TELEGRAPHIC.

DENVER'S DARK DAY.

The "Blood to the Horses' Bridles" Governor Wants War.

MILITIA AGAINST THE POLICE.

The Streets Filled With an Excited Throng—Waite Scared.—Cause of the Trouble.

DENVER, Colo., March 15.—This has been a day of intense excitement in Denver, scarcely unparalled in the history of the city have been witnessed. Governor Waite of "blood to the horses' bridles" fame, called out the first regiment and the Chaffee Light artillery to attack the city hall and drive therefrom the two police commissioners who doffed his power, and intrenched behind barricaded doors and surrounded by hundreds of armed policemen and deputy sheriffs, ready to do their bidding.

Thousands of people lined the streets, through which shortly after 2 o'clock troops marched to the city hall, and many loudly expressed approval of disapproval of the governor's action. Many engaged in hot argument, and so bitter was the feeling on the part of each that those who opposed and those who upheld the governor, that it seemed as if a general riot would ensue should a single shot be fired.

Massed in the vicinity of the city hall were thousands, most of them drawn to the spot out of mere curiosity, and reckless of the danger that seemed imminent. Part of the policemen, armed with revolvers and clubs, were drawn up in line outside the hall, awaiting the approach of the enemy. Inside were the remainder and a large force of deputy sheriffs, armed with rifles, revolvers and shotguns, and determined to hold the fort at any sacrifice.

On the arrival of the troops General Brooks ordered the city hall cleared, and announced if the order was not complied with firing would be began. Many of the crowd jeered, others cheered. On all sides were pale, drawn faces, but the majority showed their grounds, determined to "see the fun," as many termed it.

Victor E. Foley, an alde, upon being passed by the guard, drew his sword and raised it with a flourish. This threat angered the crowd. They hooted him and groaned, while some one in the packed crowd cried "Coward." One man threatened to take the alde from his horse. But not a shot was fired nor a blow struck.

Members of the chamber of commerce interviewed, and attempted to have the dispute settled by arbitration. The governor remained stiff-necked, adhering to his purpose to clear the hall, but he alternately made threats and declared truces until evening, and the scared soldiers stood patiently in the streets, waiting for the order to attack, which never came.

About 9 o'clock the governor decided that he would postpone operations to another day. His troops had marched up the hill, and they had marched down again, without striking a blow.

Late tonight the governor issued a proclamation to all the state militia to place themselves in readiness for marching orders. He himself did not venture out of his house all day, and his residence is surrounded by a strong guard, as he is in mortal fear of assassination. Meantime federal troops from Fort Logan, whom the governor asked General McCook to order out for duty in Denver, are cared for at the union depot, and it is possible that before the difficulty is settled martial law will be declared.

The critical situation has been brought about by the determination of Governor Waite to oust the two members of the fire and police board, Jackson Orr and D. J. Martin, whom he removed for protecting gambling houses, and place in office their successors, S. D. Barnes and Dennis Mullins.

Messrs. Orr and Martin, having obtained from the district court an injunction restraining Governor Waite from forcibly removing them, were determined to resist to the uttermost. They accordingly kept the entire policemen at the city hall all day, under orders to resist the sheriffs if attacked. In addition several hundred of the toughest citizens, many of whom have records as mankillers, were sworn in as deputies by Sheriff Burchhard and placed in the city hall as a reinforcement of the police department.

Each deputy was armed with two six-shooters, and instructed to use them in case of necessity. The police were armed with shotguns in addition to their clubs and revolvers.

Story About Breckinridge.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Lucretia Marie Minner of Washington, announced she had lived at 25 Lafayette square, the fashionable boarding-house between the Cosmos Club and Senator Don Cameron's residence, and one door from the Blaine mansion, where Miss Pollard had boarded in 1892 and 1893. Colonel Breckinridge had also valed Miss Pollard at the house. The witness, it appeared, was the landlady of the Lafayette Square house. Mrs. Minner had last seen Miss Pollard walking in the park with Colonel Breckinridge in April or May of 1893. On two occasions Colonel Breckinridge had brought Miss Pollard home in the evening at 9 or half past.

Mrs. Kate W. Hurt, a stout, middle-aged lady clerk in the land office, had boarded at Thirteenth and F streets. When Mr. Wilson asked if Miss Pollard had lived there and under what name, Mrs. Hurt expressed a desire to see Miss Pollard. The plaintiff had just left the courtroom with her counsel, and Mr. Carlisle was sent after her.

Mrs. Hurt recognized Miss Pollard. She said she had lived at Thirteenth and F streets for ten years in October. The witness had seen Colonel Breckinridge at the door twice and he had gone to Mrs. Foster's room on the third floor.

"Do you know what Mrs. Foster's occupation was, whether there was indications that she was about to become a mother?" asked Mr. Wilson.

"Yes," was the almost inaudible reply.

Told Colonel Breckinridge sat if Sam Walter, of Kentucky, was living there? " asked Colonel Thompson on cross-examination, to which Mrs. Hurt said he died, and that Sam Walter was dead.

After this, Mr. Carlisle partly amplified the statement by explaining to read a deposition by Mrs. M. A. Keathom, of Lexington, who swore Miss Pollard had left the Woodward institute and had come to school in Lexington to be nurse for mother. Miss Pollard had said her expenses were paid by her aunts in Pittsburg, and when she left, at the time the first child is said to have been born, claimed she was going to the Morris Grace with an aunt, who was in delicate health. Rhodes had visited Miss Pollard and the child had on occasion offered to pay her school expenses if she would marry him, but she had not gone with him. Miss Pollard had occupied a room downstairs, while the old lady's room was upstairs.

A deposition by Major H. B. McClellan, who had been the principal of the sayers institute in Lexington since 1870, was read. The principal testified Miss Pollard entered the school in September, 1884, but always conducted herself well and had never been suspected of being other than a pure young woman. The witness had seen Miss the principal of his contract to marry Miss Pollard.

As Judge Wilson had a headache, and there were no more depositions to be read, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock.

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THE INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

The Movement Likely to Cause Serious Trouble.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 15.—The industrial army received some busy bringing the enlistment list up to 955. The situation is liable to become serious here tomorrow. At 11 o'clock in the forenoon, Acting Commander Gould is to receive an answer as to the success in securing free transportation for the army over the Santa Fe. The answer is looked for to be in the negative, as was learned from General Manager Wade of the Southern California railway.

Pardon for the Elkty Men.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., March 15.—A. White, who has been serving out a fine of $200 for leading mobs against the Rock Island at Elkty, Mo., in 1887, and Henry Motes, also of Elkty, was released today on an order by the trial judge, who was moved to this action by petitions of prominent citizens.

U. S. Manufactures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The census bulletin on manufactures in the United States was made public today. Statistics are given for all classes of mercantile and manufacturing industries. The number of manufacturing establishments in the United States is reported as 355,415, against 272,282 in 1890.

The summary of totals gives the following figures for 1890: Capital, $6,524,475,893; miscellaneous expenses, $950,944,941; aggregate number employed, 5,371,315; wages, $2,282,831,982; cost of materials used, $5,365,353; and value of production, $9,372,107,913.

The distribution is by wards of the country, it is stated, is more clearly shown by deducting $5,198,643,149, the cost of the material used, from the value of products. This leaves $4,231,209,271 as the increased valuation of the raw materials.

The number of establishments and aggregate capital invested given by states, is as follows:

States	No.	Capital
Alabama	1,261	$41,375,[illegible]
California	3,019	55,[illegible]
Colorado	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian Territory	[illegible]	[illegible]
Idaho	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	4,[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	4,[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wyoming	[illegible]	[illegible]

IN CONGRESS.

Doings of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In the House Hunt (Dem.) of Illinois asked unanimous consent to consider the bill to authorize the managers of soldiers' homes to employ medical officers other than soldiers disabled in the service, as the law now requires, surgeons disabled thirty years ago. Black said, surgeons were not now to be had with upon a camp of invalids. They now needed attention themselves. The bill went over.

The bill to ratify the reservation of certain lands in Oklahoma for an agricultural college, was passed.

Consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed.

In reply to some humorous strictures by Mr. Black (Dem.) of Georgia upon the useless expense of agricultural department bulletins, setting forth the results of experiments, Mr. Power of California defended the experiments.

The reading of the bill was completed at 2:15, and the committee then returned to the paragraph relating to the geodetic survey.

The secretary of the Senate announced to the House the passage of the neighborage bill. The announcement was received with many manifestations of approval on the Democratic side.

After immediate debate Mr. Fowler's amendment was ruled out of order. Mr. Enloe appealed from the decision and the House refused to sustain the appeal. Mr. Enloe then changed his battle by striking out the items of appropriation for the coast and geodetic surveys, and supported this proposition in a long speech.

Without action on the amendment, the House, at 4:55, adjourned.

DIFFICULTIES IN SAMOA.

The Affairs in the Islands Approaching a New Crisis.

The Native Dissatisfied with the Partition System of "Protection" Afresh Here.

APIA, SAMOA, Feb. 25.—A new crisis is approaching Samoan affairs. A few weeks ago it was thought that trouble among the natives was at hand. Chief Justice Ide had persuaded the leaders of the warlike tribes of Aana to submit themselves and their alleged causes of complaint against the government for his decision. This they did, and the leaders were duly published.

No money was the trouble with the Aana natives apparently, arrested than those at the end and most populous part of Upolu, seemed to be their intention of resisting the "white man's government." The chief justice and president have been occupied the last few months in trying to remedy or at least to arrange this latter difficulty. It is thought the latter will cease to pay taxes or otherwise conform to government decrees, trusting that it will not be powerful enough to enforce its arms.

The present situation is a critical one. While an empty treasury so the greater part of the natives thoroughly antagonized with the system of impartial neutral and the decision of administration, there seems no little hope for the immediate future of Samoa. English and German war ships are reported on their way here, but so far no official information of their destination or visit has been received.

A Disastrous Collision.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 15.—Oriental advices which have been received here state that a disastrous collision occurred recently in the Gulfs between Bongsin and Gagal. Two steamers, the Sing Gaan and Ahing Hoe, collided while going at full speed. Three on board the Sing Gaan jumped into the water and were picked up by the crew of the Ahing Hoe. Scarcely had they reached deck when bulk steamers burned and went down. About fifty people were drowned and so many saved themselves by swimming ashore, among them being Wu Ameiamen, Captain Miller of the Sing Gaan, and Chief Engineer Fitts.

The Condition of Kossuth.

TURIN, March 15.—The condition of Louis Kossuth is worse. He is suffering from pneumonia.

Francis Joseph Returns.

MENTONE, March 15.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria returned to Vienna today.

A Brief Victory.

BUENOS AYRES, March 15.—Advices from Paso state to the effect that the insurgents under General Saldiva have captured the fort at Itavarie. The garrison, consisting 3,000 men, has surrendered.

The Anarchist Scare.

LONDON, March 15.—The correspondent of the Times at Paris says: Though a full face photograph of Pauwells resembled the dead man, a profile photograph did not seem to leave any doubt of the identity. A letter addressed to his mother, which was found in his pocket, also helped to confirm the identity of the man.

Pauwells has been expelled from France and his friends had not been discovered. Three men have been placed in custody in connection with the explosion. It is not certain they were accomplices of the bomb thrower.

The police this evening searched the lodgings of Pauwells' mother, who lives at St. Denis, and seized a large amount of correspondence and scandalous documents.

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FREE

To Every Purchaser,

At my Stores, 75 West, Second South, or 74 East, First South.

I have received an art souvenir which is a true representation of one of the finest works of art known. It is a fine photogravure, taken from Bouguereau's famous painting, "IN CUPID'S REALM." It is one of the truest likenesses yet brought to the attention of the public.

The picture is a wonderfully artistic one, and is attracting universal attention and admiration. You are cordially invited to call and get one of these wonderful gems of art free, the only condition being the purchase of something from my stores. I have reduced the prices on all cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc., fully 25 per cent. and Dry Goods proportion.

T. C. WALTENSPIEL.

P. S.—This is a copy of the famous painting which the cranky Omaha preacher threw the chair through.

T. C. W.

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