

CONSENTS TO AN ARMISTICE

Japanese Emperor Orders Hostilities to Cease Pending a Settlement.

CONCESSIONS MADE BY CHINA UNKNOWN

Shooting of Li Hung Chang Led the Japanese to Reconsider Their Former Refusal to Grant the Request of the Chinese.

YOKOHAMA, March 29.—The emperor of Japan has declared an unconditional armistice.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The news that an unconditional armistice had been declared by the emperor of Japan was confirmed at the Japanese legation, where it was stated that a cablegram to this effect had been received from the home government.

China made the offer of the armistice and the peace plenipotentiary of Japan was empowered by the emperor to accept it without condition. This was done in view of the "unexpected event" that happened, viz: The attempted assassination of Li Hung Chang.

The armistice, Minister Kurino of the Japanese legation said, will be effective until the peace negotiations are concluded. After a meeting of the peace ambassadors had been decided on China requested the declaration of an armistice, but this request had not been granted by the Japanese government.

Minister Kurino said, however, that the government was inclined to stop warlike operations except on certain conditions. These conditions are not known, but it is suggested that probably the occupation of Taku might have been one, Japan wishing something as a guarantee of the willingness and earnestness of the Chinese for an amicable settlement of the war.

China evidently could not arrive at a conclusion. The Japanese plenipotentiary, mandated by Japan, and the attempt on the life of the Chinese peace ambassador solved the problem for the time being and hostilities will suspend. There will be no withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Chinese territory, however.

ARMY MAY NOT ACQUIRE.

The power of the Japanese government to execute the armistice will now be put to a severe test. The military power of Japan, in the judgment of the military observers, has almost outstripped the civil power during the war.

This has caused serious concern, as it has been feared that the military element, under the spirit which animates the people, would not submit to an armistice, even if the civil authorities ordered one. To meet this emergency a change of army commanders was recently made. There has been a change in the command of the army, and each under a general of superior authority over his particular campaign.

About three weeks ago, in anticipation of the armistice, Prince Komatsu was created commander in chief of the army. The purpose of this step was to concentrate authority in one man in close touch with the imperial household, who could thus execute the armistice with a simultaneous cessation of hostilities by the army.

It is not known whether Prince Komatsu can execute the important commission given him. The splendid discipline shown by the army during the war, and the fact that there will be immediate acquiescence by the military, and yet Prince Komatsu has to contend against a war spirit, inflamed by many years of fighting, is a serious matter.

It was said that an armistice would be so unpopular that it would cause a soldier to die for it. The political reaction of Japan's two chief statesmen—Count Ito and Mr. Matsui—who have served the emperor for many years, is also a matter of concern.

The full text of the cable received at the Japanese legation today regarding the armistice is as follows:

On the opening of the negotiations, the Chinese plenipotentiary proposed an armistice which Japan was willing to accept on certain conditions. While this negotiation was going on, the untoward event happened which rendered the Chinese plenipotentiary His Majesty's plenipotentiary.

His Majesty, the emperor, commanded the Japanese plenipotentiary to consent to a temporary armistice without conditions. This was communicated to the Chinese plenipotentiary.

WELCOME NEWS TO THE CHINESE.

The declaration of an armistice was most welcome news to the Chinese legation, although it was accepted with the stolidity and dignified dignity which is characteristic of the race. The Chinese plenipotentiary, however, the legation through the Associated press, Mr. Yang Yu had received no official communication from China nor from the State department.

Under these circumstances he was asked to be executed for the armistice. The numerous suite of the legation was evidently glad that the tedious and discouraging struggle was at an end. There was a feeling of relief, and the meaning of the term "unconditional" armistice, which was accepted as a meaning that recent events, including probably the shooting of Prince Li, had induced the envoys to agree on the terms of peace. It is clear that the arrangement of these terms will still be a difficult task.

The feeling in the interior of China, where the direct effects of the war have been felt, is very strong against a cessation of territory. The government had made a cash indemnity will necessitate the imposition of heavy taxes on the people and consequent depression. These considerations, however, are not likely to be taken into account, so problematic that the officials would not discuss it tonight, beyond mentioning the difficulties in the way of a restoration of commercial and internal prosperity.

Due to the Assault on Li Hung Chang.

RECEIVED HERE FROM TOKYO, March 29.—A decision of the emperor of Japan to declare an unconditional armistice was greatly due to the attack on Li Hung Chang.

HONG KONG, March 30.—The Japanese are bombarding Tai-Wan, the capital town of Formosa.

Sale of Valuable Relics Prohibited. DOVER, Del., March 29.—Acting under instructions contained in a resolution adopted this morning by the general assembly, Attorney General Nicholson today applied to the court for an injunction restraining J. Henry Rogers from disposing of a deed bearing date of August 1892, in which defendant James, duke of York (afterwards King James II), conveys to William Penn the twelve-mile tract around Newcastle, and other ancient documents, which are of great historical value and are now in the possession of a firm of Philadelphia auctioneers, who are endeavoring to sell them.

Still Debating on Woman Suffrage.

BALT LAKE, Utah, March 29.—The entire day was taken up again in the constitutional convention on a discussion of the woman suffrage question. Roberts and Goodwin spoke against the measure, and Van and others in favor of it. Roberts insisted that woman suffrage would weaken the constitution. He referred to woman suffrage in other states and said that of the 25,000 women registered in Chicago at the last election only 8,000 voted and that 600 of the number were absent. He argued that the women were not interested that they would never go to the polls.

Putting Up the Price of Meat at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—A general advance in the price of beef, both in the wholesale and retail trade, was reported today. The shipments of cattle to Philadelphia are about one-half what they were at this time last year, and if the shipments are not increased, the price will go higher.

SPAIN IS NOW BEHAVING ALL RIGHT

Going the Proper Way to Work to Settle the Alliance Incident.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Reports that the Spanish government is taking steps to meet the request of the United States in the Alliance affair, and that the commander of the offending Spanish ship has been relieved from his ship and that orders have been sent to the other Spanish commanders in Cuban waters to observe the requirements of international law and refrain from improper interference with the ships of the United States or other foreign nations, has caused much gratification in official circles.

Although the State department officials refuse to admit the fact, there is reason to believe that these matters have been communicated to them either through United States Minister Taylor at Madrid or Governor General Murrain, the resident Spanish minister here. It is also possible that the Spanish assurances are satisfactory as far as they go and that the incident has already passed the point where it will lead to adjustment by ordinary diplomatic means.

The Spanish minister will go to Cuba before coming here. The effect of this will be to leave Spain without a minister in the United States after the next two weeks.

The Spanish legation denies the Florida reports that an expedition of 14,000 revolutionists is about to leave Florida for Cuba. It is also denied that actual enlistments are now being made in the United States. The Spanish standpoint in the insurrection has been recognized as existing and reports concerning it have been made to the State department. The Spanish government, it is declared, does not intend to carry the recognition to the point of proclaiming a rebellion to be in existence, as this would be tantamount to recognizing the insurgents as belligerents.

It is also recognized that the State department has in effect recognized the existence of the insurrection, as it has invoked the operation of the 1823 Monroe doctrine, which protects American citizens against seizure, sedition, treason or conspiracy against trial by martial law.

It is rumored that Cuban revolutionists have been instructed by the United States to recognize them under the name of nations as belligerents. It is not known, however, that they have done more than recognize the justice of their cause and addressed the army corps, and certainly there is no present prospect of a grant of any such recognition.

REVOLUTION WILL RUIN THE ISLAND.

Cuban Planter, Who Lives in New York, Says It Is Bound to Fail.

TAMPA, Fla., March 29.—The steamship Olivette arrived from Havana last night bringing a number of passengers. One of them, a Cuban planter, is going to New York, his home. He says the Cuban revolution means the ruin of the island, that there are no influential men at the head of it. He predicts a dismal failure in four months. He fears that the rise of Canovas to the ministry means chaos for Cuba and that the Cuban revolution has injured themselves by this insurrection. The war was just beginning to give them home rule. Other passengers bring news of the arrival of additional troops from Spain. If reports that 200,000 Spaniards are sent to Cuba, if 200,000 Spaniards are sent to Cuba, they will suppress the present movement. They are fighting to win and win they must. An American passenger on the steamship stated that the Cuban revolution is giving only the government side and sending out the patriots, that in all engagements the patriots had been victorious.

HOME RULE SOLUTION ADOPTED.

Nothing Practical Likely to Result from Its Passage in the Commons.

LONDON, March 29.—In the House of Commons today Mr. James Henry Daldie, advanced liberal member for the Kirkcaldy district, moved the adoption of a resolution to give home rule to England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Mr. John Redmond, the well known Fenianite, who sits for Waterford, opposed the resolution, declaring that it meant the abolition of the home rule bill which the House of Lords had just abolished. Mr. John Dillon supported the proposition.

A. J. Balfour, the conservative leader, appealed to the House to make itself ridiculous by voting in favor of a policy that was exactly the opposite of that which had built up the great empire of the world.

The resolution was adopted by majority of twenty-four, the vote standing 125 to 102.

Cunard Company Passed a Dividend.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—At the annual meeting of the Cunard Steamship company today Chairman Burns presided. He said that the reason that the dividend of the company was passed this year was the acute depression in the shipping business, which especially affected the Atlantic lines, which had a reduction of \$1,250,000 as compared with the year before. The company held its own, and the Lucania had been a triumph. The revenue from the Lucania had increased, and the company was referred with satisfaction to the fact that the government had made an advance to accelerate the rate of interest on the loan.

Brain Monopoly Bill in the Helmsheet.

BERLIN, March 29.—Count von Kanitz in the Reichstag today introduced his government brain monopoly proposal and endeavored to carry it on the ground that it would relieve the distress in husbandry and to increase the prices of cereals to a point which would cover the cost of their production.

M. Hanotaux Will Reply to Gray.

PARIS, March 29.—On Thursday next M. Hanotaux will reply to an interpellation of Deputies on the statement made by Sir Edward Grey concerning the relations between France and Great Britain.

Snow Storm in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, March 29.—As a result of the terrific snow and ice, which prevailed at Yarmouth yesterday, a heavy electric wire there was prostrated, and it will be several days before communication will be restored. The storm was the worst that has been known for many years.

Thought the Sugar at a Bargain.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The million pounds of sugar brought to this port by the steamer Remus, from Hamburg, and which was sold at auction today by the government for \$4,000, which amount about covers the cost of the sugar, was purchased by H. K. Kelley, a sugar broker. This sale is the first since the State Board of Health and city board had analyzed a portion of the sugar, but failed to find any trace of arsenic. The sugar was valued at \$12,750 and the original value of the goods \$22,933.

Neglects Opportunities for Trade.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 29.—Senator S. B. Elkins, accompanied by his family, arrived here from Mexico today. He says he became convinced during his stay in Mexico that the United States suffers through lack of closer business relations between this country and Mexico. He says it is our own fault, as the Mexicans are kindly disposed toward Americans and allow Europeans to come across the Atlantic and take trade that belongs to us.

Bank Commissioner Received Notice of Suspension.

TOPEKA, March 29.—Bank Commissioner Brechtel has received notice of the suspension of the Bank of Canton, McPherson, Kan. The property of two brothers named Grey, the bank's officers, was seized today when made its last report, were about \$17,000. It had no authority to run for the bank commissioner.

Labor Men Urged to Strike.

BRUSSELS, March 29.—The labor party has resolved to placard the city for the laboring men of the city to join the strike advocated by the socialists and others.

SITUATION FULL OF DANGER

Canadian Provinces All Indirectly Affected by the Manitoba School Question.

WILL RESENT FEDERAL INTERFERENCE

Ontario Waking Up to the Importance of the Question that Province—Upheaval Possibly May Strain the Bonds of Confederation.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 29.—Although full particulars of the action taken by the government of the Dominion regarding the Manitoba school question have been before the public for some days, it is now only learned that this action is being fully understood. The Dominion government has done two things—it has ordered the provincial authorities to re-establish the separate schools abolished in 1890; and failing compliance by the province the Dominion has stated in so many words that a federal act will be passed for the purpose of attaining this. And it is at this point that the danger of the situation appears. The provinces have always been jealous of their rights of self-government, and an attempt to encroach on these rights by a federal act will be resented. A provincial objection to a federal law to accomplish a provincial object is a precedent which will be recognized in every member of the confederation outside of Quebec.

This outcry will be especially vigorous in Manitoba and Ontario, because a federal law once passed for the purpose of re-establishing separate schools cannot be repealed by a short act of the Imperial Parliament in England. Not only this, if the separate schools are re-established by federal legislation in Manitoba, a precedent will be established which will admit of the Dominion interfering to prevent the Ontario legislature from divesting the separate schools of the franchise and privileges conferred by the latter.

It is because of the far-reaching consequences involved that there is such hostility to the idea of only entering the wedge of federal interference. It is probable that re-establishing separate schools will be done by a federal enactment relieving Roman Catholic taxpayers in Manitoba from local taxation for public schools, and giving Roman Catholic school boards power to levy rates on their own people for the maintenance of their own schools. Further than this, it is likely that the Dominion government will retain a portion of the subsidy payable by the Dominion to the province under the terms of the 1870 act, and supplement the funds raised by local taxation for separate school purposes. Unless the present Dominion government is defeated before remedial legislation is passed and another party is elected, the Dominion government will not give up its rights there will be an upheaval that will strain the bonds of confederation.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 29.—No amendment was offered by the opposition this afternoon to the bill for the school question, and after Lieutenant Governor Schultz had given royal assent to a number of bills passed the house adjourned till Monday when Premier Greenway will announce the result of his cabinet meeting.

Members of the opposition have all agreed with the premier that an adjournment was the wisest course to take at this critical period.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 29.—The trouble between Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues has been patched up, and today he was in his office in the Department of Justice. It is understood that the conditions on which Sir Charles would resign would be that no government bill will be introduced in session on the question of Manitoba schools, and that the matter be left an open question.

GAINED A FIFTH OF THE SOUTH.

Japanese Capture the Forts on Pengu Island on the 24th.

LONDON, March 29.—The Times will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Peking saying that further excitement has been caused in that city by the reports of Japanese advances on Shanghai-Kwan and the island of Formosa, and the attempt to assassinate Li Hung Chang.

The correspondent of the Times at Peking reports that the Japanese are endeavoring to continue the peace negotiations, though he still remains much disturbed by the attempt upon his life. The Japanese are endeavoring to prevent any further trouble on the part of the British.

The attack on Li Hung Chang was made by Koyama Rokunosuki, in revenge for the capture of his brother in Tien-Tsin at the beginning of the war.

A Hong Kong dispatch to the Times says that the general commanding the Chinese forces on the Pescadore islands telegraphed on March 23 that he had sunk two Japanese steamers and destroyed a third. The Japanese had captured two forts.

A Shanghai dispatch to the Times says that nine Japanese cruisers and two gunboats, the squadron being under the command of Admiral Togo, were sighted off Pengu island on March 24. One thousand Japanese were landed and an attack was made on the fort which dominated the others. The Chinese evacuated the position during the night and fled to the east coast of Formosa.

The Japanese then landed on the island of Formosa, and the Japanese have now gained a southern base for their operations, and the fleet is about to leave in view of the fact that the British are in possession of the island.

The British are in possession of certain forts on the island. The British warships have arrived at Takow. The British vessels Alacrity, with the admiral on board, led Shanghai today for Formosa. Nine warships which came down the east coast of Formosa, passed Soerabaya and then left for the island. The Japanese have now gained a southern base for their operations, and the fleet is about to leave in view of the fact that the British are in possession of the island.

She is Stirring Herself on Behalf of the Distressed Armenians.

LONDON, March 29.—The earl of Kimberley, secretary of state for foreign affairs, in receiving a deputation from the Armenian association, expressed warm sympathy with the object of the association and said that the government was doing its best to make the inquiry into the outrages in Armenia as quick and thorough as possible. He added that independent reports would be made by the European representatives. The main object in view was to secure in the most complete manner the lives, property, credit and lands of all Armenian Christians. In this object he was glad to say that Great Britain had the co-operation of France and Russia, both of which countries were convinced of the necessity of reform. One of the chief problems is how to bring about the results desired without raising in an acute form the eastern question. He thought the time opportune for dealing with the matter in such a manner as to avoid danger. When the time came for action the government would never be found wanting. In conclusion the earl of Kimberley said that the government was irrevocably pledged to take steps to bring about reform in Armenia.

By a Pair of Jealous Husbands.

Threats of Two Women Cut by Two Men Who Then Tried Suicide.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 29.—William Henry Smith, colored, cut his wife's throat today, inflicting a wound which will probably cause her death. He then slashed his own throat in an attempt to commit suicide, but he is likely to recover. Jealousy was the cause of the tragedy.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—John A. Brown, aged 30, of New York City, shot his wife, Mrs. E. B. Brown, of 590 St. Peter street, today, and then committed suicide. The woman was taken to a hospital, where it was stated there are but slight chances of her recovery.

Movements of Ocean Steamers March 29.

At Bremerhaven—Arrived—Sale, from New York, via Southampton.

At London—Arrived—Illinois, from Baltimore, via Southampton.

At London—Arrived—Michigan, from Baltimore.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Steamship Lucania, from New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Britannic, from New York.

IOWA MINERS AND OPERATORS MEET.

Both Sides Anxious to Avoid a Strike and May Settle.

OTTUMWA, Ia., March 29.—(Special Telegram.)—A very important conference of coal operators and representatives of the United Mine Workers of America was held today. Julius Fraum, Seymour, J. W. Reynolds, Beaton, T. J. Cavanaugh, Foster, and J. T. Clarkson of Foster are present representing the miners, being the executive committee of district No. 41.

The operators were represented by George W. Trear, vice president of the Whitebreast Fuel company; H. L. Waterman, general manager of the Wapello Coal company; Phillips, president of Phillips Fuel company; and J. M. Brown, president of the Territorial Block Coal company; John E. Evans, Smoky Hollow Coal company; and T. J. Phillips, general superintendent of the Whitebreast Coal company.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the proposed convention held at Des Moines March 7, when twenty-three operators wanted to return to the scale of 1894, viz. 80 cents and \$1 for mine work, and forty were in favor of a uniform scale of 70 cents and 80 cents all over the state. The conference was very friendly, and the miners left the meeting confident that the operators would give their moral support in case a strike was ordered at Centerville the most of the trouble is in the Appanoose district, where all the companies but the Whitebreast and the Centerville have posted notices that they will not take it to President Cleveland.

General J. Smith, superintendent of the Yankton reservation, telegraphed the Interior department at Washington this morning that he was unable to get into the squatters already on the reservation with a small force of Indian police, the squatters refused to leave the reservation. Assistance will be necessary to enforce his orders that squatters must leave the reservation.

General J. Smith says troops can be brought here in ten days from Omaha by rail, and that is the nearest available point where troops are stationed. He says he can do nothing with the squatters now, as he is only fifteen or twenty Indian police, and it is utterly hopeless. The situation will be much worse when the Indians police are. It is believed here that the Indian police have no authority to eject the boomers anyway. It is a small but steady stream of boomers going back to the reservation.

EXPLOSION WAS DUE TO FIRE DAM.

Coroner's Jury Returns Its Verdict on the Evanston Mine Disaster.

EVANSTON, Wyo., March 29.—In the case of the sixty-one men killed in the Red Canon mine disaster on the 20th the coroner's jury, composed of Bishop James Bown, foreman of the Union Pacific mines at Red Canon; Dr. Gamble, the company's physician, and James Vicars, a miner, after four days spent in examining witnesses and investigating the matter, returned a verdict this evening as follows:

"We, the jury, do find that the above named persons (enumerating the sixty-one who died) were killed by the death by being killed in an explosion of No. 5 mine at Red Canon, Wyo., March 20, 1895, the cause of said explosion apparently occurring from fire damp and possibly by coal dust."

The coroner and witnesses were examined, and the jury returned a verdict on the question, and after Lieutenant Governor Schultz had given royal assent to a number of bills passed the house adjourned till Monday when Premier Greenway will announce the result of his cabinet meeting.

Members of the opposition have all agreed with the premier that an adjournment was the wisest course to take at this critical period.

DEFEASE OF THE TAYLOR BROTHERS.

Prosecution Side of the Case Against the Brothers is Ended.

CARROLLTON, Mo., March 29.—The prosecution in the Taylor brothers' trial rested last night and this morning the defense began its case. The court room was crowded as usual, at least 100 women being present.

Up to the noon recess three witnesses were examined. The testimony of the first two was immaterial, and while that of the third on direct examination, tended to destroy the state's case against the two prisoners, on cross-examination the witness broke down completely and contradicted his direct testimony.

After the noon recess Charles Taylor, a younger brother of the men on trial, and James Taylor, father of the prisoners, were the principal witnesses for the defense. Charles swore that on the day following the murder he searched for blood stains on the wagon which it is charged had contained the bodies of the Meeks, but he failed to find any.

James C. Taylor told how his son came to his farm on the evening of May 11 and borrowed his team and wagon to go to the mine. The wagon and team were returned at sunrise the next morning. He saw no evidences that the team had been driven hard the night before, and there were no signs of blood on it. Mr. Taylor was asked to explain how the wagon bed came to be burned after it was used for the murder, and said his grandchild used the wagon, and some straw in it might have been set on fire with matches.

The night session with Mrs. Gibson testified that she was at the Taylor house the night of the murder. She said she saw Mr. and Mrs. Taylor in bed at midnight that night. George Taylor's wife was the last witness. She testified her husband came home about 11 o'clock that night and that he spent the night with her.

HUMBOLDT MUST PAY UP ON ITS BONDS.

Kansas Town Officials Ordered to Levy a Tax for that Purpose.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 29.—Judge Williams of the United States court has issued a writ of mandamus against the mayor and officers of the city of Humboldt, Allen county, Kan., compelling them to levy and collect a tax to pay the judgment for \$4,000 as payment for Union Pacific bonds issued in 1870. This judgment was rendered in favor of Peter A. H. Jackson of New York and R. S. Dow in the United States court at this city. March 1. Another writ of mandamus was issued against the city for \$2,500 had been rendered in favor of the same city. The city bonds issued in 1870, and as the branch of the road on which they were issued was never built payment was refused.

May Substitute Electricity for Steam.

NEW YORK, March 29.—There is said to be a big scheme on foot among the New York capitalists to purchase all the water power of the state for the purpose of substituting electricity for steam.

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McCluskey Brothers Bound Over.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., March 29.—Judge Walker today bound over the McCluskey brothers, who were charged with the murder of the Pike's Peak mine at Cripple Creek, who are charged with concealing much valuable ore and defrauding the Union company out of a large amount of royalties.

Member of the Colorado Senate Dies.

DENVER, March 29.—State Senator Robert Turner of Hiko Springs died today of consumption, from which he has suffered for years. He was elected to the legislature as a populist in 1892 and was 55 years old. Chicago was his former home, where he served as a member of the control board of Mayor Harrison's first term.

ASKED FOR OMAHA TROOPS

Indian Agent Has a Job that is Too Large for His Force.

REGULARS NEEDED TO OUST SQUATTERS

Superintendent of the Yankton Reservation Says He Must Have Soldiers to Carry Out the Orders Issued by the Government.

ARMOUR, S. D., March 29.—The attempt of the state of South Dakota to file on 50,000 acres of the best land in the Yankton reservation is arousing bitter opposition. School Commissioner Lockhart tendered the register of the land office at Mitchell, S. D., the fees, amounting to about \$500. The register declined to receive them, holding that the proposed action was expressly forbidden in the treaty. The Yanktons themselves are determined to prevent the proposed action and have signed a vigorous protest to the president. This has been put in the hands of W. T. Selwyn, son of the head chief, who will personally take it to President Cleveland.

General J. Smith, superintendent of the Yankton reservation, telegraphed the Interior department at Washington this morning that he was unable to get into the squatters already on the reservation with a small force of Indian police, the squatters refused to leave the reservation. Assistance will be necessary to enforce his orders that squatters must leave the reservation.

General J. Smith says troops can be brought here in ten days from Omaha by rail, and that is the nearest available point where troops are stationed. He says he can do nothing with the squatters now, as he is only fifteen or twenty Indian police, and it is utterly hopeless. The situation will be much worse when the Indians police are. It is believed here that the Indian police have no authority to eject the boomers anyway. It is a small but steady stream of boomers going back to the reservation.

WILL ARREST THE INDIAN POLICE.

Warrants Sworn Out at Fender Which Will Probably Cause Trouble.

PENDER, Neb., March 29.—(Special Telegram.)—Warrants were issued this afternoon for the arrest of one white man and four Indians. The Indian police, under orders from Captain Beck, drove a white man off his farm, which he had leased to the Flournoy company, and the attorney is looked for with much interest. It is claimed by some that the Indian police may resist arrest on warrants issued under the state laws under the impression that they will be protected by the agent, in which event the result cannot be safely predicted. The squabble between Beck and the Flournoy company is so complicated that the question how to proceed is a very perplexing one to the civil authorities, but it was decided about 4 o'clock this afternoon to make the arrests at all hazards, and Sheriff Fulton, accompanied by a deputy, has gone after the men. The complaints charge the police with unlawful assembly.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—(Special Telegram.)—The officials of the Indian office do not anticipate any trouble as a result of the probable enforcement of the order of Judge Sanborn for the eviction of the 275 squatters from the Winnebago reservation by the United States marshal at Omaha. They all agree that the action of the Flournoy Land company in leasing the land from the Indians and in leasing it to the settlers is illegal, and the ousting of the settlers is the most direct result of the legal proceedings which have been taken by the courts. The office has for some time been endeavoring to get the settlers off the reservation, not because the officials desire to oppose the squatters, but for the reason that they deem all of the acts of the land company in taking the land and leasing it to the settlers in violation of the law. The department's intention is to have it so arranged that the squatters will be able to leave the reservation. Assistance will be necessary to enforce his orders that squatters must leave the reservation.

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