DID NOT LAND AT CORINTO

English Admiral Failed to Put His Threat Into Execution.

SIMPLY LOWERED BOATS FOR A DRILL

Nicaragua Hurrying Troops to the Place to Preserve Order and Protect Property -Reports that a Settlement is Being Patched Up.

NEW YORK, April 26 .- A special to the World from Corinto, Nicaragua, April 26, says: The garrison is drilling constantly. The British have not landed. Artillery has Rivas of Mosquito fame, arrived today with Rosebery as the successor of Mr. Gladstone. this morning, followed by the lowering of boats from the British warships, all believed an attack was about to be made. Business houses were closed and a crowd collected on the beach, but the spectators were only treated to a magnificent maneuver drill by 800 soldiers. When drill calls were heard

It is now rumored that a settlement will be made and that the ships will soon leave, TROOPS READY TO MARCH.

NEW YORK, April 26 .- A special to the World from Leon, Nicaragua, April 25, says: Troops are ordered to be ready to march on an hour's notice. A semi-official telegram from Managua says the government is ready to pay any money England asks, but objects to making the apology demanded. A telegram to that effect is said to have been sent to England

NEW YORK, April 26 .- A special to the World from Managua, April 26, says: Foreign Minister Matuis and British Minister Cosling conferred this morning, after which the latter wired to London. This gave rise to rumors that a settlement had been reached. A report is current this afternoon that a settlement will be made within a few hours. to be shelved by any party that the Irish members keep in office. I now offer myself Foreign Minister Matuis says he has no Foreign Minister Matuis says he has no doubt that the government has done all that is possible to bring about a peaceable and honorable agreement. British Minister Goshing simply says: "I told you that there ling simply says: "I told you that there

a twenty-four hour respite, but later advices received here intimate that the British have already occupied Corinto.

Dr. Guzman, Nicaraguan minister, had not been advised up to noon of Nicaragua's final determination. He saw Secretary Gresham at 11 o'clock, but it is said that nothing was developed beyond what is already known. Some recent statements have appeared intimating that Nicaragua was disposed to criticize the action of the United States in not cize the action of the United States in nor adopting energetic steps in her behalf. Dr. adopting energetic steps in her behalf. Dr. the door through which the prisoners must be described by the protests made by Russia, and fought value of vantage, adopting energetic steps in her behalf. Dr. the door through which the prisoners must be described by the protests made by Russia, and fought value of vantage, adopting energetic steps in her behalf. Dr. the door through which the prisoners must be described by the protests made by Russia, and fought value of vantage, adopting energetic steps in her behalf. Dr. the door through which the prisoners must be deep for a few days the ratification of the peace convenient to delay for a few days the ratification of the peace convenient to delay for a few days the ratification of the peace convenient to delay for a few days the ratification of the peace convenient to delay for a few days the ratification of the peace convenient to delay for a few days the ratification of the peace convenient to delay for a few days the ratification of the peace convenient to delay for a few days the ratification of the peace convenient to delay for a few days the ratification of the peace convenient to delay for a few days the ratification of the peace convenient to delay for a few days the ratification of the peace convenient to delay for a few days the ratification of the peace convenient to delay for a few days the ratification of the peace convenient to delay for a few days the ratification of the peace convenient to delay for a few days the ratification of the peace convenient to delay for a few days the ratification of the peace convenient to delay for a few days the ratification of the peace convenient to delay for a few days the ratif ever, that it is not for Nicaragua, or for him as her representative, to criticize in any way the kindly disposition of this country and as a matter of fact, the minister feels gratified at the consideration which has been shown him and his government at a time of grave emergency.

An explanation of the refusal of the administration to entertain Nicaragua's appeal for protection against Great Britain as now learned, is that the United States is reserving its energies so as to deal with the Venezuelan question becomingly, when the crisis there, which cannot much longer be averted, is reached. The British government has been given to understand that the United States does not an indemnity and reasonable reparation from Nicaragua, considering the gravity of the offense committed by the Nicaraguan government in expelling a British official and British subject from Nicaragua in defiance of all rinciples of international law and comity same time by the Nicaraguans were after wards voluntarily permitted to return to the country has not in any degree served to palliate the offense committed against Great Britain and against civilization, in the eye of our State department. In consenting to the execution of the British program in Nicaragua, however, the State department was very careful to give full notice that it should not permit the British to annex a foot of Nicaraguan soil, nor to interfere with the republican form of government there. It was fully intended that the notice should be taken as an exposition of the position of our gov-ernment in the matter, and it is asserted that the fears expressed by the Latin American diplomatists here, that the landing of British troops at Corinto would be the forerunner of a forcible occupation by the British of the territory in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela is without foundation.

BAYARD ON THE ALERT.

Ambassador Bayard at London is well acquainted with the views of the president in

this matter, and it may be stated positively that he will not tolerate the occupation of the territory to the westward of the famous Schonberg line by Great Britain. Secre-tary Gresham, there is reason to believe, has caused Mr. Bayard to be informed of the position that will be assumed by the United States, namely: That it cannot permit the extension of the British claim to the territory west of the Schonberg line and the occupation of that territory, at least in advance of arbitration. remote prospect that Great Briain will so far heed our prior urgent representations as to consent to submit the entire boundary question to arbitration, it may be that Mr. Bayard has regarded it as inadvisable at present to communicate this conclusion reached by the president to the British Foreign office and that it will be withheld until the clash, which is inevitable in the absence of an agreement to arbitrate the difficulty, occurs on the Venezuela boundary. The attempt of the Guiana colonists to run a railway through Venezuelan territory may precipitate this clash. When the proper moment arives the decision of our government, it is said, will be communicated with no uncertain terms and the moderation the United States has shown in the Nicaraguan affair in which the honor of Great Britan is regarded as involved it is believed will cause our course as to Venezuela to be respected. Up to a late hour tonight Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister, had not received any dispatches from his government indicating what, if anything, had transpired in countion with the British ultimatum. A diff ence of opinion exists in diplomatic circles as to the precise time at which the ultimatum expires, some persons holding to the belief others contend that midnight tonight marks the limit. From the cables so far received by Dr. Guzman he is of the opinion that the limit of time was up at midnight last night, but in the absence of any later news he thinks that some additional time, probably twenty-four hours, has been granted to Nice ragua within which to make an answer. H however, in the dark as to what really has necurred. The minister seems to believe the matter will be settled, but in what man-

ner and on what terms, he does not advance

WHY HE RESIGNED HIS SEAT

Irish Member Who Would Not Vote Mechanically to Keep Rosebery in Office. DUBLIN, April 26 .- There was great excitement during the pelling in East Wicklew in the election taking place there as a result of the action of Mr. Sweetman, who has represented East Wicklow as a follower of Mr Justin McCarthy since the general election of 1892, in applying for the Chiltern Hundreds and seeking re-election as a supporter of Mr.

John Redmond and the independent policy. At a meeting held yesterday evening at Arklow in support of Mr. Sweetman a crowd of people attacked Mr. T. J. Troy, the local leader of the Parnellites, and a woman threw a stone which destroyed one of Mr. Troy's

Mr. Sweetman, from the time of Lord treated to a magnificent maneuver drill by
the ships under command of Admiral Stephenson.

It is now rumored that a settlement will seems content with Lord Roseberry's policy parliamentary funds, and as the party pledge at the last election compels me to vote with them until I resign my seat I have no course to take but to restore your frust back into your hands. This I have done by applying to the chancellor of the exchequer for the Chiltern Hundreds. You will, therefore, have an opportunity of electing a member in my place, if you so desire, to continue walking through the government lobbles to keep Lord ests of the United States in the far east. Rosebery in office while doing nothing for Ireland, which work I refuse to do any longer; or elect a man who will do his best to force every government that may be in power to put Irish measures before all British measures until we have been granted our undoubted right of self-government, and thus you will show the public that Ireland is anxious to have done with mere fine speechmaking and sham battles in the House speechmaking and sham battles in the House of Commons, and refuses to allow home rule would be no fighting."

RUMOR OF A RESPITE.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—It was reported here that England had granted Nicaragua

here that England had granted Nicaragua

bery and if that is what you want I cannot have a sum of the course of home rule to the demands of any English government. During last year I found myself a mere voting machine for Lord Rosebery, and if that is what you want I cannot

> WILDE MADE A PLEA OF NOT GUILTY. Arraigned for Trial at the Old Bailey on

longer serve you.'

adopting energetic steps in her behalf. Dr. for standing room near the point of vantage, enter. The counsel for the prosecution were early in their places. The jury, composed of highly intelligent looking, middle-aged tradesmen, was polled at 10:20 a. m., and a few minutes later Wilde and Taylor were escorted into the court and placed in the prisoners' dock. Wilde was dressed as on his former appearances, but his face was drawn and haggard, his hair had been cut and his swagger had entirely disappeared.

Justice Charles opened court at 10:25, and a lengthy discussion followed as to whether the prisoners should be tried on all of the twenty-five separate counts of the indict-ments. Sir Edward Clarke, Q. C., counsel for the defense, objected to such a course, but the judge overruled him and the prisoners then pleaded not guilty.

Mr. C. F. Gill, on behalf of the Treasury, opened the case for the prosecution, reciting he known history of the case, dwelling upon the association of Wilde with Taylor and giving a graphic description of Taylor's darkened, perfumed rooms, where Wilde was in the habit of meeting his associates. Counsel went into detail through the various charges reviewing all the testimony which has al-

Charles Parker was the first witness. His testimony was most revolting, but the judge held it to be necessary that the charges against Wilde "should be explained in detail. CHINESE ARE RAISING OBJECTIONS.

Treaty Now Before the Emperor-Officials Complain Against It.

SHANGHAI, April 26 .- A dispatch received here from Peking says that affairs there are in a critical state. Some of the generals favor continuance of the war. The ensors object to Viceroy Li Hung Chang and the terms of the treaty of peace between China and Japan, the officials claiming that the emperor alone should decide upon the terms. The ratification of the treaty, consequently, is uncertain and if it is ratified it is feared that there will be trouble

with the army, LONDON, April 26.—A Peking dispatch to the Times says that Mr. John W. Foster, the American adviser of the Chinese peace avoys, and the secretary of Li Hung Chang have arrived there and that the treaty of peace between China and Japan is now before the emperor and his ministers. The Chirese foreign office yesterday consulted with the different foreign legations. Many of the censors have presented memorials against the treaty. Prince Kung, president of the foreign office and of the council of ministers, has obtained seven days' more sick leave. Other officials hesitate to recommend the ratification of the treaty. Vicercy Li is out on ball. Hughes is in cl Hung Chang will probably not come here, but constable and confined to his bed. will go to Che-Foo if the ratifications are exchanged there as proposed.

THIRTEEN MINERS KILLED.

Were Saved.

EDINBURG, April 26 .- An explosion ocurred today in a coal pit at Denny, near Sterling, about thirty miles from this place. There were 177 men in the pit at the time the accident. Thirteen of them were

MARSEILLES, April 26.-Ex-Consul John .. Waller has been placed in the civil L. Waller has been placed in the civil prison of St. Pierre, the military authorities refusing to keep him any longer in Fort St. Nicholas, where he has been detained since his arrival here. Mr. Waller is now awaiting his transfer to some fortified place, probably to He Marguerite, where the late Marshal Bazaine was detained. Mr. Waller is much distressed at the position in which he that himself.

BERLIN, April 26.-In the Reichstag durig the debate today on the customs bill mendment it was decided to impose a duty upon quebacho wood and other foreign sub-stances used in tanning, and exempt from

Five Men Buried and Two Saved CINCINNATI, April 26.-By the caving in f a sand bank at Fleming's place in Ludington. Ky., five men were buried. Three have been rescued, one will die. The other two are supposed to be dead.

luty tanning requisites used in dyeing and

Russia, France and Germany Simply Offered Some Friendly Suggestions.

JAPS LOOK, TO AMERICA FOR COUNSEL

No Reply Has Yet Been Sent but it is Certain that When it is No Recession from the Present Terms of Peace Will Be Made.

LONDON, April 26 .- Direct and positive information from official sources is at hand Resobery's first speech as premier, has re-peatedly announced in public that it was the concerning the exact negotiations between evident policy of the premier and of the Russia, France and Germany on one hand present government to shelve home rule, and and Japan on the other. The Russian, been placed in position so as to insure in executing the decided to sever his connection oventually he decided to sever his connection with the anti-Parnellite party. On April 6 last he issued an address to the electers of force that the lives and property of natives to the last he issued an address to the electers of East Wicklow giving his reasons for leaving that he issued an address to the electers of the lives and property of natives. and foreigners shall be respected. The excitement has cooled somewhat. General citement has cooled somewhat. General in the sincerity as a home ruler of Lord governments of Russia. France and German in the sincerity as a home ruler of Lord governments of Russia. many, upon examining the terms of peace imposed by Japan upon China, have found and that the possession of the peninsula of Liao Tong, claimed by Japan, would be a constant menace to the capital of China, and at the same time would threaten the independence of Corea and render it noneffectual in fact. In this sense and for other reasons, it would be, it was stated, a constant menace to the permanent peace of the far east. Conse-quently, the governments of France, Russia jority of the Irish party. As that majority seems content with Lord Roreberry's policy of inaction and is acting as if it were sacrificing the cause of home rule to keeping a government in office for the sake of obtaining some crumbs of government patronage for its supporters and the subscribers to its parliamentary funds, and as the party pledge at the last election compels me to vota with

through the government lobbles to keep Lord ests of the United States in the far east Rosebery in office while doing nothing for which the Japanese-Chinese treaty of peace

ified by the emperor of Japan and it would be extremely difficult to make any change. The only effect of Russia, France and Germany's attitude must be to encourage the party in China which is opposed to any moderate and reasonable settlement, and thus to prolong the war indefinitely. It may be stated in the most positive terms may be stated in the most positive terms that the reports thus far circulated regarding Japan's reply to the powers are not correct. The reply had not been sent as late as the evening of the 26th, and from intimations received from the highest and most reliable sources here, it may be stated that the reply, while moderate and conciliatory in tone, will not contain any recession from what Japan regards as rightfully her due. apan regards as rightfully her due.

REQUESTED CHINA TO DELAY ACTION The Shanghai correspondent of the Times telegraphs: "Russia has requested the Chinese government to delay for a few days the ratificontent that exists in that portion of the army, which has not shared in the honors of the campaign, and also to force the Peking

government to ratify the peace treaty." A Peking dispatch to the Times says that it is the cession of southern Manchuria, as provided for in the treaty of peace that is chiefly opposed in the Chinese capital. The agreement to this end made by Li Hung Chang especially grieves the emperor, because the province of Manchuria is the ancestra portion of the empire. There is less opposition regarding the cession of the island Formosa, which is a new province. The other articles of the treaty are regarded as bearable. Several governors and generals oppose submission to the public proclamation

that has been made. A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says the National Zeitung declares that Japan out of China, nor to acquire a permanent military footing in China such as would enable her to shut the door in Germany's face, perhaps in agreement with the United States

Japan Impatient of Delays. YOKOHAMA, April 26.-The demand made y Russia, France and Germany that Japan refrain from annexing the Liao Tung peninula is expected to try the self-restraint the Japanese nation very severely. ' sovernment will find it distinct it not impossible to comply without great risk of international trouble. The present situation is viewed with much apprehension. At the same time it is believed the government will be compelled to do its utmost to correct

the European views. FOUGHT A DUEL ON THE STREET

D. Hughes and His Son-in-Law, Raymond Peiffer, Wounded. PALOUSE, Ore., April 26.-There was J. D. Hughes and his son-in-law, Raymond Peiffer. Three shots were fired by Peiffer and one by Hughes. Both men were wounded. Hughes was sitting in a chair on the sidewalk reading a paper when Peiffer came up and kicked him, at the same time shoving a revolver in his face. Hughes struck down the gun, but as the hammer fell the bullet passed through his neck. He imped to his feet and tried to seize the revolver, but Peiffer backed away and fired another shot, the bullet entering Hughes' side and passing out under his shoulder blade. Hughes then ran out in the street and fired one shot, which struck a box in front of Peiffer and passing through struck him. Neither of the men will die. Peiffer is cut on ball. Hughes is in charge of a

BLEW A HOLE IN THE GROUND

Driver and Horses Killed. FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 26.-William Ulmer started this morning from Bluffton to the Montpelier oil fields with 720 quarts of nitro glycerine in a wagon. When two miles from Bluffton the wagon wheels struck the root of a tree and upset. An explosion immediately followed, which made a hole fixty feet across the top and fifteen feet Four or five large oak trees were blown down and carried a distance of over 500 feet. Ulmer and his horses were blown to atoms. Window glass was broken in houses for miles around, and the shock was plainly felt in this city, a distance of twenty five miles from the explosion.

Women's Methodist Mission ry Board. Home Missionary society of the Methodist church of America began here today, Mrs. Clinton D. Fisk presiding, and will con-tinue until next week. Mrs. R. S. Rust, secretary, road the reports. Among those present are: Mrs. Senator H. H. Teller of Colo ent are: Mrs. Senator H. H. Teller of Colorado, Mrs. Prof. Bosweli of Philadelphia, Mrs. James B. Robinson of Detroit, Mrs. Henry W. Robinson of Evansville, Mrs. D. L. Williams, Mrs. Dr. McCabe, Mrs. J. W. Mendenhall and Mrs. E. L. Albright of Delaware ual Training School for Missionaries at Wash-

MADE NO DEMANDS ON JAPAN DOMINION REACHING THE ROCKS LAUNCHED ALLISON'S BOOM Rumor of the Approaching Diamissal of

> WINNIPEG, Man., April 26 .- The Free Press opens an article on the possible dismissal of the local government by saying: The Greenway government may be out of office a week hence. Some days ago information was received here from Ottawa to the effect that Lieutenant Governor Schultz was negotiating with the federal ministers for a second term of office, and in this connection it was intimated that his honor complained that Attorney General Sifton had broken faith with him by taking part in the election contest in Haldimand, and that he was ready to go to the extreme of dismiss-

ing the entire government. "This information was partially confirmed yesterday by remarks made by conservative leaders in this city. Three of the provincial ministers, being questioned regarding the reports, declined to make any definite statement, but it was inferred from their remarks that they had been made acquainted with what has been transpiring at Ottawa orandums in which it was stated that the and are anticipating some desperate act on governments of Russia, France and Ger-the part of Premier Bowell and his colleagues.
"A prominent politician who is in the con-

reassembling of the legislature next month. In fact, he looked for such an announcement before the end of next week.
"'On what grounds could ministers be dis-

missed?' was asked.
"'Technically, the excuse would be that the attorney general broke faith with the government by going to Haldiman and discussing the remedial order while the order was under consideration by the government, pending an answer. But the real object would be to throw this school question out of Dominion politics until after the general

'How could that be done when the government has such a large majority in the house benind it?"

"The government can call in any outside man, say, for instance, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Scarth or Mr. Macdonald of Brandon, and ask him to form a ministry. A cabinet might be formed by men who are not members of the house, and they could have con-trol of the situation until after the elec-

"Would the present ministers be prived of their seats under the circumstances?

" 'No; they would still hold their seats in the house, but they would be helpless to act one way or the other, excepting to prevent the new government from passing legislation —something not likely to be attempted." "But at the next election Premier Greenway would be again returned stronger than

"'Of course he would, but in the mean time the school question which Premier Bow ell has evidently discovered to be a trouble some snag, would be taken from the arena of Dominion politics until after the Dominion elections. I am convinced that we are on the eve of another crisis." Concluding a double-leaded editorial, the

Free Press says: "Affairs are sufficiently warm enough now without setting the provinces on fire. If such a proposition has been made, Mr. Patterson, the new provincial govrnor, should be sent up by the next train."
There is a very strong feeling abroad that if such an outrage is attempted Manitoba will be too hot ever to hold Lieutenant Governor Schultz again, or for that matter any lieu-tenant governor. It is fair to say that a great many people take no stock in the re-port and think such an attempt would be to sound the death knell of the Dominion

the ONE OF THE VICTIMS DIED

Long List of the Persons Injured in the MONTREAL, April 26 .- Alphonsin Thibandeau has died at the Central hospital from injuries received in the fire last night. None of the other victims are dead. The following is the correct list of injured as far as

an be ascertained: Elevene Guilmette, brought out unconlous from smoke. Mary Gelinas, knocked down and trodden head and back hurt.

on, head and back nurt. Mary La Fleur, ribs broken while crowding ito the hoist. Miss Carpenter, head cut, badly injured.

Lionel Bedarde, jumped from the fourth our dangerously injured.

Sarah Seraphin, badly hurt. Mary Flynn, badly hurt. Maxime Cokas, both legs broken. Roscelle, internally injured. Adele Gagnon, badly cut.

August Cauchon, 25 years, scalp wound and ight arm broken.
A. Finley, 20 years, internally injured. Pat Cronin, fireman, arm badly cut.

John Cousineau, back hurt. Rosana Beaucamp, 15 years, injured internally and fractured collar bone; canot re-Ida Fortin, 17 years, severe internal in iuries.

Joseph Gagnon, fireman, broken leg Sinnet, internal injuries and cuts. Dolphias Chaput, 29 years, compound fracure of both legs. Napoleon Flondin, 24 years, crushed foot lso sprained wrist.

It is rumored that one girl, Marie Framhois, is missing. The total loss is now esti-mated at \$500,000. Alphonsin Thibundeau was 26 years old.

She was hurt internally by jumping from the window and had her back broken.

The inquest of the body of Alphonso Thibau commenced at the general hospital where she died at 3:30 this afternoon. A large crowd of people had to be kept from the doors of the institution. The chief building inspector in an interview showed that the arrangements of the building were in direct violation of the law. The work of clearing up the ruins has been resumed.

WHITEWAY CUTS OFFICIAL SALARIES Newfoundland Cutting Off All Useless Expenditures.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 26 .- The White way government has decided to adopt a policy of strict retrenchment. In line with this decision it will abolish the St. John's municipal council, the government engineer's department, the fisheries commission, special road grants, grants for ocean mail services and tion of 10 per cent will be made in the sal-aries of all government employes, who reeive under \$10,000 a year, while a cut of 20 mount. A legislative commission will be appointed to reduce the membership of the egislative assembly one-third and the legisative council will be abelianed. Economies the abolition of offices. It is expected that this will make a saving of \$300,000 yearly to the colony. Rumors are current that the government has abandoned the plan of federa-tion with Canada, and that it expects to seure a loan of \$2,000,000 in the United States.

Stockholders Agree to a Sale. LONDON, April 26 .- At an extra general neeting of the stockholders of the Quebec bank today was announced the comple-tion of associations to sell the American end of the company to a New York syndi-cate for [59,600].

WINNIPEG, Manit., April 26.-Fire broke out today at Hartney, a prosperous town on the Canadian Pacific, destroying four-teen business places in the Central division. The loss will be \$75,000.

Mrs. Grant in Chicago. CHICAGO, April 26 .- Mrs. U. S. Grant and laughter, Mrs. Sartoris, arrived in Chicago today to attend the Grant memorial services at the Auditorium tomorrow, under the auspices of the Press club. The ladies were met at the station by ex-Mayor Washburn, and driven to the Auditorium hotel.

Iowa State League of Republican Clubs Stands Sponsor for It.

MEETING WAS LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC

Business Session Wound Up by a Banquet in the Evening at Which Three Bundred and Fifty Covers Were Laid.

gram.)—The Iowa State League of Republican clubs met here today and was largely attended by leading republican forms. tended by leading republicans from all parts from noon of Friday until 2 o'clock next of the state. There were old war horse refident, younger element swelled the ranks to although Durrant had, but both had keys to several hundred. Local committees from the library. King said he had done the Tippecanoe and Grant clubs were kept pots to the Savery house and the Grant club rooms, both places being headquarters. There was no attempt at display in the way of busy all forenoon escorting arrivals from dewas no attempt at display in the way of a fidence of the local government said he was positive that Premier Greenway's ministry would be dismissed before the time for the o'clock this afternoon the Grant club rooms were crowded. Numerous flags, banners, festoons of bunting, portraits of Grant, Lincoln, Garfield, Harrison, McKinley and Blaine were noticed in the room, making a very pretty display.

The exercises were opened by an address of welcome by C. C. Dowell of Des Moines, with a response by George B. Stewart of Fort Madison. F. R. Conaway, the league president, then delivered his address. After discussing the objects of the club organiza-tion and the means for keeping it up and accomplishing the greatest good, he said he did not think the league should boom candidates for certain positions, "But," he added, significantly, "when it comes to a local presidential candidate, I firmly believe it is the province of the state league to do what it can in an individual way toward assisting in the nomination." He regarded the defeat at Denver as only a test of lowa republican loyalty. "What we will be gunning for," he said, "will be large game. We will try by personal contact, earnest, quiet work and an unselfish devotion to the principles of the party to impress upon the representatives from all states that in Iowa we have a man who for statesmanship, uprightness of character and availability towers above them all in fitness for the office of president of the United States, our own Senator Allison. They will ask that Iowa, which is always liberal with her republican majorities and her campaign funds, even doing more than her share lunge with the knife the constable fired again and Smith fell dead. in both, be considered a factor in the na-tional republican convention which neets next year. Not because of location, but be-cause of fitness for the place.

"Iowa should send a delegation of workers to Cleveland who will use their influence to promote the interests of William B. Allison. Surely no one can question the wisdom of this move of the state league if it is done in an individual way. There is no conflict what-ever in this state, no dissenters on that question, for every Iowa republican is solidly and enthusiastically in favor of the Iowa

statesman. He outranks them all." Other prominent speakers were: H. W. By ers of Harlan, George A. McIntyre of Shell Rock and W. C. Letts of Marshalltown. After the speech making was concluded these officers were elected for the next year: President, F. R. Conaway, Des Moines; secretary, E. W. Meeks, Guthrie Center; treas urer, F. C. Letts, Marshalltown.

mittee on resolutions on the death A committee on resolutions on the death of ex-United States Senator Wilson was ap-At the banquet tonight covers were arranged for 350 guests, and there were many

who could not be accommodated. Ex-United States Senator George C. Wright was toast-The principal speaker of the evening was Congressman Cannon of Illineis, who responded to the tosst, "General Ulysses Simpson Grant." Governor Frank D. Jackon responded to the toast, "Grant, the more vere his memory." Chief Justice Given of the Iowa supreme court talked about "From Donelson to Shiloh."

RATIONS OF OLYMPIA'S Men Are Allowed Sugar in Their Coffee o

ten days, two ounces of tea per day, four ounces of pickles per week, sugar in their

coffee on Saturday.
It is said that when a newsboy went alongside he was not allowed on board, and the ex ecutive officers said if the men wanted some thing to read let them look at each others

Complaint was made to Captain Reed with What does Lieutenant Sturday say?"

request for spuds (potatoes) and he asked: "He says we can't have any, sir." "Well, if Lieutenant Sturday says no spud-

you can't have any."
The death of Coxswain John Johnson of the cruiser Olympia on Wednesday morning was not caused by the blowing out of the breach plug of the six-inch rifle, as at first reported, but by the recoil of the rifle itself, which struck the coxswain full in the face. The accident was said by Johnson's comrades to be wholly inexcusable, and they laid the blame on the ordnance inspector at Mare island, who was supposed to have gone over the guns and attended to them. The big guns are so mounted that the recoil is taken up by a mechanism similar to a cylinder and piston rod, the material inside the cylinder eing glycerine, which as the gun recoils is forced past the piston into the other chamrecoil by its slow action. After the accident the gun was examined and it was found that instead of several gallons of glycerine in the cylinder, as there should have been there was hardly a drop. The gun recoiled clear perquisites to government officials. A reduc- back to the bulkheads and tore up the deck considerably.

The cruiser Olympia sails for San Fran cisco today. It was understood that the Olympia was to have sailed south to Corinto, but owing to dissensions among the crew it is said that Captain Reed requested to be or dered back to Mare Island, where an investi gation and courtmartial can be held, crew is deserting at every opportunity and alleges ill treatment by the first lieutenant and poor food are the causes. Seventy men were ordered ashore in charge of officers to attend the funeral of a sailor killed at gun drill. As the men were marching through the streets several broke from the ranks and ran away. The ship sailed tonight without them. The situation on the ship is said to be little short of mutiny.

Rains Stop the Forest Fires.

MILWAUKEE, April 26.-Specials from ne northwestern part of the state indicate that the much needed rain has come to break the drouth and put a stop to forest fires. Farmers all over Wisconsin, accord-ing to the local weather bureau, are de-ploring the lack of rain. Correspondents in the western and southwestern counties say the ground is very dry. Some winter wheat has been plowed under.

Gold Strike in Wyoming.

LANDER, Wyo., April 26.—(Special Telegram.)—Jim Anderson of Lewiston uncovered this morning a very rich vein of gold ore at a depth of thirty-one feet. The vein was twenty feet wide, but the rich streak was only eight. This would run from \$5,000 to \$18,000 per ton. The whole twenty feet is

WOLFE ACCOUNTS FOR ALL HIS TIME BECK MUST GIVE THE ORDER Effort of Durrant's Attorneys to Connect

Him with the Crime Fall. SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.-During the early days of Durrant's trial an attempt was made by the defendant's counsel to cast sus picion upon Rev. George Gibson, pastor of Emanuel church. Durrant's attorneys have

so far failed in developing any tangible evidence connecting the minister with the trag-edies. Today Elmer A. Wolfe, a witness of the prosecution, who corroborated previous testimony concerning Durrant's tardiness and disheveled appearance at the Christian En-deavor meeting of Good Friday evening, was cross-examined by the defendant's attorney, who endeavored to show that a similarity be-tween the respective hats and overcoats of Wolfe and Durrant and the resemblance i

morning.
George R. King, the organist, testified that

ladies present should withdraw.

Chief of Police Crowley says that in the Lamont case the police will present an even stronger chain of circumstantial evi-dence against Durrant than in the present case. He says the case is perfect, and if Durrant is innocent his position is unfor-

SAN DIEGO, April 26.-James Smith, a tramp, who has been working on a ranch one mile from Delmar, a small town near this city, was shot and instantly killed by Constable John Bludworth while resisting arrest. Smith came to the ranch of Hugh A. Frazer about a month ago and was given Frazer about a month ago and was given work. The farmer and his wife, an elderly couple, resided on the ranch alone. Yesterday afternoon during the absence of Frazer Smith went into the house and made an improper proposal to Mrs. Frazer. When ordered out of the house he assaulted Mrs. Frazer and attempted to attain his object by force. She fiercely resisted him, but her assaulted was more rewerful and in spite of sallant was more powerful and in spite cher struggles and entreaties was about to ac complish his purpose, when, as a last resort, in the hope that her assailant would desist, she promised to submit to him at another time. Smith then ceased his nefarious under-taking and returned to work. Mrs. Frazer as soon as she saw her opportunity left the house and, running to Delmar, notified the authorities. Constable Bludworth and a deputy went to the farm and found him in a stall in the barn, armed with a shotgun and

It is said that Smith is slightly related to Durrant, the medical student of San Francisco, who is now undergoing preliminary examination for the alleged murder of Marian williams, and who is also suspected of having killed Blanche Lamont in Emanuel Baptist church in that city, and he resembles Durrant in appearance. Smith has been reading all the newspaper accounts that he could get hold of concerning the tragedy involving his relative, and he seemed to have been greatly wrought up over the affair. He had become a crank on this subject.

OBSTRUCTING THE GULF PLANS

Cheyenne Citizens Object to that Company Locating Stock Yards in the City Limits. CHEYENNE, April 26.—(Special.)—Attor-ney A. C. Campbell of the Denver & Guif is here for the purpose of investigating the objection made by a number of residents of Cheyenne to the erection of stock yards by the Gulf read in this city. The road has made contracts to deliver 3,500 carloads of southern cattle at Orin Junction, and exects before the season is over the number ill amount to over 7,000 carloads. The will amount to over 7,000 carloads. The cattle have to be inspected at this point by the state inspector, and unless the company can erect yards of its own it will be completed to use the yards owned by R. S. Van Tassell, situated about one-half mile west of its line, and to reach which a switching fee of \$2 per car is charged. Objection has been made to the location of the new yards on the grounds that the water supply of the city would be contaminated, and a petition has been presented to the city council asking that the company be restricted from erecting its yards at the point it has selected. Through the efforts of Campbell a special session of the city council will be held Tuesday evening to consider the matter. It is probable that permission will be given to erect the yards.

The sail recently instituted by the United.

San Diego, April 26.—The crew of the Olympia is still loudly complaining of their treatment on board the white cruiser. One of the apprentice boys was ashore yesterday and said that sixty apprentices had come out from the east and the majority of them had been placed on the Olympia. There were a few of the boys on board yet, but they would leave at the first port touched at.

The following is a list of day's allowance per man, obtained from one of the men this morning: Fourteen ounces of hard bread, one pound of salt pork, one gill of vinegar every ten days, two ounces of tea per day, four ounces of pickles per week, sugar in their with interest throughout the state,

WILL DEVELOP WESTERN

Florence & Continental Come to an Agree ment Which Will Work Good. DENVER, April 26.-A deal has nade between the Florence Oil and Refin ng company and the Continental Oil com pany by which the kerosene war of several years' standing has been brought to a close, and the market will be manipulated according to the laws that regulate the other sections of the country. According to the agreement, it is said the Continental will purchase the entire product of the Florence company, in return for which the Continental will keep eastern oils out of the western market, and the entire supply for Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, New Mexico, Nevada, Idaho and Arizona will come from the Florence district. The wholesale price of kerosene will be advanced at once from 6 to 15 per cent per gallon. The oil fields of the entire west will be crospected as never before. About Florence das the close of the contract pany by which the kerosene war of severa at once from 6 to 15 per cent per gallon. The oil fields of the entire west will be prospected as never before. About Florence the basis of the oil is paraffine, and in other sections of the west all of the oils found have an asphaltum basis. Oils with a paraffie basis are the only ones that produce a good illumination. There are at present in the Florence district about 160 producing wells, and the output amounts to about 2,000 to 2,500 barrels a day. This is not quite enough for the demands of the entire west, and an immense development is looked for. The present policy of the Standard, which is back of the Continental, is to encourage the development of all illuminating oil fields.

Prospecting in the Florence fields received a new impetus with the recent advance in crude oil in the east, and last week three new wells were opened, with an addition to the production of about 200 barrels. The district in which the wells are opened at present extends about six miles south of Florence and four north. The east and west lines are marked by the mountains and the river, beyond which oil may be found, but it has not yet been looked for there. Strikes are made at a depth of 1,500 to 2,000 feet.

GOING BACK TO THE YUKON RIVER Farewell Services to Rev. Jules L. Provos

NEW YORK, April 26.-Farewell services were held in the chapel of the church mission house last night in honor of Rev. Jules L. Provost and his wife, missionaries of the L. Provost and his wife, missionaries of the church, who will start immediately for their post of duty at St. James mission, Old Fort Adams, 900 miles from the mouth of the Yukon river, Alaska. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. William S. Langeford, general secretary of the board of missions. Rev. Mr. Provost went into the Alaskan field as a missionary in 1891, and has since that time been in sole charge of the lonely mission. Rev. and Mrs. T. H. Canham, the first missionaries ever stationed at that point, have removed to Buxton, a trading station many miles distant. Mrs. Canham was the first white woman to cross the Rock mountains north of the Arctic circle in whiter, which feat she accomplished with her husband in 1888.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 26.—On account of inclement weather the elaborate memorial day exercises prepared for today have been postponed until Sunday.

United States Court Declines to Give the Injunction to Aid Eviction.

AGENT LEFT TO HIS OWN RESOURCES

Argument Before Judges Dundy and Riner Puts the Government in the Same Position it Stood Before the Case Came Up.

LINCOLN, April 26 .- (Special.) - Judges Sundy and Riner, sitting together, today refused to issue a mandatory injunction compelling the Flournoy Land company, and all others interested in leasing Winnebago Indian reservation land, to vacate the properties. Almost the entire day was taken up in presentation of arguments by the two able work about the church, but had used sides to the suit. Several months ago an tools belonging to Pastor Gibson. pany from making any more leases. This injunction was continued until such time as the case could be heard on its merits. Rep-resentatives of the Flournoy company said, after the decision of the court had been ren-ered, that it was entirely satisfactory to icm. They now had all the leases they de-sired to handle and did not want any more, But it is said that the ruling of the federal court will not deter Agent Beck from proceeding with the eviction of the tenants who under the disputed leases.

Before Attorney Breckinridge, special counsel for the government, began his argu-ment, Attorney Brome, representing the land company, said that he was willing that the injunctions be dissolved in the cases of the Flournoy Land company against Beck, Carey against Beck and Hull & Co. against Beck. But he did not want them to come up at this time for a final hearing.

BRECKINRIDGE OPENS. Breckinridge prefaced his argument with a history of reservation matters since the passage of the Dawes bill in 1887. In 1888 speculators began operating in these lands with illegal leases and had continued to do so ever since. The Flournoy company had leased 57,000 acres of land and sublet a large portion. It had secured the land of the Indians for about 20 cents an acre and subjet it for from \$1.50 to \$2. All these original leases from the Indians were clearly illegal and for years Indian agents had attempted to break up the system. The predecessor of Captain Beck had not been a practical business man and had fatled. In the five injunction cases brought the same questions were raised. At this point a question of misjoinder was raised by Judge Dundy. The court inquired how 250 people, sublessees from the companies, could be equally interested and equally joined. Breckinridge read law from decisions by Justice Harlan and Judges Caldwell, Sanborn and Sawyer. He said that the government preferred to proceed by civil process instead of employing the military force at its command. All the government wanted to do was to enforce cotection of a fair legse and get rid of the speculators. The Indians were to be per-mitted to lease the lands in accordance with he established rules of the department at Washington.

"Who put the improvements on the land?"
nquired Judge Dundy,
"The settiers," replied Breckinridge,
"Do you want them put off?"
"It is not the government's intention to put hem eff."

"Why do you ask a mandatory injunction o put them off?" BROME'S BRIEF REPLY. Breckinridge replied to the effect that the government's only resource in protecting the Indians was possession of the right to man-

age affairs on the reservation. No hardship was intended toward any of the settlers. The Flourney company held notes due in the fall from settlers. They were even now threaten-ing suit on them. But in the body of the printed leases under which the settlers held the land it was incorporated that the notes were void if the government dispossessed them of their leaseholds. These people, in reality, had gone on the land in contempt of the policy of the government. If put to the expense of litigating each separate case it would cost the government over \$20,000.

In his reply Attorney Brome, for the land company, said that these suits were brought by the United States and they involved the rights of 250 settlers. Since 1888 lands had been leased from the Indians, and now a mandatory injunction was asked for. He averred that a portion of the allegations of the government's bill was not true. Many of these lessors of reservation lands held patents direct from the government. And yet they were all joined in the suits. In his ppinion no such community of interest ex-sted as was implied in the government's bill, and the government had no right to combine them, and the court no jurisdiction. District Attorney Sawyer contended in his terposed an objection to this line of argu-ment that all the evidence before the court was ex parte. Sawyer replied that the evidence had been argued upon by both parties

to the suit and Brome admitted the state-"Mr. Sawyer," said Judge Dundy, "do you expect when you cite a party to answer here, say by the first Monday in May, that he shall

to so before he has been given time to file "Yes, we should expect that he would have res, we should expect that he would have ime by the termination of that period."

Replying to further argument by Breck-nridge, Judge Riner reverted to a former puestion and again demanded to know if the assuance of a mandatory writ would not dispossess the present settlers.

Breekinridge admitted that it would if the rovernment should take advantage of its power, but he did not think it would do to. The cases are now left, practically, where

CAPTAIN BECK MOVES AT ONCE Proposes to Proceed Without Delay Under

hey were before presentation to the federal

Captain Beck, the Indian agent at the Winnebago reservation, arrived in the city ast evening from Lincoln, where he has been attending federal court, Captain Beck says that when he returns to the reservation he will enforce the government regulations and that he will comply with instructions from Washington in the meantime, while waiting for the disposition of certain litigation to come up at the May term of federal court. He said that the Flourney Land company the court of the cou pany, Hutchinson & Chittenden and E. J. Smith had no rights to occupy the land. The captain said that the telegraphic advices The Bee from Washington were absolutely accordance with the sentiment expressed letters which he had received from the

officials of the Interior department. It is evi-dent from the captain's remarks that May 1 will possibly be 'moving day' for the people who do not comply with the government regulations on the reservation. He leaves for the agency via Dakota City today.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—(Special Telegram.)—Officials in the Indian office and the Department of Justice are manifesting a deep interest in the trouble on the Omaha. and Winnebago reservation and reports from the scene are read with much eagerness by them. No information of an official character has been received at either department for several days. The sentiment among the officials of the Interior department is that Captain Beck is right in endeavoring to remove the illegal leasers and that ultimately they will be removed and the land leased from the Indians in accordance with the rules of the department. The officials desire that the settlers should obey orders from Captain Beck, so that there will be no necessity for the employment of any assistance beyond

the civil authorities. As yet no permission has been given for the use of military forces. General Strike of Miners Expected. BELLAIRE, O., April 26.-Prominent coal largest coal fields in eastern Ohio, are looking for a general strike of miners after May