Valuable Consular Advice to American Producers and Exporters.

MARKET FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS AND FRUIT

Hints as to Packing and Transportation-Condensed Milk and Baisins for China -Canned Fruit for India-Japan Becoming Self-Supporting.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The bureau of statistics of the State department has just published reports from consular officers upon Denby, United States minister to China, Short Line and Utah Northern consolidated

and should command an important place in necessary to improvise a new mode of packing them, superior or at least equal to that of Europeans. Glass jars for pears might subsequently it was inferior, thereby causing distrust and resulting in failure. Nearly all of the butter consumed at this port is from favorably with the European supply, but it would command a better place in this market if it were put up in smaller sizes."

Consul Henry J. Sommer, jr., at Bombay says that California canned fruits and preserves are considered the best in the Bombay market, though most California fruits are brought by the way of New York, increasing their selling price. No butter or cheese are their selling price. No butter or cheese are imported from the United States. Consul General Van Leer Polk at Calcutta.

fruit growers to secure a market in Bengal. The United kingdom has most of the trade. sending about \$40.00 worth of cheese.

Vice Consul C. Boon at Padang, Sumatra, reports that the dairy products are simost ex-clusively from Holland and Switzerland. The district produces a very large quantity of tropical fruits. The imported fruits there ne exclusively from California.

OPENING IS SMALL IN JAPAN. Consul General Nichols W. McIver at Kanagawa, Japan, reports for that empire, saying:
"The market for dairy products and fruits in
Japan is very limited, since the demand for them, except apples, is confined to the foreign residents at the open ports and a few natives of the higher class who have come into direct contact with foreigners. The consumption of butter and cheese is confind almost entirely to the foreign residents. Condensd milk is much used and the leading American brands are very popular, but the lack of interna- Gresham rested well last night and continues tional copyright and patent protection has en-couraged the manufacture of spurious condensed milk, which is placed on the market packed in cans and with labels which are more or less exact copies of ours. This business is carried on to such an extent as to materially affect the import trade. Eggs are much used, but being much cheaper in China than with us, they are almost all imported from that country.

"There has been a great demand in Japan for apples and pears, as those grown here have very little taste or flavor, and the demand has to some extent been supplied by shipments from our Pacific coast and from Canada, but recently the orchards in the northern end of Yeddo stocked with imported trees under government supervision, produc ing excellent pears and apples, have begun to bear fruit in sufficient quantities to go far toward supplying the demand, and the quantity will in all probability increase as the

years pass. "The trade in preserved and prepared fruits and products has been largely controlled by English manufacturers for many years. There is no reason why we should not at least share this market. Consul Enoch J. Smithers of Osaka and

Hiogo, Japan, says that there ar ports of the articles named Vice Consul General John Tyler at Teheran Persia, says the dairy products come mostly from European countries, and that in orde to place American fruit products in as favor able position as those of other countries i would be necessary to economize in fruit and transportation as much as possible. American meats, salmon and canned fruits are now sold in Persia.

CONSUL GIBSON WAXES POETICAL Consul Thomas R. Gibson at Beyrouth Syria, says: "There is an immense syria, says. There is an immense consump-tion of dairy products and fruits of all kinds in this country, but the United States has no share in it. Indeed, it would be very much like "carrying coals to Newcastle" to send butter and cheese to a land whose flock feed on a thousand hills and as many moun-tain sides, and it certainly would be wasting sweetness on the desert air, even for California and the sunny south to send fruit to a land where, since the days of Adam, the fruit of its gardens has been an irresistable and constant temptation to mankind."

Mr. Gibson then discusses what might b

accomplished in general trade in the Med iterranean. He says: "American trade with Syria and the east would pay, even with dairy products and some fruits, especially canned fruits, preserves and jams-for the natives do very little in these industriesif there was an avenue for direct shipment This is the great need and the best means for the enlargement of trade in American products is for some enterprising person or patriotic company to send ships direct to Mediterranean ports and the Syrian shores Syrians want to trade with the United States and these people prefer American products, machinery and merchandise, American lum-ber, furniture, factory goods, patented machinery and utensils, musical instruments typewriters, etc., would find a market here. and if such articles were shipped free of the customary handling and of the piled-up charges of reshipment at Liverpool, London, Marseilles, Alexandria or Port Said they could be sold at a profit, and the vessels could go home laden with Syrian wool, native silks, shawls, soap, licorice root, bitumen asphalt, carpets, sweets and the famous old wares and handiwork of Damascus, Beyrouth, Haifa and Aleppo

"A line of ships from America to touch at Gibraltar, Tangier, Tunis, Malta, Alexan-dria, Port Said, Jaffa, Haifa, Beyrouth, for money along with gold."

"2. There is not a gold standard country in the world today that does not use silver for money along with gold. Smyrna, and possibly Constantinople, would not only lead the way in opening up a big-trade between the east and the west, but would pay almost, if not absolutely, from the start. Merchants here are afraid to take chances on the present roundabout routes, but they would welcome a direct line to the United States, and the already considerable carmel soap would be doubled at once and would find large accompanying cargoes from the nest of oriental stuffs referred to above.

necessary to refer American producers, manufacturers and shippers to any of the observ-

the Philipine islands. In Siam states there is a great market for all American products in the Orient, including those of the dairy and fruits.

Vice Commercial Agent Stewart Keightly reports for Newcastle, New South Wales, that the United States does scarcely any busi-

ness there in the line named, but thinks a general agent could work up a good trade. Consul George W. Bell at Sydney says the United States cannot compete with native Consul General Daniel W. Maratta at Mel-

bourne thinks that the fruit markets are closed to the United States on account of high tariff and that in dairy products the United States cannot compete.
Consul John D. Connolly at Auckland says that New Zealand is a dairy country, but that the superiority of American fruits will afford a market, and the importations are noticeable.

Houndary of Virginia and Tennessee. WASHINGTON, May 25.-The supreme

ORIENT OPEN TO OUR TRADE | application of the state of Virginia for a decree to have the boundary line between that state and Tennessee rerun for the purpose of restoring the marking. The term of 1892 and the court finds that it not act at the present term on the bill fler in a previous term. There has been more of loss dispute between the states as to this line, but the court in 1893 confirmed the line as established by the compact of 1803. It will now be impossible to do anything to secure the restoration of the marks until the

FORMOSA'S MOVE FOR INDEPENDENCE Formation of a Republic There Complicates

the Oriental Situation. WASHINGTON, May 25.-The State department has received a cablegram from Mr. the Oriental market for dairy products and stating that the island of Formosa has de-Consul William E. Hunt at Hong Kong have been so notified, and that a governsums up the subject for that part of China as ment, republican in form, has been estabfollows: "There are two articles, condensed lished in Formosa. This adds a new compile are many and complicated. milk and raisins, from the United States, cation to the situation in the east. Before which are used by Europeans and Chinese this government can recognize the Formosan bondholders propose to raise on receivers' the market. I might add that butter, ham been organized. There are great numbers and bacon, and all kinds of salt meats are in formosa, and it remains to

taken seriously at the State department. The information contained in the dispatch was taken at the department to mean that answer. It is absolutely necessary in this the minister awaited instructions to recognize climate to protect any perishable freight, as the new government or that it was in a took to get a place in this market for butter.

The first cargo came in most satisfactorily; subsequently it was inferior, thereby cannot district an enterprising firm once understance. But there is not likely to be any such action taken by the government, nor would Minister Denby be instituded. Europe, a small percentage from Australia. As for cheese, the United States compares very favorably with the European supply have of the island would be distinctly an un-friendly act toward Japan. It is not for the United States minister to China or any other country to recognize the independence of any island in revolt. The United States does not recognize the Cuban rebels and the movement in Formosa cannot be regarded as anything more than a rebellion against

The idea of a republican form of govern-Consul General Van Leer Polk at Calcutta ment being formed in Formosa is treated says there is small chance for United States with some derision at the department. The population of Formosa is composed of savages, reclaimed savages and Chinese immigrants. It is thought more likely that an oligarchy is in control of the island. It is believed at the department that the trouble they understand that the treaty ceiling For-mosa confirms all fees and holdings it is thought the population will have a different land. The Japanese legation here has received no advices on the subject. The officials do not attach much weight to the affair, saying that the natives are little advanced from savagery and are incapable of organization or military action.

> Invatids are on the Mend. WASHINGTON, May 25. - Secretary to improve. Representative Hitt's condition is also be

General Pleasanton is said this morning to worse than at any time for a week. His riends have tried to persuade him to have a physician, but he insists upon treating him

Miss Abigail Dodge's condition has continued to grow better since early this morning, and she has gained somewhat in strength Western Postal Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- (Special Telegram.)-Adabaska Spencer was today appointed postmaster at Weissert, Custer county, Neb., vice J. Hinckley, resigned, and B. S. Wheeler at Kampeska, Coddington county, S. D., vice O. O. Jacobs, resigned. Postmasters were commissioned today as follows; Iowa—Andrew J. Shriver, Luzerne; Alonzo S. Freeman, Paris; James N. Pickens, Troy; Jacob A. Snyder, Waukee. South Da-kota-Florence E. Stokes, Nashville; John F Just, Robey.

ONLY ROOM ENOUGH FOR VOTERS Hali Not Large Enough to Accommodate Those Who Came to Hear (arlisle

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., May 25.-Hon. J G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury, spoke here today in the opera house on the currency question. The seating capacity of the house is only about 2,000 and it was found voters only being admitted. When Mr. Car isle was shown to the stage he was greeted with loud applause. After a brief statement that he was there as a democrat to discuss public questions and not in any way to apole gize for the administration, which he knew needed no apology, Mr. Carlisle commenced as follows: 'The question is whether we shall con

linue to preserve our present monetary sys tem under which all the dollars in use with the people, whether gold, silver or paper, are equal in purchasing power in our markets. The proposition of your fellow citizens in favor of the free and unlimited comage of legal tender silver is that the United States alone, without the assistance and co-operation of any other government, shall legalize the age of 41214 grains of standard silver dollars and by law compel the people of the United States, but nobody else, to receive these dollars in payment of debts of all kinds, when, as a matter of fact, the silver contained in such coin is worth only about But the claim by the free coinage men that free coinage at 16 to 1 would ap-preciate silver and bring it to a parity with gold destroys the argument that it would furnish the people with cheap currency with which to pay debts.

"No country can establish the free coinage of both metals, giving to each full legal tender quality and both circulate at the same time. England tried it 500 years with strict laws against the exportation of coin. She lost all her gold and was driven in 1806 to the single standard. Wherever in the currency of a country a metal is overrated in com-parison with another metal the undervalued metal is driven out of the country. There are five propositions which absolutely annot be avoided:

"1. There is not a free coinage country in the world today that is not on a silver

"2. There is not a gold standard country in

"3. There is not a silver standard country in the world that uses any gold as money along with silver.
"4. There is not a silver standard country in the world today that has more than one-third of the circulation per capita of the

United States. "5. There is not a sliver standard country in the world where the laboring man re-

'If the United States could coin all the silver in the world available for coinage, the 37114 "Closer acquaintance would result in mu-tually beneficial interchange of products and lar would not be worth in this coun-commodities, and in proof of this it is only try as much as the silver dollar, but the ilver dollar itself would be depreciated. The facturers and shippers to any of the observ-ant representative Americans who have visited six grains more than the American dollar. this fair, fruitful and heaven-favored land."

Consul Issac M. Elliott at Manilla says there is little demand for dairy products in ver dollar if we coined for private account free all the silver brought. If we can by making the ratio 16 to 1 make a silver dol-lar pass as 100 cents when it is only worth 50 cents, why could it not be done with those of the dairy and fruits.

Consul General E. Spincer Pratt at Singapore believes that the products can be introduced there, but there is great difficulty in duced there, but there is great difficulty in the elected. This would certainly take three years, and before that time every three years, and before that time every ratio of 10 to 1? Before free coinage of silver can be brought about another congress ereditor in the country, seeing the coming received a copy malled from Cincinnati as of cheap money, would call on his debtors early as the middle of March, if not caller, to liquidate before the cheap money was in Governor Beaver now took a hand in the effect; would bring upon the country a parte, compared with which all former panies were as nothing. In 1806, when the Spanish dollar and the French crown were made legal tender and were slightly under weight, it drove all the full weight American silver doliars out

G. A. M. Address from McKinley. COLUMBUS, O., May 25 .- Governor Mc Kinley will address members of the Grand Army of the Republic August 24 at Chaucourt of the United States has denied the tauqua

is not based upon any indisposition to grant the request, as both states unite in making it, but because the bill was filed during the Showing Before Judge Sanborn.

MANY QUESTIONS ARE TO BE CONSIDERED

Radical Policies Are Likely to Be Pursued if There is a Divorcement of the Lines from the Union Pacific System.

At the hearing before Judge Sanborn in St. Paul temorrow the offer of the Oregon mortgage bondholders to pay the overdue clared her independence, that the powers coupons on the prior lien issues is to be considered. The amount of overdue interest is about \$1,000,000 and the questions involved

It is understood that the consolidated independence it must be shown that a pro- certificates about \$750,000, and rely upon obtaining from the present receivers the property, together with unexpended net earnings, sufficient in amount to more than cover the demand at a small profit; however, it is be seen what course they will adopt.

Sufficient in amount to more than cover the necessary to improvise a new mode of pack.

The dispatch of Minister Denby is not difference. There is also a large sum due for accrued interest on the prior lien bands. which will also probably be the subject of contention between the prior lien holders and the holders of the junior lien.

It was apparent at the recent hearing that the unadjusted claims against the receivers, for which due provision in their behalf will probably be ordered, amount to a very con-siderable sum, though the exact amount was not disclosed. The question is therefore likely to include a review of the claims of certain of the prior lien holders, independently of the necessity for determining the general question as to how far the funds in the hands of the present receivers shall be withheld for the purpose of meeting the claims asserted and to be asserted against them. It is probable that a very spirited will be made by the consolidated bondholders to obtain possession of the road, but whether they are prepared to provide the moneys necessary to discharge the over-due interest, to provide for the accrued inconsidered is a question which can be solved only after the present receivers shall have presented their report to the court iomorrow. WILL PURSUE ANOTHER POLICY.

The appointment of a separate receive for the Oregon Short Line and Utah North ern railway system. Though carried on ostensibly on the theory that friendly relations are to be continued, cannot but very seriously disturb its relations with the Union Pacific. It is evident that the consolidated bondholders' committee intends to inaugurate pol-icles the effect of which cannot be foreseen. At the same time it will in all probability impose on the Union Pacific the adoption of altogether new lines of policy. Just what will be the first in the series of surprises is

problematical.

Heretofore the policy of the receivers has been to conserve all interests and to maintain absolute neutrality between the several roads embraced in the Union Pacific system, operating all with equal justice. When the Gulf system and the Navigation company were divorced from the Union Pacific the present receivers of that property continued to treat in the most conservative manner the lines which were formerly a part of the Union Pacific, but should the divorcement of the Short Line take place it seems safe to as-sume that a different policy will be pursued in order to protect the Union Pacific against outside competition. That new policies will obtain under prospective conditions seems

COMPLAINT ABOUT CONGRESS. Presbyterian Assembly Takes Exception to Sunday Sessions.

PITTSBURG, May 25 .- After the devotional exercises of the general assembly led by Dr. John C. Rankin of Basking Ridge, N. J. Moderator Booth announced the appointment of Rev. R. L. McEwan, D. D., pastor of the Third church of Pittsburg, as chairman of the committee of twenty-five to have charge of the matter of collecting the \$1 .-

The committee on bills and overtures roported on a request for action upon a complaint against congress because recently it embly advised the complainants to have court to petitions addressed to the congress eliverance was changed to accord with this

was adopted without further debate, and without division. The committee on polity of the church reported against a proposal for manual for worship and service action having been requested by the presbytery of Philadelphia.

Eighty-seven presbyteries had asked for a reduction of the assessment of the assembly upon the churches from 7 to 6 cents per member, but the committee on bills and overtures recommended "no answer." Ob-jection was made to this answer, and it was said the excess of assessment is necessary

and popular. back for the insertion of reasons upon motion of Dr. W. D. Sexton of Detroit, who said that "no answer" was not respectful to the eighty-seven presbyteries that had sent in their petitions.

A scene of some confusion was caused by the attempt of John H. Dey, an elder from the presbytery of Westchester, N. Y., to se-cure a reconsideration of the action by which the "boycott" of union seminaries was instituted. The church, he said, should be magnanimous in its action, and should have regard to the unity of the church, avoiding divison. The motion to reconsider was laid on the table. the possibility of the entrance of a wedge of

During the sessions of the assembly a pamphlet has been circulated in which Dr. Roberts of the Board of Home Missions stated that the receipts of the board had fallen off \$63,000 during the month of March, 1895, after the appearance of a pamphlet in which the missionary boards were criticised for their action in purchasing a site in New York and creeting a building thereon at a cost of \$1.750.000. Mr. McDougall of Cincinnati, the author

of the pamphlet, wrote a letter to Moderator Booth, in which he demanded that a retraction of the statement be midae by Roberts. A portion of the letter was read to the assembly and the floor was given to Dr. Roberts, who began to read a paper protest-ing against the entry of the letter of Mr. McDougall on the minutes of the assembly, saying that its allegations were based on rumor and that they were carelessly drawn and too sweeping in their implications, being

unwise and unsupported by facts.

A motion was made to table the matter, but the moderator ruled there was nothing to lay on the table, there being only tion of privilege before the house. this ruling there was a chorus of questions. in the midst of which Elder George Steery of New York mounted the steps the platform. He attempted to speak, but was unable to be heard on account of noise. The moderator interfered in his half, using his gavel and saying in a loud

You shall hear Elder Steery When at last he was heard he said that Mr. McDougail had told him the connection of his pamphlet with the falling off in contributions was false, since no copies went out before the 1st of April.

Just here Dr. Roberts stepped to the front

of the platform, waving a copy of the pamph-let above his head, shouting: "This was in my hand on the 25th of March." Another commissioner had stated that he

Governor Beaver now took a hand in the fray, moving that there be no record of either letter, reply or discussion placed on the minutes of the assembly. This action was taken after some remarks from the floor, and the assembly adjourned until Monmorning. The clerk informed the of the country, so that Mr. Jefferson stepped the country, so that Mr. Jefferson stepped the coinage of the silver dollar. The subsidiary dollar was also driven out because of full fractional weight, and the coins were slightly reduced in weight in order to hold them in circulation."

day morning. The clerk informed the asambly that the prospects were that final adjournment will be reached on Monday between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. In the afternoon the assembly went for a sample of the committee of arrangements.

MADRID, May 25 .- At the cabinet council yesterday the finance minister announced that Spain was willing to join an international bi-

Sentenced to Two Years Imprisonment, the Limit Allowed by Law. LONDON, May 25.-Oscar Wilde has been found guilty of the charges of serious misdemeanors for which he has been on trial for some days.

The trial having reached its final stage the Old Bailey cours froom was filled with interested spectators almost as soon as the doors were opened today. Sir Frank L. Lockwood, the solicitor general, resumed his address to the jury which he had just begun when court adjourned, yesterday. The prisoner's intimacy with Lord Alfred Douglas and the exhibition of the younger man by the elder one at hotels and public places, in and about London were saverely commented upon by counsel.

Referring to the much commented upon letters which Wilde wrote to Lord Alfred Douglas, counsel said that the jury had been told they were too low to appreciate such poetry, and he thanked God it was so, as it showed they were above the level of beasts. (Applause, which the judge promptly sup-Sir Edward Clarks, leading counsel for Wilde, here interposed objections to such ap-

ad unblushing in this country." Justice Wills began summing up at 1:30 m. The general tenor of his address to

was favorable to Wilde. The jury retired at 3:30 p. m. During the address of Justice Wills the and Alfred Wood, one of the men whose name has been brought prominently into the case, warrant for Lord Alfred's arrest had ever een issued. The judge replied that he seen issued. thought not. The foreman then asked if it had ever been contemplated to issue a war-

rant for the arrest of Lord Alfred Douglas.

To this the judge replied that he could not Alfred Douglas would be spared, if guilty. could not discuss. The present inquiry was old man, who attempted to interfere, as to whether the man in the dock was guilty was knocked down by Halls. The men f immoral practices with certain persons. The jury found Wilde guilty on all the ents of the indictment, including the charge with reference to persons unknown, who were also propounced guilty. This probably refers to the Savoy hotel evidence, to which place Wilde was accused of taking Charles Parker, gentleman's servant, after treating the latter to a choice dinner in Kittner's restaurant. The announcement of the verdict caused a great sensation in the court, as it was the general impression that Wilde would escape onviction.

After a short interval the judge called Wilde and Taylor, who was convicted last week, to the bar, and they were each senenced to two years' imprisonment at hard While the jury was cut, at the request of

the representative of the Associated press, Wilde's counsel procured the following signed tatement from Wilde, who was waiting in he prisoners' row, below the dock:

The charges alleged against me are enirely untrue. Youth in every form always ascinated me, because youth has naturally that temperament to which the artists try to attain. All works of art are work produced in the moment of youth. I have no sense at all of social grades. I love society and the rich and well born on account of their luxury, culture, the grace of their lives, the external ecidents of comely life. But any one, plough ooy, fisherman or street arab, has an interest Mere humanity is so wonderful. do not ask of the young what they do. I then proceeded to quote fi don't care who they are. Their ignorance has stantiation of his statement. its mode of wisdom; their lack of culture leaves them open to fresh and vivid impres OSCAR WILDE. slons.

Stons. OSCAR WILDE."

The document from which the above statement is cabled to the Associated press is written throughout in Wilde's own writing, which is extremely graceful and firm, on a sheet of foelscap paper, and it is signed with a flourish. When the foreman of the jury delivered the

verdict Wilde, who had entered the prisoners dock a moment before, rose from the chair upon which he had been seated throughout the trial and stood with his arms on the rail of the dock. The silence which prevailed ful as Justice Wills ordered that Alfred Tayfor should be summoned before him. Then in a voice trembling with emotion the justice tself. Objection was made by Judge Wilson as voice transfer and such a shocking of Philadelphia to the statement of the committee that no circumstance could ever case as this to deal with. Two men such as you are by the very nature of your crime you are by the very nature of your crime and the statement of the committee that no circumstance could ever case as this to deal with. Two men such as you are by the very nature of your crime you are by the very nature of your crime your could be lost to all sense of remorse for what you have done. To think that you, Taylor, should be the keeper of a male brothel, and that you, Wilde, a man of reputed culture, should be such a perverter of young men. There is no dcubt that the verdict is a just one and I shall give you the full penalty of the law, and I only regret that it is not more severe. You

are both sentenced to hard labor for the term entence was being pronounced. roved around the court room, his face never changed color and he looked like a man who had made up his mind to make the best of a bad situation. Taylor smiled when sentence

was pronounced. As Wilde turned in the dock and prepared go back to the prisoners' room the crowd iled, "Shame! shame!" This shouting caused Justice Wills to rise and exclaim in a loud and determined voice, "Silence, silence!" During the time the jury was debating upon the verdict Lord Douglas of Hawick strolled out of the court room and into the court vard, where he walked about, smoking a cigarette. His face still shows traces of his recent encounter with his father,

his left eye being much discolored. During the final stages of Wilde's trial there was an immense crowd in of the Old Bailey and the windows of all the uses were filled with highly interested spectators.

APPOINTED A WARDEN

of Wyoming's Penitentiary. CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 25 .- (Special felegram.)-The recent investigation of the harges of mismanagement in Wyoming pententiary affairs resulted in the State Board of Charities and Reform today making a formal change in the control of the instiution. That portion of the contract of the ssee with the state giving the former authority over the convicts and control of the warden and his deputies, has been abrogated. The board appointed N. D. McDonald war-den, giving him full authority to employ his wn asistants without interference from the esace. Lessee Marsh, who has a fifteen-year contract with the state, filed a protest hrough his attorney against the action of

Held for Murder and Wants to Give Bail CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 25.—(Special Telegram.)-The Wyoming supreme court heard arguments today upon the application to admit E. S. Crocker, a wealthy stockman, charged with the murder of his partner. Harvey Booth, to bail. Upon behalf of Crocker it is urged that the courts have authority to receive bail in capital cases, exept where proof of guilt is evident. Attor eys for the state take the ground that an inlictment raises such a presumption of guilthat a capital offense is not ballable. Crocker is in jail under as indictment for murder by the grand Jury of Uintsh county.

Schoolmaster Fined for Assault. RAWLINS, Wyo., May 25.—(Special Telegram.)-The petit | jury, after being out twelve hours, returned a verdict of guilty in the case of J. E. Brate, principal of the Rawlins public school, who was charged with assault and battery for cruelly whipping one of his pupils. The court sentenced Brate to pay a fine of \$75 and costs of the suit. The defense moved for a new trial, which was promptly overruled. Brate was released on \$250 bonds, pending the filing of bill of exceptions.

Burlington After Right of Way. Telegram.)—Owners of property in this city on the desired right of way for connecting the Burlington with the Cheyenne and Northern tracks here, received communications requesting them to submit figures for which they will sell the same to the Burlington company. It is estimated it will require the purchase of \$100,000 worth of the property to assume the same to the Burlington company. It is estimated it will require the purchase of \$100,000 worth of the property to assume the same to the Burlington company. It is estimated it will require the purchase of \$100,000 worth of the property to assume the same to the Burlington company. It is estimated it will require the purchase of \$100,000 worth of the property to assume the same to the same to the Burlington company. It is estimated it will require the purchase of \$100,000 worth of the property to assume the same to the sevent of her unexpected demises the notes should be recognized as claims against her estate.

J. W. Craig, local agent of the Massachusting of the Massachusting them to submit figures for which they will sell the same to the Burlington company, said yesterd middle that in the event of her unexpected demise the notes should be recognized as claims against her estate.

J. W. Craig, local agent of the Massachusting the effects of youthful follies, all yield readily to our new treatment for loss of vital power.

WRITE Your troubles if out or city. Thousands the property to assume the same to the communication of the property to assume the communication of the communication of the same to the communication of the same to the communication of the communication property to secure the right of way.

OSCAR WILDE PRONOUNCED GUILTY MOB KNEW WHAT IT WANTED

Appeals of the Sheriff, His Wife and the Judge Were Alike Ignored.

CRIMES THAT CALLED FOR VENGEANCE

Father of a Girl Who Was Criminally Assaulted Headed the Mob Which Battered Down the Jali Doors and Lynched the Perpetrators.

DANVILLE, III., May 25 .- After several hours' hard work the mob which was after the two men who assaulted Miss Laura Barnett, broke into the jail, dragged the victims off to the scene of their crime and hanged them from the bridge over the Vermilion river.

It was just 3:30 a. m., as the first streaks of daylight were appearing in the east, when John Halls, jr., and William Royce, both of peals as the one just made by Sir Frank them young men of unsavory reputation, were authority of the department over the Lockwood, which counsel claimed should not be allowed. When Sir Frank Lockwood con- way to the bridge from the tail a process- of land in the possession of the Flournoy way to the bridge from the jail a procestinued his speech, he warned the jury to render a verdict which would prevent "such a detestable and abaminable vice to rear its with a firm step and a rope around their necks. Royce wanted to see his father and a delay followed. His father did not come. Halls said he was not ashamed of what he had done. They would not jump and they reman of the jury asked whether in view were both thrown over the bridge railing at the intimacy between Lord Alfred Douglas 3:45. They dropped thirty feet and death followed, both expiring in fearful convulsions. Their faces were not covered. They hung side by side on the esat railing.
The crime for which Halls and Royce were

lynched was committed at 7:30 o'clock Thursday evening. Miss Laura Barnett, in company with Miss Lillian Draper, was walking on and the settlers under it. the Vermillion river bridge when accosted. Only half the rental for the past year. The girls started to run. One man knocked has been paid to the Indians, and Beck be when the court reassembled for business the judge said that the suspicion that Lord the pudge said that the suspicion that Lord the escape up Main street and, her shrieks collected a crowd that started in pursuit of straly because he was Lord Alfred Douglas, Halls and Royce, who dragged Miss Barnett was a wild idea and a matter which they with them. They passed John Downs, an was knocked down by Halls. The men took the girl to the river bottoms, where they ac-complished their purpose. Miss Barnett was und unconscious several hours later. Halls and Royce were arrested, waived preliminary examination and were bound over to the grand jury.

The mob was composed of 1,000 people mostly farmers from near the village of Indianola, where Laura Barnett lives In the jail before being taken out both boys protested their innocence, sithough they had been identified by Miss Barnett's companion yesterday at the jail. Royce was most slowly strangled. His struggles lasted for fiften minutes. The mob then quietly dispersed. The coroner was notified and tho bodies were cut down and taken to an undertaking establishment. Miss Barnett e of the victims, still hovers between life CHICAGO, May 25 .- Touching the charge

made by one of the speakers at the lynching to the effect that the mob did not propose o allow the law to take its course because Jovernor Altgeld would pardon the guilty men, the governor, who is now here, said today: "This is simply the result of re-publican vilification and a part of the system of deliberate lying which has been carried on for several years. The republican papers know that the records at the capitol a springfield show that I have fallen far below he average number of pardons and com nutations granted each year, while the num ber of prisoners has nearly doubled, and con sequently the number of applications for pardons has nearly doubled." The governor then proceeded to quote figures in sub-

MOB MURDERED AN ENTIRE FAMILY Bloody Feud Story from Texas-Ten Mer

WHARTON, Tex., May 25 .- The bodies of the three murdered members of the Crocker family have been found lying on the open prairie, about two miles from where the assassination occurred. All of them are full of bullet holes, especially that of Crocker, is appearance indicating that after he was dead the murderers emptied their guns lite vere not so badly mutilated. The blocdy work was done by a mob composed of adherents of a faction opposed to Crocker remaining in the country any longer.

Some two years ago Crocker's house was ourned. Last winter Mrs. Crocker killed a man, and on the afternoon of the day of the killing, a member of the crowd fired thereupon killed Young Crocker also sent one mem-Trocker. per of the mob out of the world.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL HAWLEY Will Pe at Two O'clock Tomorrow with

Interment at Prospect Hill. The remains of the late general solicitor of he Elkhorn road, General John B. Hawley, were brought to Omaha last evening at 4:55 and were taken to his late residence, 2514 Capitel avenue. A large delegation of Northwestern officials is expected from Chicago President Marvin Hughitt coming to attend he obsequies of his old friend. From the general expressions of sorrow heard throughout the railroad quarters of Omaha it is safe to predict that there will be

but as a national figure, seemingly uniting to bring together many prominent people. "It was with profound sorrow I read this norning of the death of my very good riend, General John B. Hawley," said Genral Solicitor John M. Thurston of the inion Pacific. "General Hawley was in all ssentials an ideal lawyer and a consistent cealous friend. Not only was he strong he law, but he distinguished himself the halls of national legislation. He was a ready debater, a most forceful speaker, and those who knew him well classed him among the orators of the west. He was a fair man in every respect, one of the stalwart figures in the nation when the nation needed brains and brawn. He not only made a name for himself in the field, but he emphasized his position in congress and as first assistant to ex-Secretary Treasurer John Sherman. It seems almost beyond belief that within the short period of about two years the general solicitors or ounsel of the following railway systems entering at Omaha have passed beyond the bar: Wirt Dexter, general solicitor of the Burlington; Mr. Goudy of the Northwestern, Mr. Withrow, general attorney for the Rock Island, and also his successor, Mr. Wright Mr. Carey, general solicitor of the Milwaukee M. Marquette, general solicitor of the B. & M., and now General Hawley of the Elkhorn road."

The funeral of General John B. Hawley will be held at the residence, 2514 Capitol avenue, tomorrow at 2 o'clock, to which the friends of the family are invited. Interment private at Prospect Hill.

FUNERAL OF MRS. NOTSON.

Mental Derangement of Long Standing Established-Life Insurance to Se Paid. The remains of Mrs. Notson and her two babies were interred in Forest Lawn cemetery yesterday afternoon. The two coffins containing the bodies were taken from Maul's at 3:30 o'clock to Mr. Cook's residence at 716 South Thirtieth avenue, from which place they were taken to the cemetery, after friends of the family had entered the accompanying carriages. A short burial service was conducted by Rev. T. J. Mackay at the cemetery, and then the two coffins owered into the wife grave that had been prepared.

It is the opinion of many that Mrs. Notson was mentally deranged as long ago as a year ago last February. This opinion is based on the words in notes for small amounts da'ed about that time and subsequently. In sign-ing the notes Mrs. Notson inserted the clause

quire the purchase of \$100,000 worth of the as possible, now that her death had been Dr. Searles & Searles, Omaha, Neb. fully established.

EFERTHING PEACEFUL AT PENDER No Trouble Yet Reported at the Winnebago

Reservation. PENDER, Neb., May 25 .- (Special Telegram.)--Everything is reported quiet at the Winnebago reservation tonight, in spite of the reports that have gained currency in the east. No evictions were attempted today or yesterday. No United States troops have ar-

rived here. WASHINGTON, May 25.-The troubles between the Indian office and the Flourney Real Estate and Stock company and other settlers on the Winnebago and Omaha Indian reservation came to a focus today on a request of the secretary of the interior or the secretary of war to send troops to the scene to aid the Indian agent in evicting the employes and lessees of the company, the agent reporting that otherwise serious trouble is feared.
Captain Beck, United States army, who

is the Indian agent at the reservation, in his report says he was sent to the reservation in June, 1893, with special instructions "break up the Illegal system of leasing lands in force there before it destroyed the of land in the possession of the Flournoy company, and 50,000 acres in the possession of B. F. Hill, E. J. Smith, F. B. Hutchins trustee, and J. B. Carey, all held at a very low rental on leases not approved by the department. He ordered the settlers to va-cate by December 31, 1893, and in reply was enjoined by the courts from evicting them. The case was carried through several courts, the circuit court at St. Louis declaring on December 10 last that the claimant lessees were trespassers and violators of the law. The latter appealed the case to the supreme court of the United States, and it is still pending. Captain Beck says the courts are "prejudiced through their officers and juries" against the Indian office and favor the company

lieves none will be paid this year, as the Flournoy company has been adjudged insolvent. He thinks the Indians will suffe winter unless these lands illegally taken from their control are at once taker possession of and leased for their benefit. He thinks a troop of cavalry or a company of infantry could clear the lands in a few days without trouble.

Stole Boy, Horse and Wagon. Charles Rosso reported to the police station vesterday afternoon that about 3 o'clock a 14-year-old boy whom he does not know stole a white horse, a wagon and a 3-year-old son from his residence at 413 North Eighteenth street. The horse and wagon were standing in front of the house, while the little boy was playing in the front yard The thief put the boy into the wagon and then drove off, and no trace of horse, wagon, boy or thief has been discovered

THE DOCTOR'S COLUMN.

Take Cerebrine (Extract of the Brain) in five-drop doses on the tongue three times

daily.

What is the best treatment for the commoner form of la grippe?

Febricide; one pill every four hours for the first twenty-four hours; after that one pill every eight hours, with Cerebrine, in

five-drop doses, and is there any reliable remedy?
Send for book on Animal Extracts. Cerebrine has proved of great value in the treatment of this disorder; it should be taken in three-drop doses three times daily. I have tried several anti-fat remedies for sexity. Please recommend treatment. Thyroidine (Extract of the Thyroid Gland) drops on the tongue three times daily, am troubled with a bad taste in my mouth my food does not agree with me, ake Natrolithic Salt; a teaspoonful in

alf a tumbler of water after meals two or hres times daily.

I have had neuralgic bendaches for some yoully you kindly publish a remedy in this Take Cerebrine in three-drep doses three

times daily.

I indulae too much in the use of tobacco. In there really any remedy to counteract its injuritions effects? I cannot give up the habit.

Cerebrine is excellent for either the tocco or opium habit. Please inform me of a

Thyrodine in five-drop doses upon the tongue twice each day, with the use of atrolithic Salt in doses of two teaspoonfuls in a tumbler of water before breakfast twice a week.

I am troubled with less of strength and dim-ness of vision so that I cannot read in the exeming with any comfort. Please suggest resultment. week.

Take Cardine (Extract of the Heart), alternating with Cerebrine, morning and even-ing, in five-drop doses. W. T. PARKER, M. D.

P. S.—All letters of inquiry on medica subjects directed to the Columbia Chemica Company, Washington, D. C., will be an-swered free, either in these columns or by mail direct.

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The connection between defective liver and kidney action and rhe-mistiam is conceded by the medical profession.

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