

CAPTURED BY REBELS

Landing Party from Yorktown Falls Into Hands of Natives.

LIEUT. GILMORE AND FOUR...

Fate of Prisoners Unknown as Refuses to Communicate.

C. A. MORRISSEY OF NEBRASKA IN PARTY

Mission of the Gunboat is to Release Spanish Garrison.

AMBUSH OF INSURGENTS IS SUCCESSFUL

Yorktown is Making Attempt to Bring Away Spanish Forces at Besieged Baten When Surprise is Sprung.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Navy department has given out the following dispatch from Admiral Dewey:

"MANILA, April 18.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Yorktown visited Baten, east coast of Luzon, April 12, for the purpose of rescuing and bringing away the Spanish forces, consisting of eighty soldiers, three officers and two priests, which were surrounded by 400 insurgents. Some of the insurgents were armed with Mauser rifles.

Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore, while making a dash for the boat, was captured and taken to a place where he was kept incommunicado.

"Fate unknown, as insurgents refused to communicate afterwards. The following names are mentioned: W. Walton, Coxswain; J. Ellsworth, Gunner; Mate H. J. Hygard, Sallmaker's Mate; Vendig, Seaman; H. Hynder and C. W. Woodbury, Apprentices; W. A. Vendig, A. J. Peterson, Ordinary Seaman; F. Brislowsky, O. B. Donald, Landsman; L. T. Edwards, F. Anderson, J. Dillon and C. A. Morrissey.

"DEWEY: The 400 denote portions of the dispatch which could not be deciphered.

The dispatch from Admiral Dewey caused much excitement in naval circles as well as its contents became known. It was received late in the day and considerable delay was occasioned by the blindness of some of the cipher clerks. It was impossible to completely decipher it and the asterisks indicate the uninterpretable words.

Those in Captured Party. Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore, the officer referred to as captured, is well known in Washington, having been stationed here for some time and his wife and family live here. He was born in Philadelphia, July 10, 1854, and was appointed a naval cadet from Arizona in September, 1871. He reached his present grade of lieutenant in 1891. His main service has been on the Monongahela, Marlton, Bancroft, Vesuvius and Machias, besides considerable service on the boards.

Just a year ago he was assigned to the St. Paul, then commissioned as an auxiliary cruiser, and served on that vessel under Captain Sigsbee throughout the war. On January 14 last he was ordered to the hospital ship Solace, which was about to sail for Manila, and on arrival at that place he was assigned to the Yorktown.

The others mentioned in the admiral's dispatch are shown by the naval records as follows:

Charles Albert Morrissey, landsman, enlisted at Mare Island, Cal.; born California; next of kin, Mrs. J. O. Morrissey, Lincoln, Neb.

William Walton, chief quartermaster, enlisted Chee Foo, China, born Mannheim, Germany; no relatives.

John Ellsworth, coxswain, enlisted Mare Island, Cal.; born Portsmouth, N. H.; no relatives.

Lynnan Paul Edwards, landsman, enlisted at Mare Island, Cal.; born Peru, Ind.; next of kin, L. B. Edwards, father, Mexico, Ind.

John Dillon, landsman, enlisted at Honolulu, born Galway, Ireland; next of kin, George Caver, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Paul Vandolt, sailmaker's mate, enlisted at Mare Island, Cal.; born France; next of kin, P. Vandolt, father, San Luis Obispo, Cal.

Ora B. McDonald, ordinary seaman, enlisted at Mare Island, Cal.; born Carmel Valley, Cal.; next of kin, P. McDonald, father, Monterey, Cal.

William H. Rynders, coxswain, enlisted at Mare Island, Cal.; born Amsterdam, Holland; next of kin, Mrs. M. H. Nyhus, cousin, 520 Connecticut street, San Francisco.

Silvio Brislowsky, landsman, enlisted at San Francisco, born San Francisco; next of kin, Niello Brislowsky, father, 2217 Mission street, Oakland, Cal.

Orlison Welch Woodbury, seaman, enlisted Gloucester, Mass.; born Lynn, Mass.; next of kin, John G. Woodbury, father, 143 Maple street, Lynn, Mass.

Denzel George Arthur Venville, apprentice second class, enlisted Mare Island, Cal.; born Dudley, Eng.; next of kin, E. Marsh, Seilwood, Ore.

Fred Anderson, landsman, enlisted New York, born Buffalo, N. Y.; next of kin, Christiana Anderson, mother, 256 Bristol street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Edward J. Nygard, gunner's mate, third class, enlisted at New York; born Warsaw, Russian; next of kin, Sophia Nygard, wife, 1421 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Setback to Navy Pride. The capture of the Yorktown's men was discussed with much feeling in naval circles. The misfortune was felt with added pain, because as the navy has prided itself thus far on immunity from reverses.

The admiral's dispatch of today was the first knowledge the department had that the Yorktown had gone on this special mission to relieve the Spanish garrison at Baten. That the capture should have been effected while the American forces were on a mission of mercy toward the Spaniards, rather than in the prosecution of a campaign, led to the belief that Spain would have no further ground for questioning the good faith with which the Americans were seeking to relieve the condition of the Spanish prisoners.

Although the dispatch gave no indication that Lieutenant Gilmore and his men had lost their lives, yet great anxiety was felt by the mystery surrounding their fate which in the hands of an unskillful enemy. This is the first capture of any Americans, military or naval, so that it is unknown how the insurgents will treat our men. If civilized methods were pursued an exchange could be quickly effected, as General Otis has a large number of Filipino prisoners, but the insurgents have been averse thus far to exchanging Spanish prisoners, and this raises a question as to what they will do with the Yorktown's men. The purpose of officials

WILL FIND CHARGES UNTRUE

General Miles' Accusations of Chemically Prepared Beef Not Sustained.

COURT OF INQUIRY FRAMING ITS REPORT

Men in Good Condition When Sold to Government, but Spotted in Tropical Climate—Officers to Be Censured.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The army court of inquiry has begun the framing of its report. While a few minor matters remain for examination they are not such as to affect the main facts. It is regarded as certain that the court will find that General Miles' charges that embalmed or chemically prepared beef was sent to the army have not been sustained.

The position of the court is believed to be that the testimony is conclusive that both the refrigerated and the canned beef were in good condition when delivered to the government and remained so until issued to the troops, except that portion damaged in transportation or affected by tropical conditions, and to these causes of injury and disease the chief cause of trouble will be attributed. It will be shown that the refrigerated beef was spotted from the ice in the tropical climate spots quickly unless well cared for and that the canned beef after being opened, because of the great heat, became repulsive in appearance and soon unpalatable. But the court will hold, that the result of chemical investigation of the experts, that the canned beef is wholesome and nutritious. Attention will be called to the fact that it was used throughout the war by our navy and is still used by the fleet. It is believed the court will criticize those officers who were negligent in the matter, but that the beef was issued to the troops and failed to report their observations until after the war had closed.

Wade Inquiry. The Wade court of inquiry held three sessions today, devoting the forenoon to an executive meeting, the afternoon to hearing testimony and the evening to the reading of reports of army officers. General Weston related the position made for ventilating the soldiers during the war and contended that beef on the hoof could not have been landed at Siboney.

George L. Taylor, a sanitary engineer and chemist of Philadelphia, who went to Porto Rico last year and examined the First volunteer cavalry, said he had discovered the presence of formaldehyde in the refrigerator beef on the transport Chester. He and many members of the command had been attacked by gastritis after eating the beef. This was the basis of nearly all embalmings fluids.

At the afternoon session Captain Irvine was in command of the Panama on the trip from Ponce to the United States when the beef was taken aboard. He said he had asked for the board of survey which condemned the meat and said he had made this request because of the putrid smell from the refrigerator. They destroyed all the fresh beef and were left with this. This occurred on the third day out. Previous to that time the officers and men had eaten the beef and found it good.

General Weston was then recalled. "I believe," he said, "my meat ration is entirely too low and I am not permitted to cut it down materially, adding vegetables to supply the deficiency. The people in the tropics do not eat much meat and our soldiers do not require so much.

"Would the government permit me to justify my officer in making his inspection of his meat less rigid?" Major Lee asked.

"No, sir," General Weston replied emphatically. He then said that he had had a good deal to say to the soldiers and he had found that they always delivered food of good quality as they had bargained to supply.

Speaking of the canned roast beef, General Weston said that when it was spoiled it emitted a horrible odor and, as an instance in which five entire carcasses had been rejected by one officer. He had found only twenty spoiled cans. In fact the beef cannot for the army this year was the best ever furnished, but it had been put hurriedly.

Letter from Soldier's Mother. Between sixty and seventy reports from army officers bearing upon the ration served to the army in Cuba were read during the night session of the court, which lasted until nearly 10:30 o'clock. When the court convened Colonel Davis submitted the following letter signed "A Soldier's Mother":

"CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1898.—President McKinley—Dear Sir: A workman from one of the packing houses told my husband today that he was packing up for the army was awful. Now is this that too bad. We are living under a generous government, with a kind good man at its head, willing to give the army and navy the best of everything. I will give you the boys the best we can. We see in the papers the soldiers complain about the ration they are getting. We do not get it. Of course, dear president, you cannot help all the wrongs done the army. If you will only threaten the vengeance of the government on the packers, the food may be better.

This letter was referred to the War department for investigation and by the department referred to Major O. M. Smith, purchasing commissary at Chicago. Major Smith returned to the department letters in reply to it from Armour & Co., Libby, McNeil & Libby, Cudahy and Hammond & Co. These letters Colonel Davis put in evidence. They were a general denial of the charges contained in the above letter and the officers offered an explanation of the so-called "awellers" among the canned roast beef.

The reports read by Major Lee were along the same lines as those heretofore submitted to the court. As a rule they were unanimous in condemnation of the canned roast beef and discussed the general question of food supplied to the army from the point of view of their individual experiences. Colonel Davis also read a large batch of reports, among them one from Major George Sumner, in which he stated that to the best of his belief his command at no time had suffered for want of food during the Cuban campaign.

CABINET AWAITING RESULTS. No Conference Had Yet in Respect to "Prepared Beef" Charge.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The question of calling for volunteers under the army reorganization for service in the Philippines was not discussed in the cabinet meeting today. They will anticipate a decision of the administration. The administration's view was thus expressed by a cabinet officer after the session today:

"Certainly if the Philippines continue to resist as they have done more troops will be necessary. But we anticipate a decided change in the situation shortly. There are two things, in my opinion, which will bring it about:

"First: The Filipinos must realize soon, if they do not already, that fighting the Americans is a very different proposition from fighting Spaniards. They must see that

SHE TAKES POISON

Miss Viola Horlocker Makes an Unsuccessful Attempt at Suicide.

DEED IS COMMITTED AT SHELDON, IOWA

Recovers and is Placed Under Arrest on Orders from Hastings.

WILL RETURN WITHOUT A REQUISITION

Protests Her Innocence, But is Prostrated Over Turn of Affairs.

PREPARING TO TAKE EASTBOUND TRAIN

Baggage at Depot When She is Taken Into Custody—Has Been at Sheldon with Her Mother Since Sunday.

SHELDON, Ia., April 18.—(Special Telegram.)—Miss Viola Horlocker and her mother arrived in Sheldon Friday or Saturday last. Sunday morning they attended the Congregational church and took seats well in front. Miss Horlocker seemed very much interested in the sermon. Monday Dr. Bailey was called to Joseph Marston's residence and found that Miss Horlocker had taken arsenic, but it being an overdose she was soon restored and is all right today. About 4:30 o'clock this afternoon Deputy Sheriff Hudson placed her under arrest and as soon as the sheriff from Hastings arrives she will probably be taken to Hastings for trial. When Hudson made known the occasion of his visit at the Marston home Miss Horlocker and her aunt, Mrs. Marston, both fainted, but soon recovered and are being guarded with great care.

Miss Horlocker signifies her willingness to return to Nebraska without requisition papers, but she stoutly protests her innocence of the charges preferred against her. When Miss Horlocker's arrest occurred her baggage was at the depot awaiting the arrival of the eastbound train. Up to the time of today's occurrences she has appeared self-possessed.

Sheriff Goes to Sheldon. HASTINGS, Neb., April 18.—(Special Telegram.)—Sheriff Simmering informed the Bee correspondent tonight that he had today wired the sheriff at Sheldon, Ia., and had Miss Viola Horlocker placed under arrest.

The sheriff is to leave on the early Burlington train for Sheldon, where he will get Miss Horlocker and bring her back to Hastings Thursday morning. The sheriff also said that he had just received a telegram from Sheldon stating that Miss Horlocker had made an attempt to commit suicide.

Judge Ragan was seen tonight when he returned from Lincoln, and said there was no doubt in regard to Miss Horlocker's appearance tomorrow at the county judge's court, but when Ragan made this statement he had not heard of the legal steps the sheriff had taken.

The reason why the sheriff had Miss Horlocker arrested in Sheldon was because he had become tired of the way things were dragging along, and was uneasy. It is almost certain that public sentiment was the direct cause, as the people were accusing him of not properly carrying out the law.

This sudden change in the legal program is a great surprise to all, as there did not seem to be the least doubt in the minds of all those concerned in the Morey-Horlocker affair but what Miss Viola Horlocker would be in Hastings tomorrow morning to face the serious charges made against her. The sheriff and all the attorneys had so announced it and to strengthen the report Sheriff Simmering today made a wager with the district clerk to the effect that Miss Horlocker's attempt to commit suicide is not a great surprise to those who know the girl, as they all feared she would sooner take her own life than return to Hastings and stand trial.

Relatives Prostrated. Her relatives in this city were notified tonight of the attempt to take her own life and are prostrated from grief.

Mr. Tibbets, who was first to commence work to run the young woman down and who furnished all the evidence which caused County Attorney McCreary to issue the warrant, says that while he was morally convinced that Miss Horlocker committed the crime he did not possess enough proof in his estimation to have the girl arrested on Tuesday. He also said that as the accused had not taken flight Tuesday night on Wednesday morning nobody had any idea that she would entertain the thought of leaving the city.

This is the mysterious part that puzzles the public and causes so many bad rumors to float around. Had there been any effort made to detain the girl or head her off on her journey there would not be cause for so much sensational talk as has been and still is going around. In speaking of the case County Attorney McCreary is quoted as having said:

"So far as motive is concerned I will say that I am even more strongly convinced than when I filed the complaint of the correctness of it. If there were any reasons for disbelieving that it was the deed of an insane person I would have gone before the insanity commission rather than before a magistrate. I am firmly convinced that this woman is guilty of a most heinous and bloodthirsty attempt to murder and I shall do everything within the line of my duty to the state to send her to the penitentiary. That is what our criminal laws are for. It is not so much to punish the guilty as to deter others and this can best be accomplished by the speedy punishment of crimes rather than by the severity of the punishment. This idea that a person can live in a community for twenty-five years and never be suspected of mental irregularity until a crime is committed and then escape responsibility on the ground of insanity is the greatest of rot. When there is absolutely no other defense insanity is grasped as the last resort. I am not discussing the motive that impelled Viola Horlocker to do this

ILLINOIS TOWN ELECTIONS

Local Issues in a Majority of the Cases—Slight Disturbances at Pana Among Miners.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Town and village elections were held throughout Illinois tonight in all cases the issues were purely local.

At Pana the miners' strike embittered the campaign and a double protest guard was detailed from the militia on duty there to keep order. There were several arrests. An illegal voting booth was closed. A. B. Corbin, democrat, was elected mayor on a platform favoring union labor and opposing the importation of negro miners.

At Peoria Henry W. Lynch, republican, was elected mayor, but the other offices will be filled by democrats. The republicans of Mattoon elected all their tickets, except mayor, for which office Dr. C. B. Fry, democrat, was chosen.

At Elgin E. Price was re-elected mayor of Elgin by 12,000 majority.

Republicans of Bloomington elected their entire ticket, headed by Lewis B. Thomas for mayor. Ex-Attorney General Maloney, democrat, headed the successful ticket at Ottawa. The democrats were also victorious at Decatur, Carmi, Seneca, Streator and Preppont. Nonpartisan tickets were elected at Cairo, Aurora, Barrington and Monmouth.

A republican majority, and council were elected at Jacksonville, Kankakee, Litchfield, Danville, Centralia, Champaign, Taylorville, Paris and Tuscola went republican. The democrats carried Shelby, Effingham and Lincoln.

Democratic tickets were elected at Alton, Carthage, Bradwood and Galena.

TO DEFER CONTEMPT CASE

Croker and Carroll Will Be Given a Chance to Do Some More Swearing Before Muzet Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 18.—The Muzet investigating committee today decided to defer action on the proposition to call Richard Croker and John F. Carroll before the bar of the assembly in contempt proceedings for the reason that both men are still witnesses and the committee does not want to curtail the rights of witnesses nor prevent them from giving further testimony by incarcerating them in jail. Chairman Muzet said that the committee would not do so as long as they were still witnesses. They will give them plenty of time to perform their duties.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Frank Moss, chief counsel to the Muzet investigating committee, who asked today why the committee should not proceed with the case against Croker and Carroll, refused to answer questions.

"Mr. Croker could not be criminally prosecuted for evidence against himself, given by him in the past," the witness said practically not to be used against him. He is protected, not by a statute, but by a resolution of the legislature. That resolution does not, of course, protect any person from the criminal consequences of perjury before the committee. I want to say in regard to the police part of the investigation, that the committee will not draw any political line, that it will not make a distinction between republicans and democrats.

NEW WAY FOR EASY DEATH

Lemon Extract in Ginger Ale Kills Two Bibulous Young Men at Fergus Falls.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 18.—A Fergus Falls, Minn., special to the Tribune says that a party of young men at Dulton put lemon extract into the ginger ale they were drinking and as a result Duffy Ripston and Mack Galt, both aged 20, were seriously injured and died. A two-ounce bottle of lemon extract was put into each bottle of ginger ale.

SMOTHERED IN THE SMOKE

Three People Lose Their Lives in an Early Morning Blaze in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 18.—At 1 o'clock this morning three people were smothered to death by smoke in a small frame building at 842 Milwaukee avenue. The dead: MARY TWONIGH, 45 years of age. CHARLES MOYAGHAN, 46 years of age. HENRY MILLER, a man, 40 years of age. First name unknown.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Possibly Showers, with Variable Winds. Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Day, Hour, Day. Rows for 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 18.—Interest in the street car strike today centered in the special term of the United States court, Justice Jackson on the bench, considering prayer sympathy to either side of violation of the judge's injunction.

Four men were tried on the charge of obstructing the operation of the road and each was given thirty days in jail and to pay a fine of \$25. The men were James Byrne, John Hixenbaugh, Charles Jetter and Waverly Pultz.

Before passing sentence Judge Jackson addressed himself to this community generally on the matter of labor strikes, in part, as follows:

The court is here for the purpose of administering the law relating to this cause. It is not here for the purpose of administering sympathy to either side of a street railway company or to those who have been employed by that company, known now as "strikers," who are insisting upon an increase of wages for their services.

In a free country like ours competition in every department of life is open to every citizen. It is the duty of the citizen to effort acquire not only a competency, but a fortune, has a perfect right to be protected in it. On another a laborer of the country has a perfect right to be protected in the part of the employer of this street railway to force the employer to advance their wages without knowing that such action on their part is justified in any respect whatever.

Suppose we reverse the situation on this question and the employer determined to do the service of the company. The employer cannot compel his employe to serve for a return of wages and compensation increased, should take such action as he may see fit to employ to comply with his request without knowing whether or not the employe can afford to do so. Whenever there is no such return, the employer has the right to let the employe leave the service.

SHOT TO DEATH IN JAIL CAGE

Murder of Hugh Patterson is Avenged by a Mob of Arkansas Citizens Who "Stood of Law's Delay."

CLINTON, Ark., April 18.—Yesterday morning between 12 and 2 o'clock was enacted the final scene in the double Patterson tragedy, which took place on December 15, 1897, in which Hugh Patterson lost his life and several other members of his family were seriously wounded. A mob of citizens took the law into their own hands and shot Will Hardin, one of the Patterson murderers, to death in the cage at the county jail.

Lee Mills, a prominent young man and once a deputy sheriff of Van Buren county, and Will Hardin were arrested charged with the Patterson murder. Several attempts to lynch them were frustrated and an attempt on the part of the friends to liberate them from jail resulted in a guard being killed. Mills was convicted on Hardin's testimony and suffered the death penalty several months ago. Hardin was convicted at the September term of court and the case was appealed to the supreme court, which granted a new trial. At the March term he was again convicted and sentenced to hang May 9. No appeal was taken, but a commutation was asked of the governor and granted.

When the people learned that executive clemency had been granted there was much excitement. About fifty well armed masked men went to the jail, commanded him to go and unlock the jail, which he did under cover of a shotgun. The jailer and night guard were shot and killed. The jailer, when one of the mob, who had acted as spokesman, emptied the contents of a double-barreled shotgun into Hardin's head, cutting it almost entirely away. The mob then fastened the jailer and guard in the jail and left as quickly as they could. The demonstration of any sort was made and it was some time before the town knew what had occurred. The coroner returned a verdict that Hardin came to his death by gunshot wounds at the hands of unknown parties.

THIRD NEBRASKA AT SAVANNAH

Arrives at City from Camp of Detention and Will Be Mustered Out at Augusta.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 18.—(Special Telegram.)—The Third Nebraska regiment came up to the city from Daufuskie island this afternoon. The command spent five days in the camp of detention, they having arrived on the transport on the night of the 12th. The quarantine station and having their baggage undergo disinfection the officers and men had more hardships than fall to the lot of troops ordinarily who come from Cuba. They were landed Tuesday night on Wednesday morning nobody had any idea that she would entertain the thought of leaving the city.

This is the mysterious part that puzzles the public and causes so many bad rumors to float around. Had there been any effort made to detain the girl or head her off on her journey there would not be cause for so much sensational talk as has been and still is going around. In speaking of the case County Attorney McCreary is quoted as having said:

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TRIES TO ROB BANK

Bandit Makes Unsuccessful Daylight Attempt at Council Bluffs.

SHOOTS ASSISTANT CASHIER A. J. BROWN

Bullet Lodges in Banker's Right Arm, Making Painful Wound.

HIGHWAYMAN FAILS TO GET ANY MONEY

Frightened Away Before He Accomplishes His Unlawful Mission.

ESCAPES CLUTCHES OF THE AUTHORITIES

Hold Up is Committed in the Middle of the Afternoon—Robber Believed to Have Had a Confederate.

A desperate and daring attempt to rob the State Savings bank on Broadway, Council Bluffs, was made in broad daylight yesterday afternoon and A. J. Brown, the assistant cashier, was shot in the right arm while resisting the demand of the bandit to hold up his hands. Four shots in all were fired by the desperado as the cashier, but the fastidist soon attracted a large crowd to the scene and the would-be robber was foiled in his attempt to secure any of the bank's cash. The man, whose only disguise consisted of a white handkerchief tied around the lower part of his face, escaped through the back door into the alley.

The attempt to rob the bank and the shooting of Assistant Cashier Brown occurred about 2:30 o'clock, when Mr. Brown was alone in the bank, John Bennett, the cashier, having stepped out for a few minutes.

Mr. Bennett had barely left the bank when the robber, who had evidently been watching his opportunity, entered, closing the door behind him. He stepped directly up to the paying teller's window and thrusting a revolver through the bars commanded Mr. Brown to hold up his hands. Mr. Brown, who was sitting at a desk a few feet away from the window, instead of complying with the demand seized a stool that was standing near the counter and raised it to protect himself, at the same time commencing to shout "Police!"

Bandit Begins to Shoot. As soon as Mr. Brown commenced to call for help the bandit began to shoot. The first shot went wide of the mark, and as Mr. Brown jumped back a pace or so the man fired again, this time with better aim, as the shot struck a rung of the stool, splintering it to pieces. The stool undoubtedly saved Mr. Brown's life.

Mr. Brown then tried to get back of the door of the safe, which was standing open, and the man fired at him for the third time.

This time the shot struck Mr. Brown in the right arm and he dropped the stool. Mr. Brown's cries for help and the noise of the shots had attracted a crowd outside of the bank, but it was several seconds before anyone ventured to enter. As the desperado was about to fire the fourth and last shot B. M. Sargent, whose shoe store adjoins the bank, kicked in the glass of a side window, hoping by doing this to attract the bandit's attention and prevent him from shooting Brown.

The fourth shot, probably owing to the man's attention being diverted by the breaking of the window, failed to hit Brown, but went dangerously close, striking the side of the safe, from whence it glanced off and became embedded in a map rolled up that was standing against the safe. Just as the crowd broke into the bank, the man ran to the back door and out into the alley and made good his escape.

Had a Confederate. It is believed that the man who entered the bank had a partner who was stationed in the alley back of the building who was to have assisted in the contemplated robbery, but their plans were upset by Mr. Brown's resistance. They probably had expected that Brown, being alone in the bank, would have at once held up his hands when ordered to do so, and while the first man kept him covered with his revolver the second man was to have entered by the back door and carried off the cash.

Mr. Brown never for a moment lost his presence of mind and after the desperado had made his escape was able to furnish the police with an excellent description. The man was of medium height, well built, and wore a dark cloth cap which he had pulled down over his eyes and either a long overcoat or mackintosh. The only disguise he attempted was a white handkerchief tied around his neck, which on entering the bank he pulled up so as to cover the lower part of his face. He appeared to be a man about 25 years of age.

Mr. Brown was removed to his home in a carriage and a physician summoned. Examination of his arm showed that the bullet had only made a painful flesh wound, not striking the bone. The bullet entered at a point a little above the wrist and after ploughing through the fleshy part of the forearm came out near the elbow. The affair created the greatest excitement and an immense crowd thronged the bank for a couple of hours after.

Three Bullets Found. Three of the bullets fired by the desperado were picked up on the floor of the bank shortly after the occurrence. One was found imbedded in the roll of maps next the safe, while another was found under a chair between the stove and Mr. Brown's desk. It had evidently struck the heavy casing of the stove, as one end was flattened. A third was found between the safe and the counter and is thought to be the one that struck the stool, breaking the rung.

The man on leaving the bank ran through the small yard at the back into the alley and from there into the alley between Fourth and Main streets. It was thought he had taken refuge in the collar of a vacant building fronting on Fourth street,

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