

ITALY NOW BREATHES FREER

Timely Aid from Berlin and Other Capitals Clears the Atmosphere.

DARK CLOUDS HAVE ALL DISAPPEARED

Out of the Disaster in Abyssinia the Diplomats Rear a Glittering Structure Dedicated to the Peace of Europe.

ROME, March 13.—Out of the terrible storm of popular anger which swept over Italy when the news of the defeat of the army under General Baratieri reached here, little remains but a feeling of great resentment against the Italian commander. All rioting has ceased. The reservists who fled from the country sooner than go Africa at the call of the government for the class of 1872 are returning and are believed any attempt to punish them. Negotiations with King Menelik have been opened, it is anticipated that peace will be concluded before long, and the war office has countermanded the instructions sent to various points for the hurrying forward of reinforcements to Africa. The new cabinet is settling down to work and the financial situation is brighter than anticipated. Under the circumstances, Italy breathes freer, and the atmosphere is cleared. Reports of gratitude for those who have aided in Berlin during the past few days in bringing about this change from black despair to gray hope in the future.

The conferences which have taken place here recently between the marquis di Rudini, the new premier, and the duke of Sermoneta, chief audience with King Humbert, and the constant exchange of telegraphic messages between this city and the German capital have been coincident with the meetings in Berlin. The German government has been friendly with Russia, and the constant exchange of telegraphic messages between this city and the German capital have been coincident with the meetings in Berlin. The German government has been friendly with Russia, and the constant exchange of telegraphic messages between this city and the German capital have been coincident with the meetings in Berlin.

Out of all these exchanges of views, it is believed that a much healthier state of affairs for all Europe. The German emperor is understood to have been somewhat if not entirely weaned from his longings for a closer relation with Russia, and the possible alliance of the three emperors and the attitude of Germany toward Great Britain, it is anticipated, will undergo a change for the better. This is the fact, according to reports, that Great Britain, when the situation was outlined to her from Berlin, before the arrival there of the British ambassador, promised support to the Italians in the emergency and took steps to order an advance up the Nile from Wady Halfa, toward Dongola, of a strong column of British Egyptian troops, and a diversion and prevent the concentration of the natives for a joint attack upon the Italians. An Egyptian force of 10,000 men, which has been located in London, and the half pledged support of Great Britain to the Dreibund, a support hitherto involving little else than an irritating uncertainty, more cordial and solid understanding with the powers forming the Dreibund.

Both Emperor Francis Joseph and Emperor William are pleased for this result, as it is known that they have striven night and day since the storm broke to relieve the strain here, which at one time seemed to threaten the foundations of the throne. In fact, now that the crisis is over, it is admitted that King Humbert at one time was face to face with a very serious situation, which could only have otherwise been commanded.

To cap the peaceful climax comes the pleasant report from Vienna, Austria and Germany, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and King Humbert will meet at Genoa in a few days, and that a series of brilliant fetes will mark this occasion. The Emperor and King will be further cemented and the possibility of an European war will be driven further and further into the background.

TO BE TRID IN PUBLIC. Orders have been issued for the war office to Masowah that the report of General Baldissera and Baratieri on the defeat of the Italians at Adowa is to be supplemented by the forwarding to this city a number of important documents of the engagement. It was at first proposed to court martial General Baratieri at Masowah; in fact, that plan has not been entirely abandoned, but there were so many utterances of disapproval in the press when the plan was outlined that it is understood that General Ricotti has decided to have the unfortunate officer tried in public in this city.

There is a strong movement, however, among certain military men and others to have the trial conducted in secret, as it is feared that revelations may be made which will not tend to strengthen the case of Italy before the world. But the general public demands publicity in the matter, and it is believed that the war office authorities will have to bow to the popular will. Every fresh advice from Africa only tends to confirm the most alarming reports as to the extent of the disaster at Adowa, and although the official figures have not yet been made public, it is admitted that over 12,000 men were killed, wounded or made prisoners. It is believed that the loss of the Abyssinians was almost as great. The Abyssinians captured almost all the Italian artillery, ammunition and supplies.

OTHER GENERALS CONCURRED. General Baratieri, however, repeats that the disaster, though unavoidable under the circumstances, was due to any desire to take the big fight before the arrival of Italy of his successor, General Baldissera. He claims that the plan of battle was carefully mapped out between him and Baldissera, and that the latter approved it, and that it would have succeeded had it not been for the fact that the native troops under the Italian flag became panic-stricken as soon as they saw the complete defeat of the Italian forces.

Confiscated the Entire Edition. BERLIN, March 13.—The police have confiscated the entire edition of the Berlin edition of the report circulated in this city, and its editors will be prosecuted on the charges of lese-majesty.

Insurgents Split Into Small Bands. MADRID, March 13.—Despatches received here from Havana say that the insurgents in the province of Matanzas are split into small bands, thus enabling them to evade pursuit.

Separate Flag for Norway. CHRISTIANIA, Norway, March 13.—The Odelsting, or lower house of Parliament of Norway, by a vote of 44 to 40, today adopted a bill providing for the recognition of a separate Norwegian flag.

Slight Earthquake at Odessa. LONDON, March 14.—An Odessa dispatch to the Times says several earthquake shocks occurred last evening. The resulting damage was light.

MORE DANGEROUS THAN WAR

Spanish Now Forced to Contend with Yellow Fever.

AFRAID IT WILL BE EPIDEMIC SOON

Chief of the Sanitary Corps of the Army Discusses the Situation in Detail with a Correspondent.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA, March 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—I have had an interview with Major General Lozada, chief of the sanitary corps of the Spanish army in Cuba, on the subject of the health of the troops. He is very distinguished in his own country and his military rank corresponds to that of surgeon general in the United States army. Since his arrival in Cuba last November he has revolutionized the practices in the mello-surgical service. Immediately upon his arrival he decided to remove the military hospital from the century-old building, located in the unhealthiest portion of Havana, reeking with germs of disease, to a breezy hill near the Principe fortress, outside the city. He was also the first to separate yellow fever cases from other patients in the hospitals. General Lozada stated that the present health of the army is excellent. Reports from different stations on the island, some of which, owing to lack of telegraphic communication, had been delayed a week or more, showed an average of 545 cases of yellow fever, and disabled from all causes on March 1, out of a total number of 110,000 regular troops. The prevalent diseases are malarial fever and throat and lung affections, with some yellow fever, mostly at Santiago, Manzanillo and forts along the northeast coast. The general hospital in Havana contains 1,000 patients, of which thirty are officers. There are 249 surgical cases, including wounded. There are nineteen cases of yellow fever. No doubt some of the yellow fever patients are recovering, as in the old hospital building, in which there are now about 600 patients. The new hospital at Principe contains over 800, and all the patients will be removed to the new hospital. It is on the American army plan with modern pavilions. Infectious diseases, especially yellow fever, are isolated at the new hospital. At all hospitals on the island yellow fever is now isolated, a practice that never prevailed before.

There have not been so many cases of gunshot wounds, sword and machete cuts as supposed," said General Lozada, "our soldiers appear to have had comparatively few of such injuries. The number of deaths immediately the necessity of removing the sick from the old hospital. I presented the subject to Martinez Campos, and he once approved it, and then he received additional authority to extend the new hospital at Principe. General Weyer will grant all the important changes not made before was that authority could be obtained. Some strong local interests opposed the hospital, but the military situation, which is the worst, from a sanitary point of view in Havana. I anticipate an unhealthy summer.

AFRAID OF YELLOW FEVER. "There are so many unacclimated people (soldiers) here that much sickness, due to the climate, is inevitable. I fear that yellow fever will be epidemic. Of course every one of our troops is liable to contract the health of our soldiers. The Spanish army in Cuba has never before been so well provided with hospital facilities as now. There are hospitals in every military center of the island, and many private houses have been fitted up to receive the sick at other points in the field. I find that but few of our troops are dying, and that the character for the sick or wounded while awaiting transportation to a general hospital. I have an abundant supply of medicines and medical supplies, and the medical officers. The fidelity of the latter is attested by the fact that fifteen surgeons died of yellow fever last year.

Lozada has only recently recovered from fever himself. Antonio Maceo and the band of Lacerat and Quintin Banderas have left the province of Havana, following the border of the great swamp on the southern coast in their progress. Today they were on the line of the railway to San Felipe, near Guines. As usual, numerous Spanish columns are in front and on either flank of the insurgents. The latter are very short of ammunition, and the possession of the same is very unknown. It was not the intention to return from Maceo westward to Matanzas. Gomez has moved in a northwesterly direction since last week, and is now in the jurisdiction of Jovellanos. Constant skirmishing of a petty nature continues between the Spanish columns and the rebels. Gomez is reported ill with malaria. To-night he is said to be near Santa Clara again.

Only a Corporal's Guard Bowed. VIENNA, March 13.—An investigation into the report circulated by a news agency in the United States that "the entire Italian garrison at Verona had deserted with its arms and baggage, and crossed the Austrian border into the Tyrol," disclosed the following facts: The Neue Presse this morning announced that the guard on duty at Fort Cernaio, consisting of about eight men, led by Corporal Zamberlan, recently deserted their posts, and crossed the Austrian border. This was previous to the postponement of the departure of the Italian reinforcements for Africa.

As Verona has a population of about 70,000 inhabitants, is strongly fortified, stands near one of the gorges of the Tyrol, and has a considerable garrison, it is not probable that it would have been sent out. The difference between a corporal's guard and a garrison could easily have been ascertained by the news agency circulating this alleged news.

Emperor Called on the Queen. NICE, March 13.—Emperor Franz Josef paid a brief visit to Queen Victoria at Cimiez this afternoon. It is believed the Austrian emperor will leave here soon for Italy. The emperor is expected to be met by King Humbert and Emperor William of Germany.

LONDON, March 13.—The Pall Mall Gazette, this evening published a dispatch from Mentone, saying that it is reported there that the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and Emperor William of Germany will meet King Humbert of Italy at Genoa within a few days, according to present arrangements.

Refused to Unseat a Member. LONDON, March 13.—The petition against the return of Harry H. Marks, proprietor of the Financial News, and formerly of New York, to Parliament for the St. George's division of the Tower Hamlets, was dismissed this morning. Marks is a conservative, and was elected on July 11 last, defeating the liberal candidate, John Williams Benn, by only four votes. The petition, which was presented by Benn, alleged, among other things, legal and corrupt practices in the election.

Reichstag Criticizes the Government. BERLIN, March 13.—The Reichstag today took up the discussion of the colonial estimate, and in the debates which followed the governments policy was criticized. Dr. Kaiser, director of the colonial office, defended the government, strongly and denigrated the blacks were ill-treated in German colonies. He was frequently interrupted by the great uproar raised by the members of the left party.

FORBID COUNTRYMEN TO COME IN

Gomez Issues Orders Directly Opposite to Those of the Insurgents.

ITS BLUNDERS ARE TOO BALD

Mistakes in the Blue Book Cannot Be Overlooked Even by the Tories.

SALISBURY IS NO LONGER INFALLIBLE

Startling Discovery Made by the St. James Gazette in Connection with the Leader of the Government.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, March 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Able and patriotic as has been the liberal Chronicle's unpartisan effort to present the facts in the Venezuelan controversy, with equal fairness to the United States and Great Britain, thus averting the chance of a hostile issue, it is learned that its important disclosures have not tended to make more conciliatory the policy of Lord Salisbury. But the Chronicle's proof, yesterday, of excessive carelessness, to say the least, in statements of absolute untruths in the recent British blue book, was so overwhelming that the Tory St. James Gazette this afternoon was compelled to admit the importance of these revelations of official incompetency, and practically to demand they be considered by the premier.

This is significant since it shows that Tory intolerance at last recognizes that Lord Salisbury is not infallible. The Gazette goes so far as to forecast that the British blue book, in its regard to Venezuela, it does not make the best of it. It admits "extraordinary carelessness in the pages of this blue book," and that Sir Frederick Pollock made points in favor of England in his resume, which were absolutely contradicted in official excerpts in his own appendix. The Gazette says further: "Morever, the Chronicle's passage in the summary, which read quite differently when they are looked up in the appendix."

The Gazette still maintains that the British case, in spite of these mistakes, is perfectly correct in its essential facts, and reasons, as have stated, shows a break in the faith of the party in its leader and will make clear to the premier that he cannot hereafter expect the unqualified and unhesitating support of his party in this matter. This is important, since the party has been disposed to follow Lord Salisbury implicitly, and has been the beginning of a decline. While all authorities deny the story from New York that the controversy has been satisfactorily arranged, there is no doubt a considerable influence here that it will be eventually so arranged.

Lord Salisbury himself is going to the Riviera next week. BALLARD SMITH.

SPAIN IS GROVING IMPATIENT.

Continued Debate on the Cuban Belligerency Resolution the Cause.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, March 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Considerable disappointment was expressed this morning by all the Madrid papers on hearing that debates on the Cuban belligerency resolutions continue in the American senate. Telegrams circulated by agencies and telegrams to the principal papers had led the public to suppose that the matter would be indefinitely postponed and a conflict thus averted. This even caused a sharp rally on the Madrid stock exchange. Some of the papers reported that the matter in Spain being kept constantly in suspense concerning the ultimate line of conduct of America.

El Liberal and other papers began to find fault with the military operations in Cuba, because the insurgents have reappeared behind columns in territories that were reported to have been captured. These papers complain of the small results that have been attained since the beginning of February.

The ministerial paper, Epoca, having said that a colossal effort might yet be necessary to pacify Cuba, the opposition press reply that all Spaniards are willing to incur such a sacrifice for the sake of Cuba. I am unable to state that, contrary to the assertions of the Madrid press, Minister Taylor has not visited the queen of the royal palace, and went only to the foreign office situated on the ground floor of the palace, to visit the duke of Tetuan.

POINTED QUESTIONS FOR CURZON.

Under Secretary of State Called Upon for Explanations.

LONDON, March 13.—The government was questioned in the House of Commons today regarding the sensational reports circulated by a news agency, that the Italians had suffered additional reverses in Africa recently. The under secretary of state for the foreign office, Mr. George N. Curzon, replied that the government had no news of the reported reverse in which the Italian garrison of Sabadevi, between Kasala and Adigrat, had been compelled to retreat. He added that the reports in the telegraph line from Kasala to the north was open, showing, he added, that nothing important had happened.

Mr. Curzon also promised, on Monday night, to make a statement to the House in regard to the reports that British-Egyptian troops were to be moved from Wady Halfa up the Nile and in the direction of Dongola, in order to make a diversion and thus attack the Italian troops which had been pressed by the Abyssinians.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question regarding the reported expulsion from the republic of Colombia of the British minister there, Mr. G. F. B. Jenner, said that Mr. Jenner had called that the Colombian government had notified him that in the future it would not recognize him as the representative of Great Britain. Mr. Curzon added that the Colombian government had no objection to his remaining in the subject.

Sir Richard Webster, the attorney general, replying in the House of Commons to the criticisms upon alleged discrepancies in the Venezuelan blue book, said that the reason all the quotations in the preliminary statement were not found in the appendix was that some of the documents were not printed. He added that all of the quotations will be found in the original documents, of which a second collection will shortly be published. Continuing, Sir Richard Webster said that the only mistake he had pointed in a quotation on page 5, on which is a note giving general import matter, which was inadvertently included in the textual portion of the appendix.

Monometallists Secure a Pledge.

LONDON, March 14.—The Times announces that the monometallists in Parliament claim to have an absolute pledge from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, to support the monometallist amendment of J. M. Melton, radiated member for Cardiff, in the bimetallic motion of Dr. G. Whately, conservative.

Soldiers the Dreibund.

LONDON, March 14.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times confirms the assertion that Count Goluchowski's visit solidifies the Dreibund. He thinks it improbable that it will have any effect regarding England's alliance with the Dreibund.

Goluchowski Returns to Vienna.

BERLIN, March 13.—Count Goluchowski, the Austrian prime minister, has started on his return to Vienna.

Held Up the Passengers.

GREENVILLE, Tex., March 13.—The northbound train was boarded by masked and armed men, who entered the sleeper and went through the passengers. The train was held up for some time, and the train near the city he jumped off. He had a confederate. Officers are on the trail.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Slightly Warmer; Local Snows.

- 1. Crisis in Italy About Over. Yellow Jack Fights for Cuba. Batters in the Blue Book. Kentuckians at the Bolling Point. 2. Base Ball at the Universities. Fatal Experiment in Photography. 3. Holcomb's Decision Expected Monday. Suicide Results from Religious Craze. 4. Editorial and Comment. 5. Clark and Mink on the Stand. Senate Review of Last Week. 6. Conductors Close Their Case. Affairs at South Omaha. 7. McClain Sets Up Self-Defense. Mrs. Jinks Deserts Her Senator. Bolin's Bondsmen Ask Concessions. 10. Mm. Modjeska's "Forest of Arden." 11. Heroic Deeds of Fighting Men. Business Review of Last Week. Electric Light in the House. 13. "Three Miraculous Soldiers."

PLUNDERED BY THEIR PROTECTORS

Turkish Troops Robbed and Then Murdered the Christians.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Armenian Relief association has just received from Constantinople the following detailed information concerning the recent massacre at Birlik: Birlik is situated on the Euphrates, almost due east of Aleppo, on the line of communication between Aleppo and Mosul. It was a famous city in ancient times, and has a population of about 200,000. It is a Muslim population of about 9,000 souls. After the massacre at Oufra on the 27th of October, 1895, the authorities at Birlik arrested about 100 Christians. They were afraid of them, and that, therefore, they (the Armenians) must surrender to the government any arms they possessed. This was during a most rigid search taken into effect to assure the authorities that nothing whatever in the way of arms remained in the hands of the Armenians. This disarmament was accomplished with no little anxiety on the part of the Armenians, since the Moslem population was very generally armed and was constantly carried to its arms during the months of November and December, during which Christians have been kept within their houses because the danger of appearing upon the streets was very great.

Troops were called out by the government to protect the people. Since the soldiers had come to protect the Christians the Christians were required to furnish arms for them to carry out their goods. They were required to furnish them beds and carpets to make them more comfortable. Finally they were required to furnish the soldiers with everything they needed, including food. The end came on the 1st of January, 1896, when the news of the massacre of the Christians was received. The soldiers were ordered to guard them, and to make a systematic search for men, to kill the women and children, and to take refuge in the city. They were required to furnish them beds and carpets to make them more comfortable. Finally they were required to furnish the soldiers with everything they needed, including food. The end came on the 1st of January, 1896, when the news of the massacre of the Christians was received. The soldiers were ordered to guard them, and to make a systematic search for men, to kill the women and children, and to take refuge in the city.

At 11:30 o'clock Sheriff Armstrong received instructions from Governor Bradley to clear the corridors of the two house chambers. Senator Blackburn, with a few of his friends, including Jim Williams, Jack Chinn and others, were in the house chamber about 11:30. Colonel Chinn approached Colonel Law Tarleton and said he understood Tarleton had been talking about him in connection with the case of Senator Blackburn, and that he had not said anything of the kind, but he did not say as a citizen of the kind, "I think the civil authorities should be on hand to suppress an outbreak of any kind."

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Senator Bronston grew fiery and bitterly scored the governor. He called for the attention of the governor, and said that Senator Goebel spoke equally as bitterly with the rights of the senate. "For one," he shouted, "I am ready to protect my own rights and privileges."

Salyer was not carried off his feet by this storm of denunciation of the governor. He said it was the duty of the senate out of respect to the governor to send a committee to find out from that official if he had issued any order. "If he should issue such an order," then I am in favor of passing the resolution, but let us not act hastily. Let that committee go to the governor with my consent, or my vote."

The "ring," cried Goebel and others. "The ring," who was present, here said that he had received the orders mentioned from the governor.

WARRANTS OUT FOR FIRE CHIEFS.

Charged with Conspiracy in Connection with Firebug.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Fire Marshal Benjamin F. Smith and Assistant Fire Marshal Henry La Motte have been arrested today on a charge of conspiracy. It is reported that indictments were found against Hirske, the alleged firebug, who is now in the Tombs awaiting trial, and against a former detective of the Brooklyn police department. The indictments are the outcome of the investigation of the firebug, who is now in the Tombs awaiting trial, and against a former detective of the Brooklyn police department. The indictments are the outcome of the investigation of the firebug, who is now in the Tombs awaiting trial, and against a former detective of the Brooklyn police department.

Three Burned in Their Home. CINCINNATI, March 13.—Fireman O. J. Muehstucker, a wealthy farmer, was burned and he and his daughter, aged 15, and a veteran soldier named Isler, who was with the family, were burned to death. It is believed the house was set on fire by Mrs. Muehstucker, who was in an attic room when she was seriously injured.

Doctor Detained by His Sons. NEW YORK, March 13.—Dr. H. M. Easton, U. S. surgeon in the United States navy, who was reported missing from the Brooklyn navy yard since Monday last, called at the residence of his wife, Mrs. Easton, and stated the missing man had been heard from by telegrams from New York, where he was detained by sudden illness.

Two Women Burned to Death. NEW YORK, March 13.—Miss Katie Winkle, a prominent young lady of Peck, twelve miles south of this city, was burned to death today by the explosion of an oil can. Her husband, who was with her, was also burned so badly that a little hope of his recovery is entertained. A hired hand was also seriously burned.

Killed a Veteran Railroader. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 13.—Edmond Sheehan, who for twenty years has been in the employ of the Missouri Pacific railroad, was killed by a Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern passenger train in the yard here this morning. Mr. Sheehan was 75 years old. His body was fragmentally mangled.

Razors at a Prayer Meeting. GUTHRIE, Okl., March 13.—A row took place in the colored Baptist church in this city last night about a razor. One of the Deacons, Adams, drew a razor and fatally cut Deacon William McClain Adams in the jaw.

KENTUCKY SENATORS ANGRY

Action of the Governor Stirrs Up a Tempest in a Teapot.

CONCLUDED BY MUTUAL APOLOGIES

Republicans Again Decline to Vote Thus Breaking a Quorum and Retaining a United States Senator.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—A special to the Post from Frankfort says: The state house was full of ominous rumors this morning. Party leaders hurried to and from secret conferences. Mr. Boyle, the republican nominee, was consulted at night, into his rooms at the Capital hotel the leaders went with mysterious rapidity. It was not denied that Mr. Boyle and his friends determined to ignore the illegal expulsion of Senators James and Walton by the senate on Wednesday, and that at the proper time these senators were to rise in their seats, be recognized by the chair and cast their votes for Boyle, whether the clerk of the senate, who is chief clerk of the joint assembly, recorded their votes or not. Of course, he will refuse to call their names or enter their votes as cast on the journal, but this the republican leaders have decided is not necessary, if Dunlap will qualify and vote for the nominee.

Mr. Boyle received another long telegram from Senator John Sherman today in which he gave it as his opinion that sixty-nine votes could not be counted. He also received the death of Senator Weisinger, and with Dunlap and the two illegally expelled senators voting with the other sixty-two members, each James and Walton were in the house the United States would so decide. The ruling of Lieutenant Governor Worthington yesterday, that seventy votes were required to elect a senator, was not disturbed by the leaders. They believed that the ruling would be changed. The republicans call in all the pairs. There was to be no faith put in the Senate of desecration, and no faith put in that unfortunate member who was overwhelmed by letters and telegrams from his home county, urging him to vote for the nominee. He declines this morning that the democratic members are far from being united on the policy to be pursued.

CLEARED THE CORRIDORS.

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Shortly after 11 o'clock Sheriff Armstrong made his appearance in the corridors of the two house chambers. Senator Blackburn, with a few of his friends, including Jim Williams, Jack Chinn and others, were in the house chamber about 11:30. Colonel Chinn approached Colonel Law Tarleton and said he understood Tarleton had been talking about him in connection with the case of Senator Blackburn, and that he had not said anything of the kind, but he did not say as a citizen of the kind, "I think the civil authorities should be on hand to suppress an outbreak of any kind."

At 11:30 o'clock Sheriff Armstrong received instructions from Governor Bradley to clear the corridors of the two house chambers. Senator Blackburn, with a few of his friends, including Jim Williams, Jack Chinn and others, were in the house chamber about 11:30. Colonel Chinn approached Colonel Law Tarleton and said he understood Tarleton had been talking about him in connection with the case of Senator Blackburn, and that he had not said anything of the kind, but he did not say as a citizen of the kind, "I think the civil authorities should be on hand to suppress an outbreak of any kind."

Senator Bronston grew fiery and bitterly scored the governor. He called for the attention of the governor, and said that Senator Goebel spoke equally as bitterly with the rights of the senate. "For one," he shouted, "I am ready to protect my own rights and privileges."

Salyer was not carried off his feet by this storm of denunciation of the governor. He said it was the duty of the senate out of respect to the governor to send a committee to find out from that official if he had issued any order. "If he should issue such an order," then I am in favor of passing the resolution, but let us not act hastily. Let that committee go to the governor with my consent, or my vote."

The "ring," cried Goebel and others. "The ring," who was present, here said that he had received the orders mentioned from the governor.

WARRANTS OUT FOR FIRE CHIEFS.

Charged with Conspiracy in Connection with Firebug.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Fire Marshal Benjamin F. Smith and Assistant Fire Marshal Henry La Motte have been arrested today on a charge of conspiracy. It is reported that indictments were found against Hirske, the alleged firebug, who is now in the Tombs awaiting trial, and against a former detective of the Brooklyn police department. The indictments are the outcome of the investigation of the firebug, who is now in the Tombs awaiting trial, and against a former detective of the Brooklyn police department. The indictments are the outcome of the investigation of the firebug, who is now in the Tombs awaiting trial, and against a former detective of the Brooklyn police department.

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