

SENATOR HANNA DEAD

HE EXPIRES IN WASHINGTON OF TYPHOID FEVER.

After Combating Disease for Ten Days, the Ohio Senator and Leading Republican Politician Passes Away at His Hotel in Washington.

Senator Marcus A. Hanna died at 6:40 o'clock Monday evening at the family apartments in the Arlington Hotel, Washington, after an illness extending over nearly two months, filled with apparent recoveries, followed by relapses, and finally drifting into typhoid fever, which, in his weakened condition, he was unable to withstand. When the end came all the members of the Senator's family were in the room except Mrs. Hanna, the Senator's wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Dan Hanna. Mrs. Hanna had left the room only a few minutes before.

The last sinking spell began at 3:30 o'clock. Drs. Carter and Osler were then in attendance. They did not conceal the fact that life was about to end, and all members of the family were sent for. Senator Hanna sank gradually during the afternoon and died quietly at 6:40 o'clock. There were no distressing incidents attending the last moments. It was a sinking spell, which terminated in ten minutes.

The courage which had been displayed by Mrs. Hanna was the subject of the greatest surprise. She had been in almost constant attendance on her husband, though realizing fully there was no hope for recovery. For two days Senator Hanna had not been conscious except at intervals, and then only to obey mechanically some instructions given him by the physicians. Fourteen hours before the end was announced life had practically suspended. The Senator's mark being kept aglow by the most powerful scientific agencies.



SENATOR M. A. HANNA.

Non attempts were made to restrain grief. Senators Fairbanks, Scott and Kittredge broke down. They had remained at the hotel the entire day, and now there was no hope, but that proved to guard against the tears which sprang unbidden to their eyes and ran down their cheeks. Gen. Dick wept with sorrow at the loss of a friend, who had been almost a brother. Conversations among all were a curious admixture of whiskeys and choked sobs.

Friends at once took charge of the funeral arrangements. Services were held in the Senate chamber at noon Wednesday, at which the President, cabinet, Senators and members of Congress, public officials and friends were present. For a brief period in the forenoon the body lay in state in the marble room. After the services special trains over the Pennsylvania Railroad carried the body, the family and friends to Cleveland, where funeral services were held Friday afternoon.

Stricken with Fatal Illness.

Senator Hanna's fatal illness in its beginning dated back nearly two months. He left Washington Dec. 17 to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the Civic Federation in New York. On the following Saturday night he was stricken with what was pronounced by his attending physician as the grip.

HANNA'S LIFE STORY.

Late Senator Possessed Qualities that Endured Him to Many.

Mark A. Hanna, United States Senator from Ohio, chairman of the Republican National Committee, multi-millionaire, iron, coal and railroad magnate and reputed aspirant for the presidency of the United States, had been for eight years past one of the most prominent figures in American public life. His name hardly known to the public before 1881, he sprang into politics, influenced the nomination and election of McKinley for President, refused to accept any cabinet office, was first appointed and afterward elected Senator from Ohio and was the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in national affairs.

Senator Hanna's great success in politics as well as in business had been the more remarkable as he had few advantages of early education. Born of poor parents, he made his first success in life as a grocer's clerk. Strong, forceful, aggressive, fearless, he elbowed his way up the ladder of life's success, regardless of those more timid ones whom he shoved aside.

Mark Hanna was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio, on Sept. 24, 1837, and was therefore 64 years of age. During his early boyhood he went to the village school. When Mark was 15 years of age the family removed to Cleveland, where his father became a partner in a grocery firm.

Keen Business Man.

At the age of 20 he became a clerk at \$25 a month in his father's grocery store. He worked hard and at the end of three years was promoted to be a salesman. He went on the road as a "drummer" for the house for a little while, and then when his father died returned to Cleveland and helped run the store.

In September, 1864, Mr. Hanna married Miss Augusta Rhodes, the daughter of D. P. Rhodes, one of the pioneer coal and iron men of the Great Lakes region. Hanna went into business as a member of his father-in-law's firm. It is the success of this same firm that is now known as M. A. Hanna & Co.

STORM SAVES FLEET.

JAP DESTROYER FLOTILLA DIVIDED BY A BLIZZARD.

Russia's Port Arthur Squadron Tho Escapes - Russian Re-Encounter Moving Rapidly to the Yalu River - Alexieff Appeals to His Troops.

A heavy storm spared the Russians from a desperate torpedo attack at Port Arthur on the morning of Sunday, Feb. 23. The Russian fleet, consisting of the vessels of the Japanese flotilla of torpedo craft were parted by the force of the blinding snowstorm so that only two of the destroyers succeeded in forcing their way through the fierce gale to Port Arthur. When they arrived there they attacked separately and the officers of one are confident that they succeeded in torpedoing a Russian warship.

The destroyer Asagiri, in charge of Lieutenant Commander Ishikawa, arrived off Port Arthur about 3 o'clock in the morning and was met with a sharp fire from the Russian fleet. The Asagiri discharged several torpedoes at a big warship, but the result is unknown.

Japan Embarks Three Divisions. An official dispatch received from Tokio announces that one of the most important movements of Japanese troops yet made occurred Wednesday. One of the main branches of the army, consisting of three divisions and including a division of guards, went on board transports. Previous landings of Japanese forces in Korea and elsewhere are said to have been small compared with this sailing.

The Japanese authorities, it is stated, had taken every precaution to prevent information from going out concerning the embarkation and the destination of this force. It is a point near the mouth of the Yalu river, or a spot on the Liaotung peninsula, flanking Port Arthur.

APPEALS TO HIS TROOPS.

Viceroy Alexieff Says the Almighty Is with the Russians.

The text of an order issued to the Russian troops by Viceroy Alexieff follows: "A heroic army and fleet have been entrusted to me by His Majesty, the Emperor, and now, when the eyes of the world are upon us, we must remember that it is our sacred duty to protect the Emperor and the fatherland."

"Russia is great and powerful and if we are strong this must give us additional strength and power to fight Admiral Alexieff him. The spirit of the Russian soldiers and sailors is high. Our army and navy know many renowned names, which must in this hour serve us as an example to us."

"Our God, who is always with us, let us unite for the coming struggle; let every man be of tranquil mind, in order the better to fulfill his duty, trusting in the help of the Almighty, and let every man perform his duty, remembering that prayer to God and service to the Emperor are never wasted. Long live the Emperor and the fatherland! God be with us! Hurrah!"

OUR AUXILIARY ARMY.

Extensive Measures Being Taken to Whip the Militia Into Shape.

Twenty new military attaches have just been appointed by the President to serve at the capitals of many States and Territories. Their business will be to instruct our new auxiliary army, which has been created by act of Congress, and to see that it is brought up to a maximum degree of efficiency for war.

This army will number about 125,000, and will prove a powerful auxiliary force in case of trouble with a foreign power. Congress has decreed that within four years from the present date the entire force must be organized, disciplined and equipped in all respects exactly like regular troops, and \$2,000,000 has been made at once available for the purchase and manufacture of a first installment of the requisite rifles and other material.

By the same legislative enactment the grade of brigadier general was brought under direct Federal supervision, though it will continue to be known as the "militia" of the States and Territories, is transformed actually into a provisional branch of the regular army of the United States.

It is a wholly novel departure. The militia of the country is no longer to be heterogeneous congeries of more or less defectively trained bodies of citizen soldiers, but a thoroughly drilled and well instructed army, provided with the best obtainable weapons and equipment, and in readiness of any time to take the field at a day's notice, in response to a summons by the President. In time of peace the organizations composing this army are controlled by the States and Territories, but in case of war they will be immediately available as part of the Federal force.

The new army which Congress thus places at the service of the country consists of 107,422 enlisted men and 9,120 commissioned officers.

With a view to transforming this great mass of troops into a complete and efficient whole, the militia of all the States and Territories has been placed under the direct supervision and general management of the War Department. Authority over the citizen soldiery has not been taken away from the Governors of the States, but it is to be trained under the Federal eye, provided with arms and equipments by the government, and kept continually under watch in order to be sure that every regiment and company is in condition at any minute to take the field.

Brief News Items.

Korea says she will not take any hand in the muss should Russia and Japan get into one.

Three children of Louis Cohen were suffocated in New York in a fire in a six-story tenement.

A steamship line to operate among the islands of the Philippine group is soon to be established.

Enraged fires destroyed an immense amount of pastureage about fifty miles west of Laredo, Texas.

A train hit Henry Windmann and Samuel Sands, East St. Louis. Both were seriously injured.

M-lers of southwestern Missouri and southeastern Kansas have agreed to sell flour for cash only in the future.

Dawson, Alaska, suffered a \$105,000 fire loss. The thermometer registered 35 degrees below zero while the fire burned.

Dr. J. J. Arthur Liebertanz of Zurich, Switzerland, a passenger on board the steamship Hanover, was found dead in his stateroom. It is supposed the committed suicide.

To save a fare from Mentor, Minn., to Buford, N. D., a woman was bundled into a box and shipped by her husband as baggage, but the cold forced her to make her presence on the station platform known.

CAR BARN BANDITS' TRIAL.

Opening Address to Jury Is Followed by the Giving of Evidence.

The trial of the case of the Chicago car barn bandits was taken up before Judge Kersten, when Assistant State's Attorney Ols on made his opening address. He told the story of one of the murders charged against Peter Niedemeier, Harvey Van Dine and Gustav Marx. They were charged with the killing of Frank W. Stewart, during the raid of the bandits in the cashier's office at the barns of the Chicago City Railway on the night of Aug. 30. James B. Johnson, a motor man, was killed at the same time. The first of the long list of State witnesses was ready to be called at the close of Mr. Olson's address.

When the trial opened there was a large crowd of people gathered outside the courtroom. Seated just outside the railing were the mothers of Niedemeier, Van Dine and Marx, all of whom silently sat while the prosecutor told of the murderous fire of the prisoners and the disappearance of the motor man, cashier's room of the City Railway Company's barns.

In approaching the story of the car barn murders Mr. Olson related the circumstances of the acquaintance of the bandits prior to their career of robbery and murder, how they had planned their shooting and how they had planned their course of crime. Reaching the car-barn tragedy, Mr. Olson told of the visit of the defendants to the cashier's desk and the fusillade of bullets which followed the death of Stewart and Johnson and the disappearance of the motor man.

Proceeding with his ghastly narrative until he reached the arrest of Marx, which followed the killing of Detective John Quinn in Greenberg's saloon, Quinn and Detective Blaul had gone into the saloon to arrest Marx. They had heard that Marx was concerned in the car-barn affair and wanted him, but Marx, ever ready with his magazine revolver, shot Quinn. He was himself shot in the arm in turn by Detective Blaul, who then stepped across Quinn's dying form and arrested Marx, who subsequently confessed to Assistant Chief Schuetter and others to his connection with the car barn killings and other crimes, in which he implicated his associates on trial and also Emil Roelki in some of the lesser crimes.

Mr. Olson reached the thrilling story of the capture and incident circumstances near the dugout near Miller's Station, Ind., Nov. 25, when two more murders and almost a third were added to a list now containing the names of eight victims. On that occasion bullets ended the lives of Detective Joseph Driscoll and Braken L. Schenck, the latter on a freight train from which the engine was unoccupied by Niedemeier, Van Dine and Roelki, the latter having taken flight with Niedemeier and Van Dine in the flight following the confession by Marx.

Opening statements were not made in behalf of Niedemeier and Van Dine, but Attorney Popham made a remarkable plea to the jury to save the neck of Marx, declaring that his client would be satisfied with a life sentence in the penitentiary. Then began the introduction of evidence.

ARREST IN BEDFORD CASE.

James McDonald Accused of Crime - Evidence Is Circumstantial.

James McDonald, held a prisoner in the penitentiary at Jeffersonville, charged with the murder of Miss Sarah C. Schaefer, a carpenter by trade and has a wife and family. Miss Schaefer was a well-known school teacher and was attacked and killed at night in a shed off an alley near her residence by some unknown person. Since the crime was committed, detectives have been actively ferreting out its perpetrator. Several parties were under surveillance and suspicion sufficient to warrant his arrest attached to McDonald. The prisoner denies that he had anything to do with the crime. He declares he is not afraid to meet the charge in Bedford. The evidence against him is purely circumstantial. I. E. Grigsby, a Bedford grocer.

MISS SARAH SCHAEFER.

whose store is more than seven blocks distant from the alley where the murder was committed, has informed the police that McDonald was in his store at 6:50 o'clock on the evening of the murder and remained for some time purchasing groceries and supplies. This story is corroborated by the grocer's wife.

Governor Dubin of Indiana ordered Sheriff Smith of Bedford to remove McDonald from the Jeffersonville reformatory with only such delay as might be necessary to perfect arrangements for the protection of the prisoner. The Governor stated that he does not anticipate a demonstration of mob violence.

Facts About Japan.

The area of the empire is 147,000 square miles.

The last census gives the population as 44,000,000.

The annual expenditure of the government is \$135,000,000, of which \$19,000,000 goes to the army.

On a peace footing the Japanese army has 175,000 officers and men and on a war footing 675,000.

Japan has conquered Korea three times the first time being in 1597 and the others during the last half of the century just passed.

The 20,000 Chinese soldiers under Japanese officers may at any time, it is believed, go over to the Japanese or be used by Japan to protect her interests in Manchuria.

CONGRESS.

Chaplain Hale referred to the oriental war in his prayer at the opening of the Senate Wednesday. Mr. Cullum in a speech supported the Panama canal treaty. A number of private pension bills were passed. Mr. McCumber presented the credentials of his successor, Isidor Haysner, as Senator from Maryland. Mr. Gamble reported favorably from the committee on public lands the 5 per cent bill for the reorganization of accounts between the United States and the several States relative to the disposition of public lands.

The Senate on Thursday adopted a joint resolution authorizing a survey to be made of whether a tidewater ship canal across Florida is feasible. The greater part of the day was spent in a consideration of the Panama canal treaty in executive session. The House by a vote of 372 to 103 concurred in the Senate amendment to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill authorizing a loan of \$4,900,000 to the government to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It was amended with respect to the manner in which the money shall be paid. The proposition was strongly opposed in the debate. The House also concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill authorizing tests of coals and lignites at the St. Louis fair and non-concurred in all the other amendments proposed by the Senate. The report of the naval affairs committee on the naval appropriation, carrying a total of \$96,338,638, was received.

The Senate Friday listened to the reading by Mr. Carmack of a speech prepared by Mr. Morgan in opposition to the President's policy with reference to the isthmian canal. It came up on Mr. Morgan's resolution asking for information from the Attorney General as to what steps are being taken to acquire the property of the new Panama Canal Company. The bill ratifying the treaty with the Indians of the Red Lake reservation in Minnesota for the cession of 250,000 acres of their land was passed. The bill providing for the payment of \$200,000 to Queen Liliuokalani, formerly of Hawaii, in satisfaction of all claims, was taken up. It was amended so as not to recognize any claim, and the amount of \$200,000 was voted down. Mr. Spooner moved to recommit the measure, but the vote on the motion failed to develop a quorum. In the House Speaker Cannon took the bit in his teeth and ran completely away with legislative precedent. Incidentally he broke all previous records in the dispatch of private pension bills. Under his guidance 320 of these measures were passed in 155 minutes, "en bloc," under unanimous consent, which the speaker himself asked for.

The suspense concerning the condition of Senator Hanna resulted in the proceedings in the Senate Monday being depressed. There were no speeches and more attention was given the frequent bulletins than to matters of legislation. Immediately after the conclusion of the prayer the Senate went into executive session and agreed to vote on the ratification of the Panama canal treaty on Feb. 23. The doors were reopened at 12:32 p. m. The bill to pay \$200,000 to Queen Liliuokalani was amended to reduce the appropriation to \$150,000, but when called up for a vote it was defeated by a tie vote of 26 to 26. Mr. Proctor, from the committee on agriculture, reported the agricultural appropriation bill. The conference report on the urgent deficiency appropriation bill was agreed to. The House bill authorizing the director of the census to co-operate with the State of Michigan in taking the census of manufacturers of that State was passed. The House was furnished with a sensation during its forty-minute session when Mr. Shafroth of the First District of Colorado voluntarily relinquished his seat in the House. He acknowledged that his election had been tainted with fraud, but declared that he was in no measure responsible for it, nor was he aware that it had been perpetrated until an investigation of the ballots had been made. His resignation was cheerfully received where a member has given up his seat for such a reason, and Mr. Shafroth was cheered. A resolution was passed seating Mr. Bonyng, the contestant.

Chaplain Edward Everett Hale, in the opening prayer in the Senate Tuesday, referred to the death of Senator Hanna. Mr. Foraker formally announced the death of his colleague, and offered resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee of twenty-five Senators to superintend arrangements for the state funeral in the Senate chamber; for invitations to the President, the cabinet members, the justices of the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, the Secretary of State, the admirals of the navy and the general of the army, for invitations to the members of the House, with a request that a House committee be appointed to act with the Senate Committee. The resolutions were adopted and the committee was named by the chair. As a further mark of respect the Senate, on motion of Mr. Foraker, adjourned. Rev. Dr. Couder, chaplain of the House, referred in his opening prayer to the death of Senator Hanna. Mr. Bonyng of Colorado was sworn in in place of Mr. Shafroth. The conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was adopted without debate. The fortification appropriation bill, carrying an appropriation of \$7,131,192, was reported. A Senate clerk announced the action of the Senate on Senator Hanna's death, and Mr. Grosvenor presented resolutions accepting the invitation of the Senate. The House committee asked by the Senate was named. As a further mark of respect the House adjourned.

Notes of National Capital.

Navy Department has recommended Gunner Ben Donnelly for rescuing Randolph M. Sherwood, an apprentice, who fell overboard from the Minneapolis.

Representative Spaulding of North Dakota introduced bills appropriating \$100,000 each for monuments to William McKinley and Alexander Hamilton, in the District of Columbia.

The Senate committee on foreign relations authorized a favorable report on the Cuban treaty, including the Platt amendment. The treaty has been ratified by the Cuban Senate.

The President sent to the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the report made by Special Agent Cullom in relation to the conduct of A. R. Cruzen, while collector of customs in Porto Rico. Senator Carmack has introduced a resolution calling for the Cullom report "if not incompatible with the public interest." The President has decided he is justifiable in considering the report confidential.

The Senate committee on military affairs authorized a favorable report on the bill to prevent the desecration of the American flag after amending it so as to reduce the minimum punishment from 99 to 100.

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