

a word shot him through the stomach, inflicting a fatal wound. As Farrell stepped out of the door he called to his partner: "I have shot the wrong man," realizing that he had failed to get Haag, who had given the information.

Several citizens who were near started in pursuit of the two men, who ran out on the railroad tracks towards the Kansas bridge. As the fugitives neared the bridge, ex-Sheriff Carson and Policeman Barry, who heard the firing, jumped into a buggy and gave chase, catching up with the two just as they were leaving the Kansas end of the bridge. Carson covered Howard with his revolver and forced him to surrender.

Policeman Barry attempted to capture Farrell, who whipped out two revolvers and began firing, shooting the officer through the arm. Then Farrell dashed into the weeds, followed by Barry and two other policemen, Franks and Shea, who had arrived by this time, and a battle ensued during which over forty shots were fired. Farrell finally got a shot through the left breast, the bullet passing through his lungs, and he is in a dying condition.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 3.—Rev. William Walker, of Denver, passed through this city today, driving a team of hardy Indian ponies attached to a prairie schooner. He said he had driven all the way from Denver and was on his way to New York for the benefit of his health.

BERLIN, May 3.—The village of Pommersleg, near Frankfort, has been destroyed by fire. Sixty-five dwellings were burned and many persons injured.

SOUTH ACTON, Mass., May 3.—Three mills of the American Powder company here blew up this morning, one after the other, in 15 minutes. Five persons are believed to have been killed. The woods close by the mills were set on fire and burned fiercely, threatening the biggest store house of the company, containing 20,000 pounds of powder and preventing the saving of property. Fifty men were employed in the mills. After the first explosion, the employees in the corning mill, about forty in number, rushed from the building and escaped before the flames spread to the mill. There were ten mills separated and inclosed by high board fences. The explosion of the first mill set fire to the surrounding fence and the flames spread to the second and third mills.

MADRID, May 3.—A dispatch from Havana says in an encounter between the Spanish troops and insurgents at Sant Cruz, six of the latter were killed. The troops also surprised the rebels near Baracoa and killed three.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 3.—At today's preliminary examination in the case of Theodore Durrant, charged with the murder of Blanche Lamont, A. Oppenheimer, a second-hand dealer, testified that between April 4th and 10th Durrant had offered the sale of a lady's diamond ring. The witness was shown three rings. He positively identified one as being offered by Durrant. The ring was one of the three returned to Blanche Lamont's aunt, wrapped in a newspaper the day before Minnie William's body was found.

When Oppenheimer identified this

ring Durrant started violently, turned pale and exhibited more uneasiness than at any time since his arrest. The defendant's counsel vainly tried to break down this witness's testimony, and that of three other witnesses who repeated the evidence given by them at the inquest on Wednesday. These were Martin Quinlan, the attorney, who saw Durrant and a girl resembling Blanche, approaching the Emanuel church at 4:20 p.m. on April 3rd.

David Clark corroborated Quinlan's statement of his whereabouts on that day. The janitor of Emanuel church testified that there were no defects in the gas on April 3rd, and therefore no reason why Durrant should have been fixing the gas pipes on the roof that afternoon. The janitor's evidence was for the purpose of discrediting Durrant's explanation to Organist King when he came down from the belfry.

When the prosecution announced that it had no more testimony to offer, counsel for Durrant moved that the charge against him be dismissed. This the judge refused to do, and a motion was made that he be admitted to bail. This was also denied, and Durrant was held to answer for the murder of Blanche Lamont.

EUREKA, Cal., May 3.—An old relic has been discovered in this city in the form of a German Bible printed in the year 1535, in the days of Luther, by Wendel Kichel of Strasburg. The work is illustrated throughout with scenes painted by hand in water colors. The orthography is a mixture of the Saxon dialect and the German of that age. It is in a wonderful state of preservation, but was rebound about 200 years ago. The relic is the property of Geo. Kramer, who has already been offered over 1,000 for it.

LONDON, May 4.—There seems to be little doubt that China and Japan have both ratified the treaty of Shimotseki, which complicates the position of the European protesting powers. At the request of the Associated Press, Mr. Poultney Bigelow, who has exceptional means of obtaining political information, especially in Germany, has written the following:

"Russia is the power that today calls upon Japan to drop the fruits of her victory, and take orders from St. Petersburg. Russia orders Japan to give up her foothold in China because, forsooth, she may disturb that mystical mumble called balance of power. This order is backed up by the voices of France and Germany. The voice of France is weak; not because she does not love Russia, but because she also loves Japan, and because she hates Germany more than she loves any country. Germany is sacrificing the friendship of Japan for reasons strictly political. The emperor of Germany desires to show good will to his eastern neighbor, particularly at the outset of the present czar's reign. For the past ten years these relations have been very much strained, even to the point of imminent war in 1891. Germany is now experimenting with a platonic alliance between the czar and the emperor. It cannot last long, but it is profoundly conceived. It tends to weaken French hatred of Germany, and to wean that republic from slavish obedience to Russian dictation, and to isolate her still further.

A large party in Germany hates

England cordially and is willing to make any sacrifice for the gratification of this feeling. This hatred springs largely from commercial relations, but still more from the feeling that German expansion in Africa has been hampered by John Bull. Germany hopes in a vague way that England may purchase her good will by large cessions in the Dark Continent, and at present, therefore, the emperor's government is taking great pains to array itself with the enemies of England, and the South Africa and Alsace-Lorraine difficulties are to be settled on the banks of the Fei Ho and Yang Tse-Kiang. But Japan, too, has her Alsace-Lorraine. There is an island within sight of Japan, called Saghalien, and there is no Japanese who would not gladly enlist in a war to recover this island, for it was stolen by Russians in 1875.

"I was at Tokio the year after this extraordinary land grab, and can well recall the fury of the then impotent Japanese. If the Russians give but half an opportunity, the army that has just thrashed China will turn against Russia with infinitely finer gusto. That was a land grab that we could only appreciate if a foreign power should occupy Long Island or the eastern shore of Maryland. Russia has kept all she has stolen and wants more. She wants Corea, and above all, she wants the very Port Arthur which Japan proposes to keep. Japan may be bluffed into surrendering some of her claims, but her true interests lie in fighting Russia at once, while her army and navy are in good condition, and she can do so with the greatest of ease.

"From a source which has never deceived me, I am able to say Russia has in Eastern Siberia, and nominally fit to take the field, twenty battalions of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, ten squadrons of Cossacks, six field batteries, equal to forty-eight guns, two half-mountain batteries, equal to eight guns; two Cossack horse artillery batteries, equal to eight guns; three companies of fortress artillery and three companies of sappers. The recruits for these troops come every year from Odessa, by way of Suez, and it would take a year before the Russians could put an army of 100,000 men in the field near Vladivostok. Russia alone cannot subdue Japan, in spite of her army of 800,000, and her many Cossacks, and Germany can help her only with fair words, for the Reichstag won't vote money for a war in the East, seeing that the only profit possible will fall to Russia. France is wise enough to feel much the same way. The hatred felt by France and Germany against England is not yet quite so strong as that felt by each for the other. John Bull and Uncle Sam can afford to stand by and say: 'Let the plucky Japanese take all he can hold. He will make infinitely better use of it than either China has done or Russia can do.'"

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, May 4.—At least fifty-two people are believed to have been killed in the terrible cyclone that passed over this part of Iowa. Some persons estimate the death toll at 200 to 300. The telegraph wires are down and authentic information is hard to get. Three school houses are known to have been demolished and two