

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1895—SIXTEEN PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

BULGARIA A MENACE

Peace of Europe Threatened by the Little State in the Corner.

Ferdinand Must Go, Soon or Late

His Hold on the Throne is Loose and His Flight is Assured.

Armenian Disease Becomes Acute

Reaches Such a Stage that Some Energetic Action Seems Imperative.

Salisbury Has the First Chance

France and Russia Await the Announcement of England's Policy and Will Back Up British Efforts at Securing Reforms.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—(Special Telegram.)—It is on southeastern Europe that most European eyes are most anxiously fixed. If the convulsions announced by sundry prophets as the necessary and imminent result of the murder of Stambouff have not yet happened, it is none the less thought certain that disturbances must occur. Bulgaria itself must once more be a source of trouble. Prince Ferdinand's hold on the throne of that restless little principality is of the loosest kind. No one doubts that he will be expelled. His overthrow may be a question of weeks or a question of months, but sooner or later he will have to go. The next man is likely enough to be a nominee of Russia, openly or secretly. If there is no strong Russian party in Bulgaria there is a degree of political and national demoralization which may serve her purpose as well. "It is impossible," writes a resident of Sofia, "to describe to you the condition of public opinion in this city since the assassination of Stambouff. There is no public opinion. What public virtue there is in this people has gone out of them." The people are weak, and the government is weak.

MACEDONIA AND BULGARIA

It has been asserted that Bulgaria was fomenting the disturbances in Macedonia, and it has been denied. The truth is that there are in Bulgaria 50,000 Macedonian refugees. They had either been driven out by the barbarities of the Turk, or they left in search of that employment which their own desolated country could no longer give them. They are agriculturists, masons, carpenters, servants, and there are not a few of a higher position in life, some of whom have become officers in the Bulgarian army. These are the men who have been streaming across the frontier. It is they, and not the Bulgarians who are taking part in the present Macedonian rising, which seems for the moment crushed. Bulgaria as a state has no immediate or direct political interest in the overthrow of Turkish misrule in Macedonia. She knows that she will not be allowed to annex western Roumelia. Austria bars the way. Austria has never taken her eyes off Salonica, and no forecast of the Macedonian future is worth anything which does not take account of Austria's longing for a seaport on the Aegean. Macedonia, meantime, is enduring many of the horrors of armed revolt and of the worse horrors of an armed struggle against the Turk, with little hope of success save in a turn of events she cannot control. Europe must eventually interfere, but Europe has at present more than enough on hand in Armenia.

ARMENIAN MUDDLE CONTINUES

The Armenian question is chronic. At last it is becoming acute. Europe was for a long time skeptical about outrages and oppression in Armenia. They were urged on public attention by journals without authority, and in that sensational form which in Europe makes little impression on the public judgment. Inquiries, official and otherwise, conducted in a more sober spirit, have shown the way. Austria has never taken her eyes off Salonica, and no forecast of the Macedonian future is worth anything which does not take account of Austria's longing for a seaport on the Aegean. Macedonia, meantime, is enduring many of the horrors of armed revolt and of the worse horrors of an armed struggle against the Turk, with little hope of success save in a turn of events she cannot control. Europe must eventually interfere, but Europe has at present more than enough on hand in Armenia.

ENGLAND UNITED ON THIS

Meantime the general election in England had occurred. Lord Salisbury, who is foreign minister as well as prime minister, was known to have the nation at his back. The Sultan once more changed his mind, and promised in a general way that there should be a change of administration in Armenia. But the change was still to leave Armenia under absolute control of Turkish authorities and that European supervision which alone could insure peace and order and humanity was still denied.

Eleventh Victim of the Chinese Assaults on Missionaries at Hwa-Sang.

FOO CHOW, China, Aug. 10.—(New York World Telegram.—Special Telegram.)—Baby Stewart is dead, the eleventh victim of the massacre of the missionaries by the Chinese at Hwa-Sang. One of the murderers of the Stewarts has been caught and confessed that they cut off the hands and feet of the wife. Mrs. Stewart was frenzied and fought till backed to pieces. Foo Chow is cut off from Peking. The Chinese say the telegraph lines are blocked north of the Yangtze river. The American warship Detroit is coming. Times Comments on Tammany. LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Times this morning published an editorial on the split in the New York police commission, in which it says: "It is greatly feared that Colonel Grant's action will stir up all the old forces of corruption and misgovernment to renewed effort. It is probable that the mischief done by his indications cannot be undone. Tammany will strain every nerve at the autumn election and will perhaps succeed, as it has succeeded after previous disasters. Its success would be a public calamity."

WILLING TO TAKE IT

Yachtsman Wills of Great Britain Shows His Magnanimous Sporting Blood.

CHANCES FOR VALKYRIE'S WINNING

Various Points of the Big Races Cautiously Compared in England.

DUNRAVEN'S PARTISANS ALL CONFIDENT

Skippers and Sailmakers Talk of the Certainty of American Defeat.

EAGERLY WISHING FOR A LIGHT WIND

Valkyrie Built for Sailing in a Slack Breeze Over Smooth Water—France Worried Over the Waller Case.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Aug. 10.—(New York World Telegram.—Special Telegram.)—I am afraid English sportsmen, despite the general impression to the contrary, do not take defeat easily. While their sporting and daily newspapers rang with contemptuous abuse for Cornell for accepting a race on a technicality, I have counted five conspicuous events since on field and flood, in which a horse or a yacht has been awarded a race on mere technicalities, and the owner has not failed to accept the award, nor has any newspaper hinted that he should not have done so. In two of these events English royalty has been concerned. Last year Mr. Frank Wills, the well known yachtsman and owner of the Amphitrite, stated in the yachting world his extreme anxiety to arrange a match with Mr. Brooke's American yacht, Laeta. At Cowes this week his Amphitrite met Mr. Palmer's American yacht, Tampa, and was very badly beaten, but Mr. Wills promptly entered a protest that Mr. Palmer had violated the rules by employing a few extra men and on this trifling technicality was duly and properly awarded the race and cup; but Mr. Palmer, so far from kicking as did the London men against the decision of their own umpire, very good humoredly told the committee that he deservedly lost the race for not studying the rules beforehand.

COMPARING THE CHAMPIONS

Mr. George Gould writes as follows in reply to the World correspondent's request for his views regarding Defender and Vigilant: "I am too far away to express an opinion on the racing in America, having no information except what I gather from English papers. From their accounts I should judge the new boat is a great success." Leading British yachtsmen are indisposed to commit themselves to any opinion comparative of chances of Valkyrie and Defender. Lord Dunraven when questioned by your correspondent at Cowes today said: "I am simply unable to form a definite opinion on the merits of the two boats. All I can do is to make the best provision in my power for every contingency, so that nothing shall be left undone to insure the success of Valkyrie." Beyond that he could not be induced to speak. Captain Cranford's brother said: "I have no doubt in light winds Valkyrie will lick Defender's head off. In my last letter to my brother Bill, on board Valkyrie, I advised him on the first intimation of any alteration in Valkyrie to go over her side and pull ashore."

PRAYING FOR LIGHT WINDS

Ratsey, the sailmaker who declined to make a suit of sails last year for Vigilant lest it might enable her beat Defender, expressed a guarded opinion in light winds that Defender will beat both Vigilant and Defender, but in a breeze I consider there will be little to choose between them. I am now building at my loft the largest mainsail ever made in Europe to be sent to New York for Valkyrie about the 17th inst.

THEIR OWN WAGES' ENEMIES

Gladstone on Thursday last replied to the Turk, saying: "I make no charge against the Turks at large, but against the Turkish government, which has been proven guilty by public authority. In my opinion I have been a far better friend to the Ottoman empire than the sultan and his advisers. I have always recommended the granting of reasonable powers and local self-government, which would have saved it from the horrible losses. This good advice was spurned, and in consequence Turkey lost 15,000,000 of people, and may lose more. Pray weigh these words."

WORRIED OVER WALLER

The Paris press is making much of the formal recognition of Tamatave in Madagascar by the English and French fleets, but while expressing great satisfaction to the English cruiser Marathon on entering the port thus gave formal recognition to French claims by hoisting the French flag and firing a salute of twenty-one guns, the French newspapers note with anger that the Gastine, an American gunboat, neglected to pay a similar compliment to the French flag, being in the harbor a few days previously. The World's Paris correspondent writes that there is an uneasy feeling in government circles regarding the Waller incident. The opinion freely expressed of the American ex-consul has been far too hastily judged, and that unpleasing consequences may result. The United States persists in its demands for an official copy of the proceedings at Waller's trial.

THE DREYFUS CASE IS AGAIN EXCITING INTENSE INTEREST IN PARIS.

The Dreyfus case is again exciting intense interest in Paris. A naval lieutenant of Jewish extraction, M. Weyl, was recently attacked in a most virulent manner by writers in La Libre Parole and the Nouvelle Revue, the alleged reason for the attacks being that Weyl had attempted to defend Dreyfus, condemned for supposed treason. The articles were of the most scurrilous description, and M. Weyl consequently prosecuted the editors of La Libre Parole and the Nouvelle Revue for libel. The jury recognized the libelous character of the articles, but merely sentenced the editor of La Libre Parole to a fine of \$10 and the payment of \$5 damages, while Mme. Adam, patron saint of French jingles, editors of the Nouvelle Revue, escaped all punishment. She was recognized as responsible for the publication of a series of unfounded libels on the character of M. Weyl, but no fine was imposed because "Commandant Z. had considered M. Weyl's ideas as subversive," and because the writer of the articles, although guilty of the great libel, had been "inspired by patriotic ardor." M. Weyl was, moreover, molested in the cost of the latter trial. The World's correspondent at Bamberg telegraphs that while Mr. Louis Stern must go to prison on the sentence for insulting a German official, his prospects of successful appeal are favorable. THEY DO LIKE ENTERPRISE. The World's exclusive publication of the details of the Kwa Sang massacre has undoubtedly made a great impression on the English reading public. A few years ago the Herald was practically the only American newspaper known in England or on the continent. The World's exclusive publication of the details of the Kwa Sang massacre has undoubtedly made a great impression on the English reading public. A few years ago the Herald was practically the only American newspaper known in England or on the continent. The World's exclusive publication of the details of the Kwa Sang massacre has undoubtedly made a great impression on the English reading public. A few years ago the Herald was practically the only American newspaper known in England or on the continent.

SURPLUS OF DIGNITY

German Officials Decline to March with the Common Herd.

WATCH FIRES SET ALONG THE RHINE

Grand Finale of the Celebrations Will Be on the Anniversary of Sedan.

COMPLAIN OF THE CANAL MANAGEMENT

Ship Owners Insist that the Fees Charged Are Exorbitant.

MAKING IT UNPLEASANT FOR AMERICANS

Officials More Overbearing Than Ever Since the Conviction of Mr. Stern—Crowds Coming to Carlsbad Greater Than Ever.

URGED TO TAKE PROMPT ACTION.

England and United States Principally Interested in Chinese Events. LONDON, Aug. 10.—The main features of the world of politics the past week have been the massacres at Ku-Cheng, Mr. Gladstone's speech on Armenia, the celebration by the Germans of victories during the war of 1870-71 against the French, and Mr. Jung's speech in the Reichstag, and the Irish members of Parliament. The Ku-Cheng massacres are now attracting the earnest attention of all Europe. The British press praises the World for its enterprise in securing two good exclusive interviews on the subject from Foo-Chow. The pope is said to have written the Sultan a letter on Tuesday, Tuesday Catholic missions in China under his protection. Great Britain and the United States are urged to take prompt action in the case and some interesting developments are expected. The utterances of Mr. Gladstone have been both praised and condemned by the press and in brief are recognized as a slap at Lord Salisbury and a pat on the back for Lord Salisbury.

INTERVIEW WITH GLADSTONE

Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D., of Boston, Mass., pastor of Tremont temple, who is now in this city on a vacation, and who is well known throughout New England, was invited to lunch with Mr. Gladstone, who invited the visitor to accompany him to the Armenian meeting at Chester on Tuesday afternoon. After the luncheon Dr. Lorimer had a couple of hours' conversation with Mr. Gladstone in the latter's library. They discussed the various aspects of the Armenian question, Mr. Gladstone laying the greatest weight upon the co-operation of the United States in the matter. Mr. Gladstone said: "I am desirous to have America specially interested in the work of Armenian reform. Whenever England has had dealings with Armenia, it has been this, and it is actuated by some ulterior motive. But as America occupies so independent a position and is so far removed from the seat of European politics its public opinions will have great influence in the east." Dr. Lorimer informed Mr. Gladstone spoke these words with considerable feeling, and the Boston divine remarked: "No one could fail to be convinced that the stories of the Armenian outrages have moved Mr. Gladstone deeply."

STERN ADVISED TO APPEAL

Mr. Louis Stern has been advised to appeal to the clemency of the prince regent of Bavaria, who, it is said, is sure to change the sentence of two weeks' imprisonment and a fine of 600 marks into a mere fine. It appears that the Bavarian government itself expected that Mr. Stern would be sentenced for insulting the public official mentioned in the account of Chicago completed by Mr. Philip D. Armour on Monday and has departed. Among the prominent Americans now at Carlsbad are Senator Vest of Missouri and Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCormick, F. H. Winston, Conrad Selpe and Huntington Jackson of Chicago, President Lodge of the Michigan Central railroad, Judge Dillon, leading counsel for the Western Union Telegraph company, Lady Inez Smith of Canada, Charles T. Pulsifer of Boston. Base ball has been introduced at Hamburg, where it is played on the grounds near the lawn tennis court. One of the best players is M. Levi Comte Leon de Jano. There are fewer Americans at Hamburg than there were a short time ago, but next week there will be a big influx of transatlantic visitors. Mrs. John W. Mackay arrived at Hamburg today with a large party, including Mr. M. H. De Young, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle. They engaged the whole of the second floor of the Hotel de Russie. Dr. Chancoury M. Depew and his son are expected at Carlsbad shortly and the prince of Wales, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia and the grand duchess of Mecklen-

COURT REFUSES IT

Will Grant No Injunction in Police Commission Case.

DECISION BY JUDGE HOPEWELL YESTERDAY

Finds Churchill-Russell Appointees Are Prima Facie Commissioners.

BUT THE OLD BOARD STILL REMAINS

Cannot Be Put Out Except by Process of Law.

CLAIMANTS NOT ENTITLED TO USE FORCE

Effect of the Action is to Leave Matters as They Were—Conduct of Lawyer Hanson Severely Censured.

LI HUNG CHANG'S PLAN TO RID CHINA OF THE TARTAR YOKES.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.) HONOLULU, Aug. 10.—(Via San Francisco, Aug. 10.)—(New York World Correspondence.—Special Telegram.)—A revolution in China to overthrow the ruling dynasty is to be started in a few weeks. The plan has been quietly laid, not only through the Chinese empire, but wherever representatives of the nationalistic movement are known to those in the confidence of the Chinese that the revolution has been brewing a long time, but on account of the prodigious scope of the undertaking preparations necessarily had to be made with extreme care and secrecy. The coup was about ready to be made before the late war between China and Japan, but the breaking out of hostilities compelled postponement. It is said to be a most opportune time for one of the boldest strikes for liberty ever known. The dissatisfaction among the Chinese will culminate in simultaneous outbreaks in Canton and in neighboring provinces. There the revolutionists will begin their task of overthrowing the Chinese empire and establishing in its place a purely representative republican form of government. The revolutionists will crop out as it spontaneous. Then before the rulers are aware of it the whole empire will be in arms. Advantage is to be taken of the helpless condition of the present Chinese government, thereby preventing a strong opposition.

LI HUNG CHANG BEHIND IT.

The story of the contemplated revolt in favor of a republic in China on the lines of that of the United States was told to your correspondent by a wealthy Chinese resident of the islands who is among the chief supporters of the movement. He is a trusted agent of Li Hung Chang and has taken a leading part in inducing local Chinese to enlist, return to China and take part in the conflict. He declares that Li Hung Chang has been secretly plotting for a number of years to overthrow the present dynasty of China and proclaim himself emperor. The Chinese both at home and abroad have been interested in the movement through promise of heavy rewards and glowing accounts of the progressive nation he would make out of China. "Trustworthy agents were sent to the United States, Canada, Cuba, Hawaii and other places where Chinese live in any considerable number to form a branch of what is commonly known as the Chinese progressive political society. Assessments are levied on each member, the total amount being transmitted to an agent in Canton. Allied with Li Hung Chang are many educated Chinese, who have been educated in American colleges, and through those, with powerful friends at court, the scheme has been worked to a point where the blow is said to be ready to be struck at any moment. Celestials have been returning to their native land with their savings. Most of them are versed in modern warfare and accustomed to handling the latest make of arms. A number of foreigners have been taken into the empire to instruct the Chinese in all branches of warfare. Arms have been bought in America and England and will be available at the proper time."

GONE HOME FROM HAWAII.

In the Hawaiian islands, where there are some 25,000 Chinese of all classes, those able and willing to join fortunes with the revolutionists have been picked. During the past few years possibly 3,000 have left these islands to take part in the insurrection. Li Hung Chang, a wealthy Chinaman, is now in China, whether he was called by Li Hung Chang. He has been an active agent of the movement in the islands. Through his hands has enlisted in the ranks of the republicans. Chung is at Hongkong where he is safe from possible arrest and summary punishment should his mission be known. He carried with him over \$1,000,000 from Honolulu, which had been saved and paid into the fund for the coming war. The Chinese here are at a loss to know how the matter leaked out.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Warmer; Variable Winds.

1. Three Sources of One Trouble. Englishmen Not Always Chivalrous. German Official Sustains His Dignity. Brutal Murder in an Asylum.

2. Moore Denounces A. P. A. Proceedings. How the Knights Will March. 3. Work of the Indian Students. Denby Has Charge in China. Yachting Week at Cowes Was Dull. Brutal Murder in an Asylum.

4. Last Week in Local Social Circles. Among the Omaha Musicians. 5. Dorgan Leaves the Penitentiary. Severe Hallstrom Around Schuyler. Crops in Chase County Doing Well. Brutal Murder in an Asylum.

6. Council Bluffs Local Matters. Kansas City Team Twice Beaten. 7. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip. Eddie Hald Makes a New Record. Hot Race in the Six Day Race. 8. Pushing Work at the Fair Grounds. 9. On a Roll of the Times. 10. Women's Work in the Fair Grounds. Sandy's Lucky Shot, a Story.

11. Editorial and Comment. 12. How Uncle Sam is Robbed. Some Reminiscences of Lincoln. Sketch of the Life of Max Nordau. 13. Among the Local Laborers. Echoes from the Anti-Slavery. 14. Commercial and Financial. Reorganizing the Erie & Western. 15. Everything on Whirling Wheels.

berg will arrive there on the 15th. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kemp of New York have just left. They made themselves very popular by starting shooting matches among the soldiers, to whom they gave several hundred marks as prizes. Mrs. William Metcalf-Bellis is staying at Hamburg, where she has generously arranged to provide a tea party for 200 of the poor of the city next Saturday. She will be assisted by several pretty girls who will finish the evening with a dance. The Brunswick boycott, existing for fifteen months, has ended in the complete surrender of the workmen, who numbered 3,000. Lieutenant Colonel von Hagen of the artillery guards has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver, owing to financial difficulties, during which he was compelled to borrow money at usurious rates. According to the new regulations of the ministry of education women will be admitted to the university in order to study medicine, dentistry and pharmacy. Burglars have robbed the miracle working shrine at Clausen, in the Rhine province, of the golden jewel studded church vessels and of the contents of the offertory. The government has issued an order that henceforth the German officials are only to admit such American pork and sausage as is officially stamped and labeled "Microscopically examined" in addition to the regular inspection. The United States ambassador, Mr. Theodore F. Ruess, returned to this city today. An excursion party of eighty Americans is making a month's stay in Berlin.

TO OVERTHROW MING DYNASTY.

LI HUNG CHANG'S PLAN TO RID CHINA OF THE TARTAR YOKES. (Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.) HONOLULU, Aug. 10.—(Via San Francisco, Aug. 10.)—(New York World Correspondence.—Special Telegram.)—A revolution in China to overthrow the ruling dynasty is to be started in a few weeks. The plan has been quietly laid, not only through the Chinese empire, but wherever representatives of the nationalistic movement are known to those in the confidence of the Chinese that the revolution has been brewing a long time, but on account of the prodigious scope of the undertaking preparations necessarily had to be made with extreme care and secrecy. The coup was about ready to be made before the late war between China and Japan, but the breaking out of hostilities compelled postponement. It is said to be a most opportune time for one of the boldest strikes for liberty ever known. The dissatisfaction among the Chinese will culminate in simultaneous outbreaks in Canton and in neighboring provinces. There the revolutionists will begin their task of overthrowing the Chinese empire and establishing in its place a purely representative republican form of government. The revolutionists will crop out as it spontaneous. Then before the rulers are aware of it the whole empire will be in arms. Advantage is to be taken of the helpless condition of the present Chinese government, thereby preventing a strong opposition.

LI HUNG CHANG BEHIND IT.

The story of the contemplated revolt in favor of a republic in China on the lines of that of the United States was told to your correspondent by a wealthy Chinese resident of the islands who is among the chief supporters of the movement. He is a trusted agent of Li Hung Chang and has taken a leading part in inducing local Chinese to enlist, return to China and take part in the conflict. He declares that Li Hung Chang has been secretly plotting for a number of years to overthrow the present dynasty of China and proclaim himself emperor. The Chinese both at home and abroad have been interested in the movement through promise of heavy rewards and glowing accounts of the progressive nation he would make out of China. "Trustworthy agents were sent to the United States, Canada, Cuba, Hawaii and other places where Chinese live in any considerable number to form a branch of what is commonly known as the Chinese progressive political society. Assessments are levied on each member, the total amount being transmitted to an agent in Canton. Allied with Li Hung Chang are many educated Chinese, who have been educated in American colleges, and through those, with powerful friends at court, the scheme has been worked to a point where the blow is said to be ready to be struck at any moment. Celestials have been returning to their native land with their savings. Most of them are versed in modern warfare and accustomed to handling the latest make of arms. A number of foreigners have been taken into the empire to instruct the Chinese in all branches of warfare. Arms have been bought in America and England and will be available at the proper time."

GONE HOME FROM HAWAII.

In the Hawaiian islands, where there are some 25,000 Chinese of all classes, those able and willing to join fortunes with the revolutionists have been picked. During the past few years possibly 3,000 have left these islands to take part in the insurrection. Li Hung Chang, a wealthy Chinaman, is now in China, whether he was called by Li Hung Chang. He has been an active agent of the movement in the islands. Through his hands has enlisted in the ranks of the republicans. Chung is at Hongkong where he is safe from possible arrest and summary punishment should his mission be known. He carried with him over \$1,000,000 from Honolulu, which had been saved and paid into the fund for the coming war. The Chinese here are at a loss to know how the matter leaked out.

COURT REFUSES IT

Will Grant No Injunction in Police Commission Case.

DECISION BY JUDGE HOPEWELL YESTERDAY

Finds Churchill-Russell Appointees Are Prima Facie Commissioners.

BUT THE OLD BOARD STILL REMAINS

Cannot Be Put Out Except by Process of Law.

CLAIMANTS NOT ENTITLED TO USE FORCE

Effect of the Action is to Leave Matters as They Were—Conduct of Lawyer Hanson Severely Censured.

JUDGE HOPEWELL, SITTING IN COURT ROOM NO. 1, YESTERDAY AFTERNOON HANDED DOWN HIS DECISION ON THE INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS BROUGHT BY THE PRESENT BOARD OF FIRE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS AGAINST THE CHURCHILL-RUSSELL BOARD, TO RESTRAIN THE LATTER FROM INTERFERING WITH THE POSSESSION OF THE OFFICE. THE INJUNCTION AS PRAYED FOR IS DENIED, BUT THE PLAINTIFFS, SO THE COURT DECIDES, HAVE THE RIGHT TO REMAIN PEACEABLY IN POSSESSION OF THE OFFICE AND EXERCISE ITS FUNCTIONS UNTIL OTHERWISE ORDERED IN A SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDING.

The effect of the decision, therefore, is to place matters in statu quo, the old board being given the sanction of the court to remain in possession, exercising its functions "until otherwise ordered in a proper legal proceeding." When court convened at 2 o'clock Judge Hopewell ascended the rostrum and glanced hurriedly over an immense crowd of spectators. For a full hour prior to the announcement of the decision the crowd had been steadily filing in, never seat available being taken long before the opening of court, while the aisles were packed, filling completely the entire area of the court room almost to suffocation. Within the enclosure, facing the judge, were a great many attorneys, politicians, and city and county office holders, including the representatives of the present and new fire and police boards, with their respective attorneys. The judge was a few minutes late, and lost no time in getting down to the reading of his opinion, which he had placed in typewriting, and read without comment. Its reading was watched with the closest attention and the drop of a pin might have been heard in the room while the court ran over the history of the controversy, detailed the examination he had made of the case, finally winding up with a refusal to grant the injunction, but granting a permission to the plaintiffs to remain in office until the question of right to its possession is decided in the legal tribunals. TEXT OF THE DECISION. The opinion rendered by the court is as follows: This is an injunction proceeding. The plaintiffs have filed a petition and affidavits. The defendants have filed an answer and affidavits, all positively verified. From the record thus made it appears that the plaintiffs, together with Howard B. Smith and V. O. Strickler, have for several months prior to August 1, 1895, constituted the Board of Fire and Police commissioners for the city of Omaha, and have exercised the functions and discharged the duties pertaining thereto. The said George P. Bemis was a member of said board by virtue of his office as mayor of said city, the other members by appointment under the law in relation thereto as amended by the legislature of 1893, which vested the appointing power in the governor alone. The law relating to the appointment of fire and police commissioners in cities of the metropolitan class was again amended by the legislature of 1895, providing that said board shall consist of three members, to be appointed by the governor, attorney general and commissioner of public lands and buildings. This law went into effect on the 1st day of August, 1895. On the 24 day of August the defendants, W. J. Broatch, Paul Vandervoort and A. C. Foster, were appointed as fire and police commissioners by the attorney general and the commissioner of public lands and buildings, and the governor being notified and refusing to act with them. On the same day the said defendants qualified as such police commissioners and held a meeting, at which they elected their chairman and secretary and issued orders to the fire and police departments of the city of Omaha, and claimed to be in the exercise of their duties as such officers prior to the commencement of this suit. It further appears that the city council received and filed their oaths of office and official bonds, despite the fact that the order of this nature had been issued, which they had no right to do, and that their appointment is irregular and not in compliance with the terms of the act. The plaintiffs further aver that any right or title which the defendants may have to the offices in question can only be litigated and determined by a proceeding in quo warranto, which can at any time be brought in