

"NICK" HAWORTH ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE.

Attorneys for the Defense Make a Desperate Effort to Secure a Change of Venue and Fail.

Judge Rolapp Overrules the Motion and the Work of Examining Jurors is Commenced—Attorneys Weber of Ogden and Hamilton of Salt Lake Appear for the Defendant—County Attorney Streeter and E. M. Allison of Ogden Represent the State—Haworth's Appearance in the Court Room Today—Numerous Affidavits Presented by Both Sides in the Trial—The Court Room is Packed With an Interested Crowd of People.

Special to the "News."—Haworth, Utah, May 26.—The fact that the trial of Nathan "Nick" Haworth, charged with the murder of Thomas Sandall, was set for this morning, brought a crowd of people to the court house, and when Judge Rolapp opened court, the room was packed. Haworth appeared in court with his attorneys, A. J. Weber and J. Hamilton. County Attorney Streeter, assisted by E. M. Allison of Ogden, presented the case for the State. The defendant presented a fairly neat appearance this morning, and gazed around the room, returning the curiosity of the spectators with interest. He was at this time, present the appearance of an insane man. He has a dark complexion, a shock of black hair, and a very heavy beard and mustache. He was calm during the argument, and seemed to catch the points of the case.

THE DEFENSE OBJECTS. Just as soon as the jurors had been sworn in their voir dire, Attorney Streeter objected to any further proceedings, and at once made a motion for a change of venue on the ground that the defendant in Davis county such a wide-spread prejudice against him that it would be utterly impossible for him to obtain a fair and impartial trial. Upwards of twenty affidavits were presented to the court, and were by prominent citizens and Mr. Weber himself. He called attention to the various newspaper articles which had appeared, expressing the opinion that when Haworth was arrested he was murdered. The court refused the motion, and the trial proceeded.

COUNTER AFFIDAVITS. County Attorney Streeter, in opposing the motion, presented fifty-two counter affidavits from prominent citizens, in which the declaration was made that there was no such prejudice as would make it impossible for the defendant to have a fair and impartial trial. Mr. Allison followed up the affidavits with an argument in which he discussed the various aspects of the motion and criticized the defense for delaying this motion until the very last moment, when the jurors were present and the trial was about to begin. The affidavits of the defense, he said, were all of a general nature and merely stated conclusions. Mr. Weber replied, defending the motion made by the defense, and insisting upon considerable warmth that the appearance of the defendant in court at the moment was an additional argument in support of his motion. At the conclusion of the argument the motion was overruled, and a recess was taken until one o'clock.

EXAMINATION OF JURORS. The work of securing a jury commenced promptly at one o'clock, and County Attorney Streeter and Mr. Weber were soon securing heavy juries from among the men called by the general facts in the case. Cause was made against several jurors for bias, and one of the men called to try the case was turned out to be a brother of the murdered man. He was excused by Judge Rolapp.

THE DEFENSE OUTLINED. In the course of Attorney Weber's examination of each juror if he was prejudiced against the defense of insanity, but somewhat confused those who concluded that this would be the result of the theory of insanity, but that the theory of insanity would be relied upon should the prosecution make out a strong case. The jury of the county are so well informed on this case that it now

looks as though a week, at least, would be required to secure a jury. The hour of going to press not one juror had been obtained.

STORY OF THE CRIME. Evidence Against Haworth Said to be Entirely Circumstantial. The crime with which Haworth is charged was a peculiarly atrocious one. Early in the morning of March 29th, last year, a burglar entered the store of the Farmers' Union Mercantile Company at Layton. A watchman, Thomas Sandall, employed at the store, was aroused, apparently by a noise made by the intruder, and confronted him. It does not seem that there was much of a struggle, for the burglar was prepared for such an emergency, and shot the watchman down, one side of his head being blown off.

The murderer, having finished his diabolical work, quietly left the place and made good his escape. In the morning, the discovery of the faithful watchman's mutilated body threw the little village into a fever of excitement, and strenuous efforts were made to locate the perpetrator. Several arrests were made, but the innocence of the prisoners was quickly established, and it came to the conclusion that though the mystery would remain for ever unsolved. Baffled on every hand and discouraged by repeated failures, the energy of the searchers for the murderer was exhausted and their ardor waned. But there were two officers who never for a moment relaxed their efforts. They were ex-Sheriff Benlap, of Weber, and Sheriff Abbott, of Davis. Benlap, who was a shrewd fellow, following the accusation of a man named Layton at the time of the tragedy, but covered up his tracks so well, if he is the murderer, that he had no chance of being traced. He went through Oregon and California, and as the chain of circumstances uncovered by the two officers commenced to close about him, they undertook the task of locating him. It was a big undertaking, involving long journeys, but at last the man was found near Portland and brought back to Davis county at the close of last year.

From the first Sheriff Abbott has expressed entire confidence in his ability to establish the prisoner's guilt, but so far the exact nature of the evidence has not been divulged, further than that it is circumstantial, although the sheriff says every link in the chain is complete.

There has been much talk about a confession supposed to have been made by Haworth, but the nature of it has been several times published, each account, however, differing from the others, so that it is not now definitely known what the nature of the confession is, if any was made, or whether it is admissible as evidence.

The claim is made that Haworth is insane, when on the other hand it is asserted that he is simply feigning insanity. His conduct since his incarceration has certainly been most peculiar. Originally the firm of Powers, Straup and Lippman was retained to defend the man, but he soon announced his conclusion that Mr. Layton, who represented the firm, had entered into a plot to hang him and made himself so offensive to them that the firm withdrew, and A. J. Weber and J. M. Hamilton took up the case. Haworth's conduct has continued the same, and he has at times exhibited a very violent disposition, recently assaulting a fellow prisoner, who might have been beaten to death but for the prompt interference of Sheriff Abbott.

Haworth is supposed to have had two accomplices in the crime and one of them was arrested just a week ago at Redding, California. Like Haworth, he is a sly and a cunning character. He left "Rollie" Babness, who was in Oregon as the result of a quarrel. The third man is James Stephenson, who has not yet been apprehended. He was traced to Baker City, where he disappeared, and all efforts to locate him have thus far failed. However, if Sheriff Abbott makes out the case he expects to, it is more than likely that all of the guilty parties will be brought to justice.

Nueva Ecija, was captured during the recent fighting at Nueva Ecija, and is now in jail here.

Leitchman the Man. Washington, May 26.—It is understood that the President has decided to appoint as a member of the industrial commission to succeed M. D. Hatchford, resigned, Mr. Charles Leitchman, of Massachusetts, formerly general secretary of the Knights of Labor.

Got Off Easier This Time. Pottsville, Pa., May 26.—After 21 hours' deliberation, the jury this morning brought in a verdict finding Andrew Corras guilty of murder in the second degree, and Jos. Seuchowsky, John Anthony and Peter Stenkovsky, Michael Brosiuski, and Michael Machulski, guilty of manslaughter, for causing the death of Jos. Roskowski last September at William Penn. They were all convicted last November of first degree murder before Judge Henning. A new trial was granted. The general belief was that the jury would be lenient to the first degree murder at a prior session of court.

The men are all Lithuanians. They were members of a secret society known as "Protopokos," which decided to put Roskowski out of the way. According to the crowd lay in wait for him and business crushed his skull with an ax.

BRITISH TROOPS CROSS THE VAAL.

Lord Roberts Reports His Army Entering the Transvaal Republic.

JOHANNESBURG, NEXT WEEK

Boers Are Keeping Quiet—Decline Work Expected—Boers are at Helibron.

London, May 26, 3 p. m.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts: "Wolverhoek (Orange Free State), May 26.—An advanced portion of this force crossed the Vaal river on the queen's birthday near Parys. Hamilton's column is at Boschbank. Our scouts are now at Viljoen Drift (on the frontier north of Volkehoek). The local mines are uninjured and work is going on as usual. There is no enemy this side of the river.

"Hunter reached Vryburg May 24." "As anticipated, the first news from Lord Roberts after his long absence was the announcement that the British had crossed the Vaal river. This is probably the first time that the British have crossed the Vaal river, which crossed at Parys, and may be expected to make a dash at the railroad in the neighborhood of Potchefstroom, whence there is direct communication with Johannesburg.

Gen. Hamilton's column is at Boschbank, which is close to the river, about eight miles northwest of Volkehoek. Lord Roberts' headquarters, and may be expected to also cross the Vaal river, and create a diversion on the flank of any federal force in the neighborhood of Vereeniging. As he has only about fifteen miles to traverse a speedy announcement may be expected that the British commander-in-chief himself has gained a foothold in the Transvaal, and that he will move on the federal position south of Johannesburg in the middle of the coming week.

The secrecy which surrounded the movements of the main army envelops Gen. Methuen's and Gen. Buller's columns, so probably the next official dispatch will show decisive movements of these columns.

Gen. Buller ought to be close to Bethley by now, and it is expected to hear of some decisive action on the Harrismith railroad, in which part of Gen. Buller's force will co-operate in the direction of Van Rensburg's Pass.

Should the Pretoria bulletin announcing the recapture of Helibron by the federalists turn out to be true it will be a totally unexpected development. As Gen. Ian Hamilton occupied Helibron, Tuesday and Wednesday, has been heard from there since.

BOERS BEGIN TO FIGHT. Pretoria, May 26.—An official bulletin says: "The British have crossed the Vaal at Groblers Drift, near Parys. The high level bridge at Vereeniging has been blown up by the federalists."

"Gen. Buller is advised that the burghers are coming forward in force, determined to fight to the end."

"After re-taking Helibron, the federalists followed the British as far as Volkehoek."

RACING SEASON OPENED

Brooklyn Jockey Club's Big Race at Gravesend, New York.

Ethelbert the Choice of the Brooklyn Handicap—But Kinley Mack Wins the Race.

New York, May 26.—Everything is in readiness for the big race today at Gravesend, which marks the opening of the season of the Brooklyn Jockey Club.

The grounds are spick and span and a few changes have been made to accommodate the spectators, of which there will be as many as usual, now that the rain is over.

This morning early most of the horses engaged in the Brooklyn handicap were sent around at a slow gallop and then breezed the last furlong through the stretch just to limber up their muscles. The wind, which was very heavy, was making its work felt on the track, and by 10 o'clock the surface was dry, but there was no springiness to the course, and little likelihood of anything like a fast track by this afternoon.

After the morning work the trainers talked over chances of the race. Ethelbert was the choice of most, although Jean Bandcamp came in for lots of backers. The chief interest in the race according to the wisecracks is the meeting between these two four-year-olds for the first time since they were youngsters. It was pointed out by those who favored the Whitney horse that every time he met Ethelbert as a two-year-old he won with little trouble. Supporters of the latter said, however, that they are different horses now, and that the best two-year-old does not make a handicap winner, as often shown in the past.

In the stables, however, there was a different idea. Favorites do not win the Brooklyn handicap, and so far the boys were right. Time and again has the apparently best horse been left behind, and some horse little thought of has romped home with the rich prize. The entries, weights and jockeys are as follows:

Fourth race, Brooklyn handicap, one and one-fourth miles:

Horse.	Jockey.	Weight.
Imp	Clawson	128
Joe Beraud	Turner	127
Ethelbert	Maher	127
Kinley Mack	Winkfield	124
Prince McClurg	McCue	122
Box	O'Connor	118
Raffaello	Jenkins	113
Orthario	Shaw	106
The Kentuckian	Bullman	109
Survivor		
Knight of the Garter		
Herbert	J. Slack	109
Laton	Littlefield	98
Wait Net	Burns	102
Stratheona	Henry	93
Petruchio	Rausch	90
Approval	Spencer	114

KINLEY MACK WINS. Gravesend Race Track, May 26.—The Brooklyn handicap was won by Kinley Mack, Sir Kasefello second, Sir Herbert third. Time, 2:10.

METHODISTS IN A HEATED SCENE.

Hullabaloo Was All About Amusements for Church Members.

ANGRY SPIRIT IS AROUSED.

Arter's "One-Old-Cat" Amendment—Sharp Language Used—After Expressions and Much Tumult.

Chicago, May 26.—By a close vote and after a debate which exceeded in bitterness and feeling displayed anything yet heard during the session, the Methodist general conference practically decided today to make no change in the attitude of the church in regard to card playing, dancing, theater going, and other forms of amusement which, since 1872, have been under the ban of the church.

Preceding the vote to accept the minority report, which recommended that no action be taken, the conference at times was in a state of wild disorder, due mainly to attempts to amend the section of the book of discipline under discussion, and some exceedingly sharp language was indulged in by the angry delegates before the vote was taken.

A long list of standing committees of the church and a committee to select delegates to attend the ecumenical congress in London in 1901 were agreed upon by the conference.

Rev. W. P. Thirkield, formerly general secretary of the Epworth league, was declared elected as one of the secretaries of the Free Press and Aid and Southern Education societies.

D. L. V. Gill of New Haven, Conn., editor of the Daily Advocate, published here during the sessions of the conference, was declared elected to the editorship of the Western Christian Advocate, and Dr. C. B. Spencer, formerly editor of the Rocky Mountain Advocate, to the editorship of the Central Christian Advocate.

H. K. Carroll, formerly editor of the New York Independent, was elected assistant secretary of the missionary society.

Report No. 7, of the committee on the state of the church, involving the standing of the Methodist church on dancing, card playing, and other prohibited amusements, which was presented yesterday, was then taken up. The galleries were crowded with spectators.

Dr. B. E. Raymond of Boston spoke in support of the majority report.

"The regulation itself is a dead letter over a large part of our church," he said. "It cultivates duplicity and undermines the spiritual life of the church. It is a barrier to the work of the church."

Dr. Raymond also said that, from the study of pedagogy, a point could be made in favor of taking the ban from the amusements. "We strike a point about the sixteenth year of age where the will appears. If we would follow nature we cannot build a fence around man, for he rebels."

Dr. E. J. Gray of Williamsport, Pa., also spoke in favor of the majority report.

Dr. Buckley was then recognized. "The Jesuits, Lutherans and Church of England never allow the people to dance or to the theater for forty days during Lent, but they do not have any laws on the subject," he said.

"It is not said to any man, 'Thou shalt not,' but the moral force of the body, together with the religious exercise, causes the people to abstain during Lent. I believe Methodists can abstain all the year. The putting of this list in the presence of young people is a foe to sound genuine conversation."

Dr. J. W. Bashford argued for the majority report, saying it intended no difference in principle, but simply a different method. Amid a wild clamor for recognition, the previous question was ordered.

Frank Arter, of New Jersey, then put the conference in an uproar by starting to read an amendment proposing to insert in paragraph 283, "opera, grand opera, vaudeville, and other stage shows, fights, checkers, backgammon, football, baseball, one-old-cat, two-old-cat," here his voice was drowned by fifty delegates springing to their feet and demanding respect for the church.

The chair ruled that Mr. Arter was in order, closed his eyes and hid his hands, and clapping and stamping of feet.

The conference was again thrown into turmoil by a demand that Bishop McCabe leave the floor.

"He has no right on the floor of this body," said one of the speakers, "to influence persons in their voting," said Dr. Buckley, hotly.

"I was here on private business," retorted Bishop McCabe.

"You were here," said one of the speakers, "to influence persons in their voting," said Dr. Buckley, hotly.

Amid the confusion Mr. Arter then withdrew his amendment, and the angry delegates settled in their seats to hear the closing argument in favor of the majority report by Governor Patterson. A demand for an aye and nay vote on the question was carried.

It was evident before the close of the roll call, that the minority report would carry. Unofficial counts made it about 320 in favor and 220 against the adoption. The conference adjourned for the day without hearing the official result.

Porto Rican Expenses. Washington, May 26.—Secretary Root sent to the Senate today, in response to an inquiry, a report from Gen. Davis, governor of Porto Rico, relating to expenses of the army in Porto Rico. According to the report there has been but small expenditure for quarters, furniture, carriages, etc., and those only such as were absolutely necessary.

San Pedro Contract Awarded. Washington, May 26.—The secretary of war has awarded the contract for the construction of a breakwater at San Pedro, Cal., to the California Construction Co., at its bid of \$2,375,000. The original contractors for this work failed in the performance of contract requirements, and their contract was annulled.

Have Some Assets. New York, May 26.—According to late reports the liabilities of Price, McCormick & Co., the brokerage firm which suspended Thursday last, may be even greater than originally stated, but the indications are that the assets will be large enough to pay at least 75 cents on the dollar. This statement was authorized today by a member of the firm.

ANDERSON, U. OF U., BREAKS A RECORD.

Runs a Hundred Yards in Nine and Three Fifths Seconds.

LESS THAN WORLD'S RECORD

A Big Crowd on the University Campus to Witness This Afternoon's Contests.

Hundreds of people flocked to the University campus today to witness the athletic games between the two universities. As the debate last evening was the most momentous event of the kind in the history of the Utah institution so was the athletic meet this afternoon.

Although the games were scheduled to begin at 2:30 it was after 3 o'clock before the first event occurred.

Everything was propitious, the day was ideal, the crowd alive and good natured, and the athletes were in the best possible condition. As there were eleven events to occur in the afternoon and but one event had transpired, at the time the "News" went to press, it would be impossible to state who will be victorious. Out of the eleven events the Utah people are confident of winning five, and are sanguine on the outcome of one or two others.

This afternoon's contest of speed and strength, is one of the most noted events of the kind ever held in Salt Lake City, and will long live in the memories of local sports. Whatever the outcome may be, the best of feelings will prevail, and all will agree that a genuine good time has been had.

The first event was a 100-yard dash in which Anderson, Riser and Moorhead, of the U. of U., were the contestants. This race displayed most wonderful speed.

Anderson getting first place, time being, according to two time-keepers, 9:35, the other time-keeper holding that the time was 9:34. This breaks the world's record of 9:45. Moorhead was second.

NEVADA WINS HIGH JUMP. The second event was the high jump which was won by Ward of Nevada. Score, 5 feet 2 inches; Smith of Nevada won the second prize in this event.

A BRILLIANT PARTY. College Women and Their Guests Take a Drive Around Salt Lake.

Miss Tillie Kruger, the lady orator, and her chaperone, Miss De La Guna, were the guests this morning of the college women, including Mrs. Emma McVicker, and Mrs. Lattie McVicker.

At 10 o'clock the immense drag "City of Salt Lake," was boarded by the party of ladies. The vehicle was decorated in the bright regalia of the college colors and with waving flags and tooting horns the brilliant party drove around the city for over two hours.

Every point of interest was visited, including the site of the new buildings on the east bank, which elicited many complimentary remarks from the guests.

After the drive which was keenly enjoyed, the party alighted at the University, and gathered in the large waiting room where a most delectable spread was awaiting them, having been prepared by the college women. The luncheon afforded much amusement, as the remarks and pleasant raillery was made around.

At the conclusion of the luncheon the party took up their horns and adjourned to the campus to witness the games.

PRESBYTERIANS FINISH WORK.

St. Louis, May 26.—The Presbyterian general assembly which has been held in its 112th annual meeting at Compton Avenue Presbyterian church during the past ten days, adjourned sine die at noon, to meet next year in Philadelphia.

The session just concluded has been one of the most important ever held by the assembly.

The report of the committee appointed to divide the church territory into districts under the provisions of the Peoria overture, reported the following with the number of commissioners to which each is entitled:

- No. 1—New York, 36.
- 2—New York, 30.
- 3—New York, 30.
- 4—New Jersey, 24.
- 5—New Jersey, 24.
- 6—New Jersey, 24.
- 7—Pennsylvania, 22.
- 8—Pennsylvania, 22.
- 9—Pennsylvania, 22.
- 10—Ohio, 22.
- 11—Michigan and North China, 22.
- 12—Indiana and India, 22.
- 13—Wisconsin and Minnesota, 22.
- 14—Illinois, 22.
- 15—Iowa, 22.
- 16—Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, 22.
- 17—North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, 24.
- 18—Kansas, Colorado and Utah, 24.
- 19—Indian Territory, Texas and New Mexico, Gulf of Mexico, City of Mexico and Zacatecas, 24.
- 20—Washington, Oregon, Montana, 24.
- 21—California, Central and South China, 24.

The opening of the session this morning was enlivened by a discussion of the amendment to the Peoria overture, which was offered by Rev. Richard D. Harlan, of Rochester, N. Y., just prior to adjournment yesterday afternoon. It resulted in the withdrawal of the amendment.

The committee on vacancy and supply recommended that the assembly be referred back to the committee that part of the report referring to the bureau of information and to adopt the sections of the report which the assembly considered during the early sessions.

It was so ordered.

The stated clerk on instruction of the assembly, read the unanimous vote of the body for Francis B. Reeves of Philadelphia, for trustee of the general assembly.

Following the formal farewell resolutions and addresses the moderator declared the assembly dissolved.

AN ARMED FORCE DEFIES THE POLICE.

Capt. Streeter, With Gatling Guns, Stands Off Chicago's "Finest" in Defending Land He Claims to Own.

He Forms a Barbed Wire Entanglement and Garrisons It—Park Officers Attempting to Oust Him are Fired on, One Boy Wounded, and a Horse Killed—Police Called in, But are Held Back From Attack—Big Battle Expected—Streeter Settled on the Land, and Was Ejected Because Neighbors Did Not Like Him—Returned With Force to Assist What He Says is His Right—A Narrow Legal Question—Streeter's Force Surrender—A Street Fight.

Chicago, May 26.—With an armed body of twenty men, two rapid firing guns and some barbed wire for making entanglements, Captain George Streeter today took possession of 185 acres of land here. After hoisting the United States flag his men threw up two intrenchments and planted in each one of the rapid fire guns.

Shortly before noon pickets thrown out by the occupants of the trenches discovered a party approaching from the direction of Lincoln Park, consisting of Park Superintendent Rednagel and Secretary Riser, reinforced by a policeman. Calls of "halt" failed to stop the park officials, who were bent upon finding out who was "encroaching upon their ground."

A volley from the pickets' rifles quickly put to flight the investigation party, however, and one of the bullets struck a 10-year-old boy, Reuben Manly, in the right knee, inflicting a severe wound.

A bullet also struck Secretary Riser's carriage horse and the animal died later. The park officials, met by a patrol box and turned in an alarm. Thirty policemen, armed with revolvers and clubs, hurried to the scene from the Chicago avenue station. When the officer in command saw the display of force, Gatling guns being pointed his way, over the entrenchments, he ordered a retreat. Forty policemen were armed with rifles and ordered to remain at the Chicago avenue station by Chief of Police Kipley, pending a decision on the part of the city law department as to the legality of an attack on the Streeter forces. Up to 1 o'clock the corporation counsel had not reached an opinion on the matter, but was expected to do so momentarily.

Measures were being taken by the police department to meet what they expect to be the greatest battle between the police and opposing forces since the Haymarket riot. In every section of the city patrolmen were called from their beats wherever practicable, and placed upon reserve stations. An extremely fine point of law is involved in the case. Captain Streeter has issued a "declaration of independence," setting forth his alleged rights to the property and has served a copy upon the United States marshal of the district.

The police felt that they were amply able to wipe out Streeter's forces and were bent upon doing so because of the fact that the men were apparently bearing arms in defiance of the statutes of Illinois.

Chief Kipley was in favor of immediately descending upon the Streeterites and placing them under arrest, regardless of consequences. Before this plan could be put into operation, however, the city authorities decided to lay the whole matter before the corporation counsel, for his interpretation of the law.

Streeter claims to own the land, which, were the title clear, would be worth between thirty and fifty millions of dollars. In 1833 Captain Streeter and his wife were stranded on a little sand bar a few yards from the shore, at the foot of Superior street. The spot was not down on the maps, and the doughty navigator laid claim to the land and declared his right, being the whole population, to elect himself to all the offices to which he, in framing a constitution, deemed the territory in need of.

As the years passed, the dumping of all sorts of refuse and the earth washed up by the lake formed a large tract, and Captain Streeter became a man of importance. With his importance and the increased value of the lands, his troubles began. The tract became coveted by the city, and the owners of adjoining property resented the presence of Captain Streeter and his retainers. He had gathered about him. They carried the matter into court. The

At 3:15 o'clock "Brigadier General" Niles and four of his men perceiving the overwhelming force of police, were prodded, climbed over the entrenchments of their improvised fort and offered to surrender to the park police, providing they were protected. The surrender was accepted, and the policemen started on foot toward the police station, followed by an immense crowd. This crowd pushed and jostled Niles, who suddenly whirled round and tried to bayonet one of his persecutors. A rough wish and a light musket and Niles' rifle was wrenched from his hands. Clubs were freely used on the erstwhile brigadier general's head. He was knocked down and was about to draw a revolver when he was manacled and dragged off by the officers. The four men were also roughly handled in the melee. The remainder of Streeter's force, seeing the fate of their leader, deserted their guns and escaped to the streets. The police at once took charge of the fort with its entire complement of arms and ammunition.

Captain Streeter was not found in the fort.

It was reported that Gov. Tanner, who is in the city, had been asked to call out the State troops to arrest Capt. Streeter and his men.

Gov. Tanner, when seen, however, said that he had never even heard of the matter.

"When the city and county authorities report to me that they are powerless in the matter," he said, "I may take some action."

At 3:15 o'clock "Brigadier General" Niles and four of his men perceiving the overwhelming force of police, were prodded, climbed over the entrenchments of their improvised fort and offered to surrender to the park police, providing they were protected. The surrender was accepted, and the policemen started on foot toward the police station, followed by an immense crowd. This crowd pushed and jostled Niles, who suddenly whirled round and tried to bayonet one of his persecutors. A rough wish and a light musket and Niles' rifle was wrenched from his hands. Clubs were freely used on the erstwhile brigadier general's head. He was knocked down and was about to draw a revolver when he was manacled and dragged off by the officers. The four men were also roughly handled in the melee. The remainder of Streeter's force, seeing the fate of their leader, deserted their guns and escaped to the streets. The police at once took charge of the fort with its entire complement of arms and ammunition.

Captain Streeter was not found in the fort.

It was reported that Gov. Tanner, who is in the city, had been asked to call out the State troops to arrest Capt. Streeter and his men.

Gov. Tanner, when seen, however, said that he had never even heard of the matter.

"When the city and county authorities report to me that they are powerless in the matter," he said, "I may take some action."

At 3:15 o'clock "Brigadier General" Niles and four of his men perceiving the overwhelming force of police, were prodded, climbed over the entrenchments of their improvised fort and offered to surrender to the park police, providing they were protected. The surrender was accepted, and the policemen started on foot toward the police station, followed by an immense crowd. This crowd pushed and jostled Niles, who suddenly whirled round and tried to bayonet one of his persecutors. A rough wish and a light musket and Niles' rifle was wrenched from his hands. Clubs were freely used on the erstwhile brigadier general's head. He was knocked down and was about to draw a revolver when he was manacled and dragged off by the officers. The four men were also roughly handled in the melee. The remainder of Streeter's force, seeing the fate of their leader, deserted their guns and escaped to the streets. The police at once took charge of the fort with its entire complement of arms and ammunition.

Captain Streeter was not found in the fort.

It was reported that Gov. Tanner, who is in the city, had been asked to call out the State troops to arrest Capt. Streeter and his men.

Gov. Tanner, when seen, however, said that he had never even heard of the matter.

"When the city and county authorities report to me that they are powerless in the matter," he said, "I may take some action."

At 3:15 o'clock "Brigadier General" Niles and four of his men perceiving the overwhelming force of police, were prodded, climbed over the entrenchments of their improvised fort and offered to surrender to the park police, providing they were protected. The surrender was accepted, and the policemen started on foot toward the police station, followed by an immense crowd. This crowd pushed and jostled Niles, who suddenly whirled round and tried to bayonet one of his persecutors. A rough wish and a light musket and Niles' rifle was wrenched from his hands. Clubs were freely used on the erstwhile brigadier general's head. He was knocked down and was about to draw a revolver when he was manacled and dragged off by the officers. The four men were also roughly handled in the melee. The remainder of Streeter's force, seeing the fate of their leader, deserted their guns and escaped to the streets. The police at once took charge of the fort with its entire complement of arms and ammunition.

Captain Streeter was not found in the fort.

BUBONIC PLAGUE AT MANILA.

Manila, May 26.—The government coroner at Manila has been quarantined. There are four suspected cases of bubonic plague among the teamsters, who are living in filthy dwellings, which will be burned.

Since the murders on board the steamer