguished when his men entered the church after discovering the fire. He said that a meeting of the opposing faction was held in a saloon yesterday afternoon and that it was at this meeting that the destruction of the church was determined.

"The shots which were heard were the signal that the work had been done," said he, "and my enemies all knew what the shots meant."

Joe Czerwinski said that he received a warning through his sister last Sunday, when she had told him that she was in possession of the knowledge that it had been decided to burn the church and to also burn him out. This piece of information had come from Mrs. Zalinska, who, she said, knew that the meeting had been held and the place at which it was held.

PUT HIM ON HIS GUARD.

Joe Czerwinski guarded his saloon and residence after receiving this information, and last night was more watchful than ever, and was of the impression that his saloon and house would be set on fire.

While the church was burning none of the factions opposing the priest made any demonstration that could be construed to be hostile. In answer to the question as to whether he and his followers would still contend in the courts for the possession of the remaining church property—the lot and house across the street—Father Karminski said that he thought it probable that they would now drop it and let the other faction have peaceable possession. With the $9,000 mortgage hanging over $2,800 worth of property he had no desire to push proceedings.

He and his followers, unless his instructions from the source which he recognized as superior were different from what he thought they would be, would erect a new church edifice and separate from the opposing faction and remain a church of their own.

Several of the anti-Karminski faction were seen and asked what they thought about the fire. They said they knew nothing about it.

TOTAL LOSS AND INSURANCE.

The church building cost $6,500, and the destruction of the furnishings, together with the organ, jewels and regalia of the Knights of St. Kazimeren and St. Paul societies, it was estimated would add about $1,400 more to the total loss.

John Kowalewski, former treasurer of the church, stated that there was an insurance policy for $5,000 in the hands of John Rush. He had been told that this policy was cancelled a few days ago. This last assertion could not be verified last night.

John Krystyniak is the owner of the brick dwelling which stood immediately west of the church and which was also burned. He was unable to save but a small amount of his furniture, and the loss was estimated at $2,500. The amount of insurance could not be learned.

Two Fort Dodge Fires.

FORT DODGE, Ia., March 27.—(Special Telegram.)—The flax elevator here, owned by W. N. Merritt, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $5,000, with $2,500 insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed it was set by tramps.

There was a disastrous fire on the Jarrett farm, near town, last night. Jarrett did quite a business in wintering carriage horses and six of the best family horses in Fort Dodge were burned in the barn, with four horses and a dozen cows belonging to Jarrett. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Burning of a Cottage.

A cottage, 2211 South Twenty-fourth street, occupied by John Reed and owned by Paul Waack, was totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning and an adjoining cottage, also owned by Waack, was much damaged. The total loss is estimated at $1,500.

JOAQUIN MILLER LEFT IN A HURRY.

Harrowing Tale of the Condition of Affairs at Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Among the passengers on the steamer Australia, which arrived today from Honolulu, was Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras. The poet left Honolulu suddenly, with no other baggage than a copy of his poems. His intended departure was kept secret, as he says he was afraid the officials of the government would put him in prison. Miller is very bitter against the men in control in Hawaii. He denounced the treatment accorded political prisoners as barbarous in the extreme and says that men are dying in prison for want of air and proper food. He predicts that a filibustering expedition will be organized to go to Honolulu and rescue the political prisoners.

When asked if he was done with Hawaii the poet said: "I have not begun. I am going to wait and see who goes down there and liberates those men. Possibly they may be set at liberty when their captors get badly scared, for they are awful cowards. If they do not liberate them, the very last and lowest of political prisoners, and then return the lands appropriated from the natives and the queen, under the name of crown lands, I shall go to Japan. I am no stranger at the Japanese court. I think I shall only have to state the case and promise political rights to the oppressed 20,000 contract slaves of Japan down there to get an iron clad. There are hundreds of good men down there, kept in the vilest prisons by men who betrayed a woman and robbed her, and there is plenty of gold and a kingdom waiting for whoever will liberate those good men. The soldiers down there will not fight for Dole. They won't fight to keep the men in prison. It is not humane. In fact, they are all falling out. I doubt if Dole has any friends at all who are not under pay as civil or military officers, or in some way selfishly interested in his oligarchy. There has been nothing nearly so monstrous since the reign of terror."

Miller makes an appeal for books to be sent to the political prisoners, as they have nothing to do and nothing to read, and unless they have something to divert their minds they may go mad.

Of the ex-queen, Miller says: "Of all those who participated in her arrest and trial and of all that was done, the only Christian was that poor, dusky old woman, in the midst of hundreds of cruel men. The only Christian act or utterance came from her."

He says that Major Seward, Colonel Ashford, T. W. Waller and other white traitors are confined in cells only five by eight feet. Two men are in each cell. They are allowed an airing of two hours during the day. The average temperature in the cells is about 80 degrees.

TOOK HIS CUE FROM JAMES GENTRY.

John Bigelow, an Actor, Killed His Inamoreta and Himself.

NEW YORK, March 27.—John Bigelow, an actor, shot and killed Amy Thill, an actress, today in the furnished room of the woman on Twenty-fourth street and then blew out his brains. The tragedy was not discovered until almost evening, when both bodies were found lying cold and bloody on the floor of the apartment. None of those in the house could assign a motive for the deed. Bigelow was about 30 years old and the woman not more than 25. She bore a character which was blameless.

John E. Bigelow, who committed the crime, was the son of James Bigelow, an ex-mayor of Morristown, N. J., who is a retired lawyer. The young man lived on West Thirty-eighth street, and just before the Christmas holidays was a member of Sidney Drew's company. It was during this engagement that he met Amy Thill. He fell in love with her. She was also a member of the company and decided to leave it at Chirstmas. Since then neither of them have been engaged in professional work. Bigelow is said to have been offered an engagement, but refused to accept it unless she was also engaged. Members of the theatrical profession tonight assert that the case is a parallel to the case of James Gentry, who shot Madge Yorke at Philadelphia a few weeks ago.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 27.—Amy Thill was the daughter of Mrs. Susan Thill, who keeps a hair store at 812 Nicolet avenue, this city, and resides at 9 south Ninth street. There are five girls in the family and all have a predeliction for the stage. Two or three of them have frequently been employed in local theaters. All are handsome, and the murdered girl was especially so. The family came to Minneapolis from St. Paul four or five years ago. Mrs. Thill is tonight completely prostrated by the shock, and the other members of the family decline to say anything about the tragedy except to acknowledge the relationship and to deny that they ever heard of Bigelow.

WILL NOT TALK ABOUT LI HUNG CHANG

Generally Believed that Japanese and Chinese Legations Have Information.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—It was stated at the Japanese legation today that no dispatch had been received from Japan indicating that Li Hung was more seriously injured than at first reported. It was said that nothing further than the dispatch made public last evening giving an official account of the shooting of Li had been received.

Although nothing is said at either the Japanese or Chinese legations as to the condition of Li Hung Chang, the peace envoy, it is known that advices have been received in official circles that serious results are apprehended from the wound. In fact, the information has been such as to cause some discussion as to the effect his death might have upon the situation in the Orient. It is generally believed it would prevent Japan securing as good terms as she had intended to insist upon.

HIROSHIMA, March 28.—The condition of Li Hung Chang continues favorable. No fear is entertained of serious physical consequences folowing his injury. The prefect and chief of police of Shimonoseki have been removed from their positions by order of the mikado.

WHY THE MINORITY FEARS WOMEN.

If Given the Right to Vote They Might Destroy Utah's Political Equilibrium.

SALT LAKE, March 27.—A minority report for the committee on elections was reported to the constitutional convention today. The report opposes woman suffrage.

The minority fears that privilege in the hands of women would destroy the present equality of parties and awaken the temptation on the part of those who ruled before to resume sway by working upon the generous impulses and religious instincts of women, which would result in political, if not social and business ostracism of the minority. It favors leaving the question to the legislature.

After a warm discussion the report went to the calendar to be taken up tomorrow.

CAME HERE ON PRIVATE BUSINESS.

Member of the Hawaiian Cabinet Knows Nothing of the Thurston Episode.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Samuel M. Damon, the Honolulu banker, who is also minister of finance in President Dole's cabinet, was among the passengers on today's steamer from Honolulu. When seen by a reporter immediately upon his arrival here Mr. Damon declared that he knew nothing of the reported misunderstanding between Secretary Gresham and Minister Thurston, or of Gresham's demand for the recall of Thurston. He declined to discuss the probabilities of the situation. When it was learned that Mr. Damon was a passenger on the steamer it was considered probable that his visit here had some connection with the Thurston-Gresham incident, but he declares that his is purely a business trip. He will return on the next steamer.

Movements of Ocean Steamers March 27.

At Bristol—Arrived—Mahanset, from New York.

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Mannheim, from Baltimore.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Ohio, from Philadelphia.

RESTORED ALL THE SALARIES

Senate Sets Back the Cuts in Pay Made in the House Appropriation Bill.

MADE THE MATTER ONE OF PARTY

Pops Oppose the Various Advances but the Republicans Voted to Pay the Old Schedule or More All Along the Line.

LINCOLN, March 27.—(Special.)—The senate took one more step toward the day of final adjournment by taking up in committee of the whole this afternoon the first of the three big appropriation bills already passed by the house. The bill was the one providing for the payment of the salaries of state officers, their deputies and assistants, of superintendents of state institutions, their officers and employes. The house had made a number of reductions in the salaries paid to many clerks and employes during the past four years. In nearly every case the senate restored those salaries to their present proportions. Aside from this action the senate added but little to the total amount of money appropriated by the bill. The large items added were to pay salaries of officers created by the present legislature. These items included a salary of $1,200 per annum for a clerk for the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, $2,000 for the secretary of the State Board of Irrigation, $1,200 for an assistant secretary, and $800 each for two under secretaries. The senate's increase over the amount appropriated by the house will amount to from $10,000 to $15,000.

There were but few incidents in the long afternoon's session over the bill. The leading feature was the opposition of the populist senators to every amendment proposed by the senate committee on finance, ways and means. They compelled a division on every amendment, and their tactics were the cause of very evident annoyance to the republican senators. The bill was agreed to by a strict party vote, Senator Black being the only republican who voted with the populists. The populists also made a determined effort to reduce the salary of the governor's private secretary, but the republicans,