THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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WOULD RESTORE QUEEN LIL

Wild Talk of an Alleged Filibusterer at San Francisco.

DECLARES THAT HE IS ENLISTING AN ARMY

Prepared to Sail for Hawaiian Islands and Start a Revolution for the Purpose of Looting the Dole Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The Chronicle prints a story exposing an alleged plot to restore Queen Liliuokalani and loot Honolulu. Rudolph Spreckles, youngest son of Claus Spreckels, is said to be backing the scheme. The Chronicle says:

One of the best contested and most dangerous filibustering expeditions ever fitted on American soil has been uncovered in San Francisco. Its object was to take the Hawaiian republic by force of arms, restore ex-Queen Liliuokalani to the throne and divide lands and goods worth approximately $27,000,000 among some free booters picked up by ones and twos in western America.

The active agent of the conspirators is W. P. Morrow, a native of Connecticut, aged 31, and, he says, recently a resident of Grass Valley, Cal. He is still in San Francisco under surveillance, so that the federal authorities can get him if they desire to do so. The headquarters of the expedition has been at 711 Bush street, a dingy flat-fronted boarding house. There the agent of the conspirators has been receiving day and night a motley crowd of men who call in response to his cautiously worded advertisement, published in this city and elsewhere. Morrow admitted last night when he was forced into a corner and told that the game was up, that he had been engaging men to go to Hawaii and overturn the government.

HAD TOLD THE STORY.

He had told before to a reporter what was to be done and had stated who the men were behind the scenes. Among them he named one of the exiled Ashfords, and he declared that Rudolph Spreckels was the man with the money who was backing the project. Spreckels, he said, had already concealed a large number of rifles on the island of Maui, so that they would be ready when the filibusterers reached the island.

The first local intimation of the expedition appeared in an advertisement a few days ago. It appeared in a morning paper of Tuesday, July 30. It read: "Timbermen and hunters to escort prospecting party; good pay to good men. State age; fare, $16. Address box 1,259, Examiner office."

A Chronicle reporter answered this advertisement and in a few hours received the following typewritten reply:

"We want men for an expedition, and there will probably be some fighting in the interest of 90,000 people, with less than 5,000 to oppose them. Only a small organized body to beat; not exceeding 700, who amount to only little as soldiers, being newly recruited and officered by civilians without capacity or discipline. Pay will be $25 and upward per month, according to what you can do; also a grant of enough fruit or coffee land in bearing to fix you for life. You will have to furnish rifle and ammunition. If prospects suit you, answer and a meeting can be arranged."

It was easy to see what this meant. The 90,000 people referred to comprise the royalists and native population of the islands. The 5,000 are the people who are loyal to the Dole republic. The reporter then arranged an interview with Mr. Morrow and called upon him at the boarding house on Bush street. The expedition was discussed and the reporter evinced a desire to join it.

"Have you any idea of the goal of this expedition?" he asked.

The Chronicle reporter said that he thought it might be Salvador.

"That is a mistake," was the reply. "The scheme is to restore the queen of the Sandwich islands to her throne. We will enlist from 200 to 400 men from here and take a sailing vessel from this port within ten days or two weeks. We have been giving out false information as to our starting point, telling people that we were to start from Alaska or some other northern port. We shall, however, go from here in about ten days. It will take about $16 to buy the necessary outfit of clothes and ammunition, arms, etc. The Dole government owns three-quarters of the landed property in the islands and the proposition is that if the expedition is successful to distribute the captured property to the adherents and send Dole and his supporters out of the islands without a cent. The standing army consists of 120 men and forty officers, besides a militia of 580 men. The armament of the standing army is six gatling guns, which are stationed at the palace.

TRAITORS IN DOLE'S CAMP.

"In the city of Honolulu the Dole government claims 3,000 adherents, and of these 3,000 there are 1,000 who are friends of the royalists, and out of the 120 men who make up the standing army we claim to have five men who are ready to do the bidding of the revolutionary party, and out of the militia we can command the services of fifty men. The proposition is to capture the five steamers that ply between the island, and then approach Honolulu and capture the revenue offices and bank of Bishop & Co., there being from $300,000 to $500,000 in the revenue boxes in the bank. The proposition in regard to the queen is to place her on the throne as a mere figurehead, the head of the revolutionary party to be in control of affairs.

"Rudolph Spreckels has planted 1,000 stands of arms to be used by the revolutionists on the island of Maui."

Continued Morrow: "The Spreckels have little use for the provisional government and they would furnish arms to the natives, except that the natives cannot use them, and to this fact I attribute the failure of the last uprising.

"In the party that is to leave here there are three or four men who are acquainted with every inch of the islands. Among them are Volney Ashford, the head of the last affair in name. I say in name, because he is the only party to blame for the last affair. We have an attorney who is giving us advice and who is to accompany the expedition. His name is Bashford. In regard to the makeup of the party there are about 200, nearly all cowboys from New Mexico, Arizona and Texas, and most of them are here scattered around."

Morrow said that the natives and people in general of the islands would welcome the revolutionary party, and as he expresses it, "would consider it like getting out of hell into heaven" to have the government a monarchy again.

"The first point after landing will be to take the fire alarm system, and the next point will be the telephone system, in order to cut off communication," said Morrow. "Next will be the police station, where there are only about twenty men, whose arms and ammunition are on the upper floors, while the men are down below. Next would be the palace, where the gatling guns are stationed on a piazza.

DEPENDING UPON SPIES.

"We also depend on some of our spies to cripple a couple of the gatling guns. Next we shall take the government building, which is guarded by only twelve men. After capturing these points we will leave men to guard them. We think that we ought to capture the city within half an hour, as the points are so weakly guarded. At the palace our men could lie behind the fence that surrounds the grounds and pick off the gunners from a place of safety, and as soon as their ammunition had been exhausted the revolutionists could rush in and capture the guns and gunners."

Hawaiian Consul Wilder, when told of the plot, said he had expected trouble of some kind very soon. Morrow was seen today by a detective and closely questioned. He admitted that he was hiring men for a filibustering expedition and said that he received $250 a month and expenses for the work. He claims to have sent a number of men to the rendezvous at Portland, but this is not believed. It is thought the intention of the adventurers was to sail from San Francisco or some nearby port in a vessel chartered for the occasion.

The San Francisco police at first thought Morrow was running a swindling employment agency, but investigation leads them to believe that a conspiracy of the nature outlined actually exists. In spite of the exposure today Morrow was very cool and said the federal authorities had no terrors for him. He had not committed any overt act and they could do nothing except watch him.

TEN BRITISH WERE KILLED.

Rioting at Kucheng, China, Causing Very Serious Results.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The State department today received a letter of intelligence of the killing of the missionaries in Kucheng, China. The dispatch, like the one received yesterday, was from Consul General Jernigan and shows that no Americans suffered, but that the massacre of British subjects was greater than at first reported. The consul general's dispatch is as follows:

"Americans all safe; none hurt; ten British killed."

Although Mr. Jernigan does not use the word in his dispatch, there is no doubt felt by the officials of the State department that he refers to them, and that his dispatch is intended as supplementary to that of yesterday.

The cablegram was at once forwarded to Secretary Olney at his summer-home in Massachusetts for his information. Up to this time, so far as ascertained, no steps have been taken by the Navy department toward sending any naval force to the district where the reported massacre has occurred. When word came of the trouble yesterday the customary instructions were sent to Minister Denby as Peking to see that American interests were protected. A message arrived last night from the minister saying that small boats could reach the places quicker than marines. Admiral Carpenter, in command of the Chinese station, has authority to use his vessels and men to assist in affording any protection that may be regarded as necessary. The lack of ships of light draught that can penetrate the shallow waters of the Chinese rivers is a serious embarrassment to the authorities.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A Shanghai dispatch to the Times says: The mission and sanitarium at Whasang, near Kucheng, province of Fukeln, has been attacked and ten British subjects killed. Rev. Mr. Stewart, wife and child, were burned in their house. The Misses Yellow and Marshall, two sisters named Saunders, two sisters named Gordon and Steetle Newcomb were murdered with spears and swords. Miss Cordington was seriously wounded about the head and Stewart's eldest child had a knee cap badly injured, while the youngest had an eye gouged out.

The Rev. Mr. Phillips, with two Americans, Dr. Gregory and Miss Hartford, were both wounded, but arrived safely at Fuchaufu. The prefect of Chengfu, who was on the inquiry commission, is seriously implicated in the outrages.

The Times says of the above: Rev. Mr. Stewart resides at Kucheng and superintends the work of the prefectures of Kucheng and Pingnang. Rev. Mr. Stewart, writing under date of February, 1895, described how a sect known as "Vegetarians," taking advantage of the war, sprang into vigorous life and committed numerous outrages and became so formidable that the converts wanted him to organize and arm. He concluded his letter as follows: "I have just learned that 10,000 of these have enlisted in the last six months. They are mostly of the lowest orders and at the present time the reins of government are practically in their hands."

The Times comments editorially on the massacre as follows: The Kucheng outrages will justly form the subject of strong representations to China by England and probably by America also. It is quite possible that the outrages are due to the embittered feeling against foreigners engendered by the calamities of the war, and that the madarins believe that a blow must be struck now or never to frighten foreigners against availing themselves of the concessions granted under the recent Chinese-Japanese treaty.

A two-column letter from Hankau on the Caos zu Chen mission outrages, published by the Times this morning, declares that officials are at the bottom of all the anti-foreign feeling, and that the Chinese people themselves are quite friendly. The letter suggests that if the powers tried a little benevolent retaliation it would prove an infallible cure.

The Standard, in its editorial on the Kucheng outrages, says: "We must speak to China in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. Not only must murderers be punished, but a thorough example must be made of the officials whose neglect permits such outrages."

The Standard's special from Shanghai says that the news of the massacre was suppressed for three days by the Chinese officials. J. McCourtney Hixson, the American consul at Fuchau, with several volunteers, went to the scene in a steam launch and brought back the wounded Americans.

"Their experiences," the dispatch continues, "were terrible and death was the least part of the sufferings of the butchered women. The indignation here is intense. A mass meeting will be convened tomorrow. The mandarins will endeavor to throw all the blame upon the secret societies, but it is known they were encouraged by responsible officials. The Chinese are reviving their old tactics of cutting telegraph communication."

Another Fuchau telegram received here says that all the murdered women belong to the Church of England Zenana mission. Miss Hartwell (Hartford) was fearfully wounded and bears evidence of the fearful treatment she received at the hands of the mob. Several English and Amrican children were killed. The massacre commenced early on Thursday, at Whai Han, near Kucheng. The houses were fired and eight ladies and a man and child were killed and several wounded, two probably fatally. The bodies are expected to arrive at Fuchau tomorrow. The Chinese troops have been dispatched to the scene. The British and American consuls will have an interview with the viceroy tomorrow.

HONGKONG, Aug. 4.—All those killed are British. All the Americans escaped. There was no provocation for the outrages. The perpetrators were the Vegetarian society.

WILL BE CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Warrants to Be Taken Out for Holmes in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—I. L. Conner, husband of Mrs. Julia Conner, who is supposed to have been one of Holmes' victims at the "castle," has decided to take out warrants for the arrest of Holmes and Quinlan and the legal documents will be applied for tomorrow. Conner claims that he has discovered considerable that the police know nothing about, and that he is convinced that Holmes murdered his wife and little girl and that Quinlan was an accessory. He bases his opinion of Quinlan's guilt on the fact that considerable of the furniture of the Quinlan home was the property of Mrs. Conner. Conner says he will insist that the warrants be served at once, so that there may be no possibility of Quinlan's getting away. He will also ask the police to have Cora Quinlan, who is now with relatives in Michigan, brought back to the city, to be used as a witness. Chief of Police Badenoch will return to the city tomorrow, at which time the search for evidence against Holmes will be again taken up.

Nothing was done by the police today except to go through some of the letters which had formed the correspondence between Holmes and Pitzel, and which were found in a storage warehouse. An ex-police officer claims to have leased the "castle," and says he will open it as a museum as soon as he can get the consent of the police.

Champion Linotype Operator.

DENVER, Aug. 4.—Eugene Taylor, who recently broke the world's record in agate composition, has now made a record of 76,300 ems, minion, in eight hours on a linotype machine. He challenges any operator in the United States. Taylor can be reached through the Rocky Mountain News.

POWERS IGNORE THE PORTE

Decide to Appoint a Commissioner to Take Charge of Armenia's Affairs.

WILL HAVE VICE-REGAL AUTHORITY

Baron Kallay of Hungary Will Be Depended Upon to Fill the Position and See that Justice is Rendered.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Anglo-Armenia association learns from Constantinople that the signers of the Berlin treaty have agreed to send a note to the Porte, announcing that as Turkey is unable to protect the lives of her Christian subjects the powers have decided to appoint a European high commissioner with vice regal powers to administer Armenia in place of the sultan. Baron Kallay will be appointed. He comes from an ancient noble family of Hungary. In 1881 he was minister of foreign affairs for the empire, during the interim between the death of Count von Haymerle and the nomination of Kalnoky. In 1882 he was minister of finance in the Austrian cabinet and at the same time administrator of Bosnia and Herzegovnia under the Berlin treaty, and has given attention to the eastern question all through his public life.

The Anglo-Armenian association's advices from Constantinople say Lord Salisbury has demanded the unconditional and immediate release of all Armenian political prisoners not convicted by a legally constituted tribunal.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 4.—The reply of the Porte to the demands of the powers for reforms in Armenia is conciliatory and in many points agrees with the powers' demands. It proposes to appoint Christian assessors to assist the Turkish provincial government and to admit a proportion of Christians among the minor officials, police and gendarmes, and also promises to restrain the Kurds from violence. It also declares that some of the powers' demands are unacceptable or impossible of execution. It is probable that the powers will not be satisfied with the reply.

AMERICANS AT THE VATICAN.

Two Hundred Tourists Presented to the Pope After Mass.

ROME, Aug. 4.—The pope said mass at 3 this morning in the hall consistory, in the presence of the American pilgrims, who are here as a delegation of the Passionist Fathers of America, and about 200 tourists. Bishop Bourke afterward presented the pilgrims to the pope, who, standing in front of the altar, said a few kindly and consoling words to each.

Father Smith presented to the pope a handsome purse of several thousand dollars, subscribed by the pilgrims last night. His holiness presented each pilgrim with a silver Virgin Mary medal, and also, at their request, gave them the candles lighted during the mass, which was said by him. These will be used at Thanksgiving mass after the return of the pilgrims to America. The pope also received the deputation of Passionist Fathers. He appeared to be in good health. The pilgrims visited the basilica of St. Paul this afternoon. They will start for Naples Thursday next. Count Cassel of Colorado officiated as one of the pope's chamberlains this morning.

HAD HOLMES IN HALIFAX ONCE.

Supposed to Be the Man Arrested for Attempting to Blow Up Man-of-War.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 4.—The police are convinced H. H Holmes, the swindler and alleged murderer, was arrested here ten years ago. The man arrested gave the name of James Holmes, and his companion gave the name of William Bracken. They were caught with forty-eight pounds of dynamite in their possession and Boynton swimming suits. It was believed they intended to blow up the British warship Canada, which had Prince George of Wales on board. There was no law under which to prosecute the prisoners, and so they were tried for having a nuisance in their possession and sentenced to one year in jail. While here it was given out that Holmes admitted they intended to blow up the warship, for which job they were to be well paid. Holmes came from Philadelphia and the detectives found out that he was a swindler. His pictures resemble those of H. H. Holmes.

KILLED WITH HIS OWN BOMB.

French Anarchist Meets Death While Arranging an Assassination.

DUOUA, France, Aug. 4.—During the fetes in the mining district of Aniche to celebrate the jubilee of M. Vuellimin, manager of the Aniche Colliery company, an anarchist named De Coux, in the crowd, fired five shots at M. Vuellimin while he was leaving the church. Three of them took effect, though the wounds were not serious. Directly afterward a tremendous explosion was heard and De Coux's body was hurled several yards, while ten of the bystanders were thrown to the ground, injured by the explosion. De Coux's father rushed upon the prostrate body of his son and kicked him, exclaiming: "Canaille assassin." De Coux had been carrying a bomb beneath his coat, which was prematurely exploded. De Coux was disemboweled and terribly mutilated and he expired immediately. He was dismissed from the colliery after a strike in 1893.

BREAD RIOTS IN PERSIA.

Troops Fire on the Mob at Tabreez and Kill Many.

TEHERAN, Aug. 4.—The scarcity of bread and the closure of the bazars to prevent disorders have led to serious rioting in Tabreez. The troops dispersed the rioters, twenty of whom were killed. The mob carried the corpses to the Russian consulate and demanded protection against the soldiers. The consul thereupon visited the governor, who promised a reduction in the price of bread. Nothing has been done in the matter and the troops were still firing on the mob when this dispatch was sent.

Manitoba School Question Conference.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 4.—Sir Mackenzie, premier, and Hon. T. M. Daly, minister of the Interior, have arrived here from Regina. The party will be entertained while here by Sir John Schultz, lieutenant governor of Manitoba, and an important conference will take place regarding the Manitoba school question.

Bakers Win Their Strike.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 4.—The bakers' strike is practically ended. The journeymen gained the right to sleep at home, but, on the other hand, they will no longer be paid in advance each fortnight, nor will any failure to appear for work be excused. Throngs of journeymen are here out of work.

Imprisoned Miners Rescued.

GLASGOW, Aug. 5.—Five of the miners imprisoned by the flood of the Aughen Harvery colliery at Salt Coats have been rescued alive.

Correspondent Expelled from Alsace.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—A correspondent of the Gaulois has been arrested and expelled from Alsace.

Cheered Emperor William.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Emperor William was heartily cheered on his short visit to Heligoland today.

Reavis Will Resort to Habeas Corpus.

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 4.—J. A. Reavis, husband of Baroness Peralta Reavis, in the United States prison in default of $5,000 bail, charged with attempting to defraud the government in connection with the famous Peralta land grant claim, has applied to the New Mexico court for release under the habeas corpus act.

WHITE MINERS FORM A MOB.

Number of Colored Men at Spring Valley, Ill., Forced to Fly.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Aug. 4.—The Location, a patch of some hundred odd of company houses near the shaft, inhabited by negroes, was this morning visited by a mob of 500 white miners from this city and given a taste of mob violence. Last night near midnight five colored men held up a colored man, Barney Role, between this city and Location, and after robbing him of nearly $100, fired three shots into him and left him for dead. Role is the third man shot at Location in the past three weeks. When the white miners of this city this morning heard of the outrage they assembled and decided to march in a body to General Manager Dalzell's house and demand of him the discharge of every colored man in Location. A brass band was secured, and the mob repaired to the general manager's house. He refused to grant what the whites wanted. They told him that, as he was not disposed to run them out of town, they would take the matter up themselves, and with that they marched toward No. 3.

By the time the mob arrived, most of the negroes having been notified of the wrath of the whites, had fled to the woods. About a dozen were caught and treated to most violent kicks. Stones were hurled at them and shots fired. Two were shot, but not seriously hurt. The boarding house for colored men was then attacked. All the inmates fled. The mob ransacked the house, breaking furniture and committing other outrages. By noon today every negro had fled the city.

All afternoon a gang of men with pistols and shotguns scoured the woods, hunting for negroes to shoot at. Sheriff Clark was telegraphed for, but arrived late this afternoon with about a dozen deputies. No more trouble is anticipated unless the negroes attempt to come back. Everything is quiet tonight, but trouble is feared tomorrow if the negroes go to work. There is much feeling against Manager Dalzell, at whose instance, it is alleged, they were imported.

Later investigation shows that there were more negroes seriously hurt than at first reported. Those most seriously injured are:

Granville Lewis, aged 45, shot in the head, clubbed with rifles; may die.

Clem L. Martin, aged 28, shot in back of head with rifle ball and thirty buckshot in back and shoulders; may die.

Norman Bird, aged 38, shot in neck and head, also badly bruised by kicks and internal injuries received.

Mrs. Bird, aged 31, wife of above, shot in right cheek and arm, also trampled upon; will die.

Maria Bird, aged 14, daughter of above, shot in brease; wound may prove fatal.

William Lee, aged 34, kicked and trampled.

Jube Sterritt, aged 47, trampled upon, face lacerated and injured internally, badly cut by barbed wire in attempting to escape from the mob.

Oscar Prim, Silas Burden, Jude Stuart, James Kelly, Will Beck, all badly cut and bruised.

Frank Turner, aged 28, shot twice in back of head and struck in back and shoulders with about forty buckshot.

Frank Bruner, head badly bruised, body trampled upon and internal injuries.

The rioters were all Italian miners. There had been bad blood between them and the negroes ever since the latter were imported here, and it is asserted that they have been waiting a good excuse to drive them out. This was furnished by the shooting of last night. Upon reaching the village the members of the mob acted as so many fiends. Men were dragged out of their homes and the women pushed about, slapped and otherwise abused. The Italians poured through the village, firing guns and beating the negroes right and left. As each house was reached the rioters smashed the windows, and where doors were locked they broke them down. The interiors were ransacked, the women insulted and the men dragged forth, clubbed and shot.

That there were not a large number of fatalities was no fault of the rioters, as they used every endeavor in their power to kill the men outright. One reason that many negroes escaped was that the weapons of the rioters were mostly old rusty guns that had been used for years, and in addition the men were not skilled in the use of them. Over forty houses were occupied by the colored people, and in these were two invalid men, who could not be removed.

The rioters this evening served notice on the women and children who had not been driven out that they and the invalids would be given until tomorrow to leave the town, and that if they were not gone they would be shot down in their tracks. Consequently the women have been packing all that is left of their household goods and fleeing over the hills in all directions. Large numbers have started out in the direction of Totuca and others have taken refuge at Seatonville.

The injured men, many of whom are lying at the point of death, are sheltered in barns and under trees.

AERONAUTS FATALLY INJURED.

Collapse of a Hot Air Balloon at Jackson, Mich.

DETROIT, Aug. 4.—A special to the Tribune from Jackson, Mich., says: Two aeronauts were fatally injured in a balloon accident which occurred at Vandercock's lake, four miles south of Jackson, early this morning. The balloon used was one of the largest of the hot air variety, with double trapeze bars. About 6 o'clock it was successfully inflated. Ella Peak, a trapeze performer, took the upper bar and Charles Elliott the lower. At the moment the retaining ropes were cast off, a gust of wind caught the canvas and careened it to one side and it took fire. The monster shot into the air some distance with both of the horrified aeronauts on the trapeze. Then it collapsed and came crashing down. Miss Peake is a large woman and fell heavily, breaking both legs, besides suffering internl injuries. Elliott struck on his shoulders and is badly crushed. His injury is fatal.

The spectators dragged the aeronauts from the burning balloon and carried them to the nearest tent, where an hour later surgeons from the city attended them.

CHARLES DUNLAP'S SUDDEN DEATH.

General Superintendent of the Rock Island Passes Away.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Charles Dunlap, general superintendent and assistant general manager of the Rock Island, died in this city at 3 o'clock this morning. Mr. Dunlap was one of those injured in the accident at Boynton's chutes Thursday night, but at that time it was not thought that he had been dangerously hurt. Saturday night he began failing, and this morning died.

Exciting Accident Off Little Hell Gate.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—By the capsizing of a pleasure yacht in a squall off Little Hell Gate today, John Hartman, Joseph Whitely and the latter's 3-year-old son, Alexander, were drowned. Hartman's wife and little son were rescued by another boat. The rescuing yacht also capsized after taking them aboard, but was righted again, and Mrs. Hartman and her child rescued a second time.

Broken Banks Hold the Funds.

DENVER, Aug. 4.—County Treasurer Wygant, since he was reinstated in office after having obtained a new bond in the sum of $500,000, has prepared a report concerning the county funds supposed to be in his possession. It shows that the county has $173,000 immediately available and that $210,000 is tied up in broken banks, a portion of which will be lost.

Vice President's Party in Canada.

MONTREAL, Aug. 4.—Sir William Van Horn's private car was dispatched to Toronto tonight and placed at the disposal of Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, vice president of the United States, and party, who are crossing the continent enroute to Alaska.

Beaver Island Woods Still Burning.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Aug. 4.—Passing vessels report fires still burning in the woods on Beaver island, but the extent of the damage is not known here.

STANDING BY HIS FRIENDS

How Colonel H. Clay Russell Takes Care of Colonel Majors' Supporters.

MADE A NICE PLACE FOR CAPTAIN PAINE

Fired a Union Veteran to Put in a Confederate's Daughter—Walt Dawsons' Fidelity Rewarded by Dismissal.

LINCOLN, Aug. 4.—(Special.)—About the time the late legislature closed its session a republican from the Elkhorn valley country went down to Lincoln, armed with credentials and endorsements, seeking one of the many appointive positions in the state house. On the way he met a friend who had long been close in the secret counsels of the party, and knew its inside workings. To this friend he unfolded the object of his visit to the capital city, and was unfeelingly informed that he might as well return home and save his time and money. Upon being asked the reason the friend replied the applicant had been on the wrong side of the governorship contest in the state convention at Omaha last year, and while Majors was not elected to the position for which he had been nominated he still dictated, to some extent, nearly every appointment made, except those in the offices of the governor and auditor. To brief the matter, the first qualification demanded of a prospective appointee was unswerving support of the Nemaha statesman, both before and after the state convention. This statement has proven to be about correct, not only in the case of the applicant referred to, but in that of many others. All of which brings to mind that during the campaign last year, after the friends of Mr. Majors had exhausted everything else in favor of their blue-shirted hero, they would close with the clinching argument that above all other things, he was a man who always stood by his friends. So far as his friends shall secure favors in preference to others, this is probably true, but when it applies to friends already in place, it will be hardly borne out by events that have occurred at the capitol since the first of the year.

As soon as some of the state officers found they were safely elected, they began to devise means of caring for the many friends who were sure they would be "stood by." The first in this line of work was "Colonel" Russell, better known as Majors' man Friday. In addition to two or three times as many promises of his own to fulfill as he had places to give he had a certain per cent of Tom's friends to stand by, and to make up for the deficiency of places his call for appropriations from the legislature last winter provided for several new positions. But these efforts to "increase" the service were balked by the legislature while in an unsympathetic frame of mind. One of the positions the colonel was anxious to have created was an additional deputy—a man to travel over the state to visit the different public institutions and keep tab on them. The place didn't require any ability except strength to draw salary, and was to be filled by Captain Phelps Paine, a mutual friend of Russell and Majors, and who had the virus so thoroughly impregnated in his system that he wanted to defeat Mr. Thurston's election to the senate to avenge Tom's political misfortune. Cap had told everybody confidentially, during the months between the election and the inauguration, that he was to be deputy under Russell, but the adverse action by the legislature changed the plans. Paine had to be cared for, but as he was of no use except as swearing man at a circus, he was allowed to go and come as he pleased, and it is reported that the other employes of the office were assessed a small per cent of their salary to make up a stipend for this patriot, which method of financial management was continued for about three months.

MADE A PLACE FOR PAINE.

At about this time Colonel Russell concluded to shut off assessments, and create a vacancy. He had an assistant bookkeeper in his office, in the person of Webb H. Wheeler, and he concluded to dispense with his services. There were two reasons for this action. One that it would thereby furnish a fountain of income for Paine, and by putting all the bookkeeping in charge of Walter Dawson, Cap could continue devoting his time to saving the state with his mouth, and advocating the renomination and vindication of Majors in 1896. The second reason was that Wheeler was unfortunate in having a father-in-law who devoted his time and talent last summer in trying to secure the nomination of Jack MacColl for governor, and who had an equal aversion to neckties and blue shirts. It is difficult to decide which of these two reasons had the greater weight in securing Mr. Wheeler's dismissal, and the public will have to decide for itself. At any rate Paine is now drawing the $1,300 yearly salary allowed for assistant bookkeeper, although it's doubtful if he knows the difference between the debit and the credit side of a ledger, and no one has ever seen him do any work in the capitol for the state. But a friend had been stood by, and a swipe delivered in a left-handed manner to a political enemy.

Matters moved along quietly in this office for a few weeks after the change was made and then Major Marley was brought up without notice and found himself out of a place. Mr. Marley was an old soldier, the capital stock upon which Russell and Majors have achieved all of their political success. He had been in the office for years under different administrations. He was always at his post, and was faithful and correct in his work. He had but one fault. He was an old friend of Jake Dew of Johnson county, and his son, who was a delegate to the Omaha convention, voted for Mr. Dew for commissioner. Jake Dew, like several other candidates, had been led to believe he was to be the beneficiary of the Majors strength in the convention, and like many others found out when it was too late that he had been bamboozled. A realization of this sort doesn't leave the kindliest feeling toward the transgressor, and a decided coolness sprung up between Johnson and Nemaha counties. It has also been reported that Mr. Dew had declared his intention of being a candidate for commissioner again next year, information that was not pleasing to Mr. Russell, in view of the many blunders and mistakes he had been making, and the increasing prospects that he was serving his last term. It is not surprising, then, that he should conclude he no longer had room in his office for a man who was upon such friendly terms with Mr. Dew, especially as the man Dew had become more or less offensive, both to Russell and his friend Tom. Therefore Mr. Marley had to go out, and almost simultaneously with the dismissal of this veteran the commissioner found a place for the daughter of an ex-confederate soldier—all these things from a man to whom the old soldier hobby has been bread, meat and drink for twenty years.

WALT DAWSON HAD TO GO.

The wheels again resumed their regular turn, and everything was quiet in the commissioner's office for as much as a couple of minutes, when the people in the capitol building were again surprised by the announcement that Walter Dawson had been let out. Dawson's father was one of those who were specially active in working up the Russell anti-convention boom in his section of the state, and incidentally gave Tom a boost wherever he could. Walt, himself, had yelled himself hoarse for Majors during the campaign, and had worn a miniature blue shirt on his coat lapel while campaigning with the boys. In addition to these facts, he had been led to believe that with doing the work of two bookkeepers, in order that a salary might be provided for Captain Paine, he was reasonably sure of his position. He was an unusually competent young man, and his position one of the most responsible in the office. His experience and capability, his father's services as a republican worker, and the loyalty of both father and son to the republican ticket, when, God knows, it took nerve for any man to be loyal to the greater portion of it, could not save him. Walt is a young man who accepts experience as a practical teacher, and after learning the results last fall remarked that it was about time some of the old political hawks were laid on the shelf and new men taken up. The 30th of June came on Sunday, and for fear he might get in a few minutes' work on the 1st of July word was sent to Mr. Dawson on the Sabbath day that his services would not be needed any longer. He was not even accorded the decency of a week's notice. This was a case where friendship for Tom and Henry alike didn't produce any vigorous "standing by."

So unexpected have these removals been at the time they were made, that a feeling of uneasiness and anxiety prevails among the other employes, especially those who were there when the present administration came in. If they were given notice of a week or a month that they might prepare for the inevitable much of the harshness attached to the removal would be eliminated, but as it has been the dismissals have been instanter. So serious has it become that it is said each Saturday night the employes gather around and bid each other goodbye, not knowing which one is liable to be stricken during the period of the Sunday rest, and on the last day of the month this feeling is shown in greater degree, for none of them are assured then when they go home at night they will return in the morning in the capacity of an employe. It is also a very common thing in saluting an employe of this office to say, "Hello! Are you still holding your job?"

Another singular thing about these transactions is that when the colonel decides that a head must come off, he communicates the fact to his deputy, Mr. Royse, and then finds business out of town to keep him away until the storm has blown over. The result is that Mr. Royse, who is as pleasant and as mild mannered a man as you will meet in a week's travel, comes in for a great deal of unmerited criticism. He is merely an employe, like the rest, and must do the bidding of his chief, or he, too, may be let out to make room for some friend who hasn't yet been stood by. When Henry and Tom are not attending some soldiers' reunion and protesting their friendship and shedding tears for the "old boys," through private machinations on the side, it is possible some poor veteran is being thrown out of a place to make room for a political bum or conscienceless ward heeler. Such are the conclusions, at least, one is apt to draw from a study of the results of Russell's first seven months in office.

INDIANS WANT PEACE NOW.

Declare They Have Harmed No White Men in This Case.

MARKET LAKE, Idaho, Aug. 4.—When General Coppinger heard of the excitement among the settlers in Swan valley he ordered company C, Eighth infantry, to proceed there at once. This was before the official investigation disclosed the fact that the Indians in that vicinity were all peacably returning to their reservations. The company will probably not remain long at Swan valley.

A special telegram from the Bannock agent says that Indian Agent Teter wired General Coppinger from the reservation, where he arrived last night, that all the Indians who had been absent from the Fort Hall reservation have returned and all is quiet.

Agent Teter also sent the following telegram to the commissioner of Indians affairs at Washington: "All Indians absent from reservation have returned. Held big council and requested me to telegraph their heartfelt good wishes. Had not harmed a white man and would start haying, leaving their grievances to the justice of the white man.

"TETER, Agent."

Adjutant General Stitzer and Colonel Foote of the Wyoming National Guards and the representatives of Governor Richards arrived here last night, having come direct from Jackson's Hole. General Stitzer says the tough characters in Jackson's Hole represent a very small proportion of the population.

He says the Indians are by no means blameless in the affair, as claimed by Agent Teter; that they did not respect even the regulations of their treaty formed twenty-years ago, but trespass on private property, and even drive antelope right into a rancher's door and kill them. Considerable stock, he says, has also been killed by their promiscuous shooting.

General Stitzer denied the assertions that the settlers will resist arrest. He believes the state will stand by them and will welcome any legal test of questions involved as to the rights of settlers and Indians in the Hole country. He says the troops have a month's rations with them and will probably stay that long at least. He agrees with all others that are acquainted with the Indians that their nation will not allow the killing of their brother braves to go long unavenged after the soldiers are withdrawn from Jackson's Hole.

STRICKEN WHILE IN CHURCH.

Twenty Persons Prostrated by Lightning at Quakertown, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—A special to the Press from Quakertown, Pa., says: The Methodist church of this place was struck by lightning today and twenty persons were prostrated. Those seriously hurt are: James Hoff, justice of the peace; Minnie France, Mrs. Kuhl Hoffman, Mrs. John Wilson, Asa Bauman, sexton; Mrs. Bowman, wife of Rev. F. L. Bowman, pastor of the church.

Nearly all of these were knocked senseless by the stroke and it is feared that deaths will result. Minnie France is in a critical condition. Dr. Bowman had just pronounced the benediction at the morning services, when the bolt struck the belfry, running around the edifice under the weatherboard and down under the flooring.

Besides those named, fourteen persons were maimed and scarred. The houses of the town were turned into emergency hospitals and the victims are being cared for. Dr. Bowman had his coat torn from his back and one of his shoes was stripped as by a knife. Minnie France was in her pew when the bolt tore through the floor. Both shoes were torn from her feet, the crown of her hat was wrenched away and her watch chain was melted into liquid. James Hoff was prostrated in his pew, and most of his clothing was torn from his body. A veritable panic followed the stroke. After the excitement had subsided it was found that the 600-pound bell was hanging almost by a thread, while fully 100 persons were directly beneath it. The church edifice is almost a wreck, as the lightning penetrated from all sides.

OVER A MILLION BURNED.

Northern Pacific Railroad a Heavy Loser by Fire.

SPRAGUE, Wash., Aug. 4.—The Northern Pacific railroad is the heaviest loser by the fire yesterday which swept over 320 acres of territory and destroyed property valued at over $1,000,000. The losses include twenty-four locomotives, fifty-four freight cars, $325,000; shops, machinery, etc., $50,000; headquarters, passenger station, freight warehouse, etc., $125,000. Half a mile of track was destroyed, together with 7,000 tons of coal and 5,000 cords of wood, bringing the Northern Pacific loss up to $750,000. Other losses range from a few hundred to $30,000.

In 1881 the government was seeking a convenient point on the Northern Pacific to get supplies into Camp Spokane, and found that at that time Sprague was the most convenient point. The first building built by the Northern Pacific west of the Rocky mountains and east of the Cascade was the old warehouse that burned yesterday.

Sioux Falls School Levy Short.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 4.—(Special.)—The Sioux Falls school board has fixed the school levy at 6½ mills, which will produce, under the valuation $3,692,780, about $24,000. The state and county tax will raise this amount to $35,000. There has already been appropriated $35,500, and the only way to raise the amount will be by the State Equalizing board raising the levy, which is now one-half of 1 mill higher than last year. The fall term of school will not open until the first Tuesday of September, on account of Labor day, which will be celebrated here on a big scale by all of the labor organizations.

WAS THE ASSURING SHOWER

Heavy Rain Over Most of Eastern Nebraska Yesterday Afternoon.

WATER HASTENED TO COME DOWN

Over an Inch in Twenty Minutes in This City—Sudden Fall of Temperature With Little Hail.

It was probably well enough that the rain which fell yesterday afternoon reached Omaha just in time to imprison Sunday school congregations in church, for that is thought a good place to express such joy as the storm caused.

They were clouds which seemed to be out for business and nothing else. They began advancing from the north and northwest soon after noon, and a few minutes after 1 o'clock the dust which the wind was carrying through the air was sent to the ground by the rain. The fall lasted almost three and a half hours, but the heaviest part was at first, when in the course of twenty minutes an inch and five-hundredths of water came down. The total fall was an inch and thirty-two-hundredths. During the storm the temperature fell from 86 to 64, some hail coming with the rain.

Reports show that the storm prevailed over the whole eastern part of the state, extending to the west 150 miles. The portion covered has been the one where it was considered one more good rain was necessary to make sure the corn crop, and great gratification that the shower came is expressed on all sides.

Streets in many parts of the city ran like rivers for a time, and the paving in some places was damaged.

Several motor cars were