

LEE'S AT HIS POST

American Consul at Havana Has Not Run Away.

HE HARBORS NO THOUGHT OF DESERTING

Divers Continue Their Labors in the Tangled Wreck.

WORK EXTREMELY SLOW AND DANGEROUS

Terrible Strain Beginning to Tell on Captain Sigbee.

INDS IT IMPOSSIBLE TO SLEEP WELL

Friends Try to Get His Mind Off of the Terrible Disaster—Personal Effects of Jenkins Found.

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HAVANA, Feb. 23.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—There is no truth in the story that Consul General Lee will return to Washington. He has had no thought of leaving Havana.

The things that come up from the wreck of the Maine and the places they come from are telling the tale. The American naval court of inquiry is very active. President Sampson was aboard the wrecking tug very early this morning, directing preparations for energetic work on the forward turret. That, probably, will be sought for first. It will tell a good deal, especially if it is still on hand. It was directly over the big powder room, with the electric light machinery and the hydraulic pumps between. No more loaded or empty powder cases were brought up today. I am informed there are plenty of loaded ones still down forward. Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, who is in direct charge of exploration, is indefatigable. The divers have been investigating today into the cause of the explosion, exploring the forward part of the hull and getting into the ward room after.

A delicate question will be: What is in the interior and what is on the exterior? Thus far the Spanish authorities have only granted permission to examine the interior. No Spanish diver has gone below in the wreck yet. The divers' work necessarily is extremely slow and dangerous, too, owing to the unsteady of the forward part of the ship. The big cranes are expected to get the large obstructions out of the way quickly.

The board of investigation is preparing the big wrecking tug, "Right Arm," so that Captain Magee can proceed to lift portions of the wreck. The tug has the biggest hoisting cable float and the largest engines ever built at Providence, R. I. It has also six pumps—each with its own boiler and having thirty-inch suction. It could pump out a vessel the size of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII in seven hours. Its captain is proud of his boat and apparently is a very capable man. The men of the crew are very willing on this occasion. This tug's cranes are of fifteen-ton capacity, but they can raise the twenty-five-ton guns by means of a massive anchor chain.

The strain is telling upon Captain Sigbee. He cannot sleep well. Friends are trying to get his mind off the disaster. Two more bodies were found today. Neither was identified. The bodies of Jenkins and Merritt have not been found yet. Much wreckage must be got out first. Jenkins' stateroom was entered and some personal effects were taken out. His body is thought to be in the junior officers' mess room, where he probably "met the water," as Lieutenant Holman says, while blindly going toward his station forward. He was a noble fellow, and as the Maine's intelligence officer, had got Havana's bearings down very fine.

Almost all the bodies which have been seen in the forward part of the wreck have arms unattached and extended fingers, in the exact position of reaching for the handles to jump out of the hammock, when suddenly awakened by the fire shock, and being tangled in debris very near the surface of the water. The bodies were not noticed by any one until the four birds had completed their ghastly work. From the hand of one Chaplain Chadwick removed a deeply chased gold ring for purposes of identification.

Early this afternoon Chaplain Chadwick received a communication from Mrs. J. P. Keen of 693 Blue Island avenue, Chicago, asking news of Edward Keen, her son. It seems certain that he is among the victims.

Chaplain Chadwick says that the total number of missing is eighty-five or eighty-six, and five have died in the hospital. Of the missing many doubts were thrown to atoms, no portions of their bodies being recoverable, and there is much doubt that any considerable number of those who remain are now being removed will be identified.

VIZOAYA IS NO HURRY TO LEAVE. Commander Has Not Yet Received Sailing Orders.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Special reports that the Vizcaya officers had ordered that coal be taken on board in haste and that men have been kept at work day and night in this service were authoritatively denied today. On the contrary no more dispatch has been used in cooling than is usual and no efforts will be made to complete the loading of the 500 tons required by the cruiser before tomorrow. It was learned at the Spanish consulate that Captain Bulate had received no sailing orders up to 2 p. m. today. He was ordered before leaving Las Palmas to spend one week in American waters before sailing for Havana and up to this time has received no instructions conflicting with this order.

There was an accident on the Vizcaya yesterday. Four men were working on the at smokestack when a plank slipped from a chain supporting it. Two of the men fell on an iron grating at the foot of the stack and were picked up in a semi-conscious condition. The surgeon reported that it was feared both were injured internally, but that no bones were broken. Two of the men saved themselves by clinging to chains on the stack.

Big Guns to Protect San Diego. SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 23.—The ten-inch rifles for the Ballast point fortifications have arrived and will soon be mounted. A large portion of the members of battery D, Third artillery, are now at the works preparing to mount guns and get the battery into working condition as the earliest possible opportunity.

OFFICERS ARE HEARD FROM

Attaches of the Maine Write Letters to Washington.

CONTENTS ARE NOT GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC

Much Interest Is Shown in Captain Sampson's Dispatch Giving Suggestions About Raising the Battleship.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The arrival of a mail from Key West this afternoon, bringing some private letters from naval officers lately attached to the Maine, caused a wave of excitement to run over the departments. The only news so far discovered of real importance as throwing any light on the cause of the explosion, contained in the letters, was the statement that the two after boilers were all of the eight boilers of the Maine that were under attack at the time of the explosion. This dispenses of the idea that an exploded boiler had caused the wreck. The experts say that by no possibility could the after boilers exploding have wrecked the forward part of the Maine and left the after part almost unharmed.

Much interest was shown in a dispatch from Admiral Seward giving the recommendations of Captain Sampson of the court of inquiry as to the raising of the wreck. The view of naval officers was that Captain Sampson and his associates were giving this advice, not as a court, but as officers in a position to speak as to the best methods to be adopted for raising the Maine. Various interpretations were put on the expression "forward half completely destroyed." This was regarded as a partial confirmation of the theory that the forward magazine had exploded, as that is one of the most important portions of the forward half of the ship. At the same time it was held by some naval authorities that the destruction of the forward half of the ship did not necessarily mean that the forward magazine had exploded, as this might be still intact, although a part of the general wreckage. In the absence of an explicit statement as to the forward magazine there was a disposition not to accept any implied statement as to its destruction.

WILL EXPEDITE THE WORK. Captain Sampson's recommendation that a contract be made with the best equipped wrecking company to remove the material and lift the ship without delay was in accord with action already taken in the contract with two large wrecking companies, by which their combined facilities are at the command of the government. The contract contains a clause binding the wreckers to use their utmost efforts to expedite the work, so the department feels that everything has been done to carry out the views expressed by Captain Sampson. A clause of the contract itemizes the amount to be paid for each branch of the work: Wrecking tug Underwriter, \$150 per day; wrecking steamer Jones, \$200; lighter Seymour, \$75; derrick Chief, \$75; barge Lone Star, \$75; wrecking tug Right Arm, \$200; wreckmaster, \$15; wreckers, \$4.50 each; divers, \$30 each.

Evidently the president of the court of inquiry is fearful of the effect upon the public of ill-judged attempts to account for the destruction of the Maine, for this afternoon he telegraphed Secretary Long, doubtless having in mind certain publications of this morning.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—An reported interviews with divers untrue. Every precaution has been taken. Officer always present.

The officers here are still thinking of Captain Sigbee's request yesterday to be furnished with the plans of the Maine's section through the magazines and coal bunker pockets. The reference to the latter is particularly interesting, and leads to a desire to be informed on the exact quantity and quality of the coal supply at the time of the explosion. It is said that these pocket bunkers are rarely emptied, being designed as much for protection against gasshots as for capacity to hold coal.

Some soliloquy was expressed at the department over the report of Admiral Seward's health. It was said that there was no occasion for relieving him now, that the New York is not to leave Key West, and even if it should Captain Sampson or Captain Taylor can assume charge of the squadron while the admiral takes the two weeks' leave to recuperate from his malarial fever, which he was about to enjoy when he voluntarily returned to his place.

A formal order was made out this afternoon for Lieutenant Commander Wainwright to take charge of the station at Havana and look after the government's interests while the work of wrecking the Maine progresses. It has been arranged that he shall be substituted on board one of the wrecking steamers.

The big double-turreted monitor Terror remains under orders to stay in Hampton Roads until further notice. It is likely it will be sent to take the place of the Maine in the North Atlantic squadron, if not needed elsewhere. The department is loath to encounter the speedier ships with the Terror, as it might retard the execution of maneuvers.

INDICATIONS OF TWO EXPLOSIONS. Theory Sustained by Direct Evidence and Condition of Wreck.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: The further the inquiry into the causes that led to the Maine disaster proceeds, the more remote appear the chances that any evidence will be discovered to show that the disaster was due to accident. The divers who penetrated into the forward part of the wreck found that the whole forward end of the ship from a point just abaft of the forward turret had been twisted fifteen or twenty degrees to starboard. That part of the vessel was a wilderness of debris and curled and twisted plates. The sharp, jagged edges of some of the plates added danger to the confusion of the divers, getting life lines

into a tangle, and fraying the cords. In one instance they almost cut through a rubber tube which supplied a diver with air. Before the explosion the ten-inch magazine was located on the starboard side forward and beneath the forward turret. What is left of the magazine seems to have been driven toward the port bow in a diagonal and upward direction. The six-inch magazine, which had its location in the port side of the ship forward, was hurled in a direction directly opposite to that of the ten-inch magazine. One of the copper cylindrical tanks for the six-inch magazine was found by the divers in the wreck of that structure. It contained no powder charge. The ten-inch magazine has not been closely examined at this writing, but its inspection if it was made leads to the belief that a big pile of twisted wreckage that lies about the top of it is composed of unexploded ten-inch charges.

The theory of the two explosions is borne out by the testimony of Senior Antonio Cabalero, a tobacco dealer of Havana. Senior Cabalero was crossing the bay in a ferry boat at the time of the disaster. He was familiar with the Maine, having paid several visits to the vessel. He was pointing out to a group of friends on the ferry boat its peculiarities. There came just at that instant, he says, a dull report from the forward part of the ship, the upheaval of a geyser of water about the boat, followed almost instantly by a terrific roar and a blinding flash of light. He is positive about the first explosion, and says it was noticed by his companions. This statement of his came to the ears of the court of inquiry last night and an officer was sent to Senior Cabalero to ask him if he would appear as a witness before the court. He announced his willingness to do so.

Many strange tales of the disaster are brought out as the days wear on. One of these was made known yesterday when the captain of an English bark anchored in the harbor nearly a mile distant from the Maine told how a bewitcher's jaw had fallen on the deck of his vessel. The captain had been asked to appear as a witness before the court of inquiry.

SPAIN IS QUIETING DOWN A BIT. Queen Regent Receives Minister Woodford with Cordiality.

MADRID, Feb. 23.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—In court circles here it is stated that the queen regent treated General Woodford, the United States minister, very kindly at an audience last evening. I hear that President McKinley's reply to the telegram of condolence of the queen regent expressed much regard by the president touching the interest shown by her in the victims of the Maine disaster and their families, and that he hoped this sad event would draw closer relations between the two nations.

JURY FINDS ZOLA GUILTY

He Receives a Sentence of One Year's Imprisonment.

RESULT GIVES SATISFACTION TO THE MOB

Most Sensational Trial in Years Comes to an End and the Verdict Is About What Has Been Expected.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The Zola trial is ended. The jury agreed days ago on the verdict, and its uncertainty was due to threats. It stayed in the jury room but a few minutes, and the sentence is one year for M. Zola, and four months for M. Perreux, the nominal director of the Aurora. The hour was 7 o'clock in the evening and the court was lit by electricity, which revealed the face of every person.

A very striking object, "Christ Crucified," hung high behind the bench. M. Laborie said: "The name of Plate is most abhorred in history!" The figure of Christ caught Zola's eye. After sentence had been passed, he exclaimed, "Today, associated with Christ, I, to, am a victim of mob violence, official cowardice and a grand miscarriage of justice." But he did not weep nor flinch. He looked as indifferent as a mere spectator.

Mrs. Zola's devoted heart at first seemed broken, but when she felt that she must brace herself up to rise to the height of Zola's grand situation she became calm and self-possessed.

His friends, Bruncau and Desmenil, were more broken-hearted than she. They have daily accompanied Zola, protecting him from mob violence. M. Laborie was also greatly upset. Zola's friends were delighted. They declared that by the sentence he was redeemed from all past faults, that it set him upon a radiant pedestal, gave him a unique position and made him the representative man of humanity. They greatly feared a severe sentence. In this case he would not have gone to prison.

HARD FOR PERREUX. M. Clemenceau pleaded for the humble Perreux and tried to cheer him. He, poor fellow, has no compensations, no world-wide advertisement for his works, no blaze of glory.

The troops were never employed to keep order during the trial. The civic guards and constabulary only were called. There were 7,000 on duty today, but despite all precautions to exclude the public 2,000 persons got into the hall. There were endless officers in uniform and civilian clothes, and the young officers in the court and hall joined in the manifestations and waved their caps when "vive le arme" was cried. The old officers were content to laugh merrily.

The jury slipped away, but some of the Jurymen were recognized in the hall and borne in triumph through the seething crowds on young men's shoulders. The din was fearful, but it was a joyous din. The fact that Zola was meeting a severe sentence seemed angry passions.

The French, as victors, are kindly. Defeat sources and infuriates them, preventing the factory cry, "vive l'arme."

"Are we entering," moderate people ask, "an era of pronouncement?" ANTI-JEWISH COMBINE. No. No French general ever aimed at military dictatorship. The first and second Napoleons were practically foreigners. But there is a strange combination of army, church and people with one objective, to put down Israel in France. The Zionists are fortuitous than it looks. The Jews now control all the sources of wealth. The minds of the people have long been in revolt in secret against this power which has no physical force behind it. What has fermented in the brain is now going into action.

The church is the one great universal organ to pit against the Jewish universal alliance. The universe is, therefore, politically with Rome that it must keep the republic. Monarchy could only live by force of the army and would mean war. France is not organized for war, but Prince Henry of Orleans is hoping for a military movement against the republic, and to come to the top. He said showed himself during the trial in the hall of the court house, and one day embraced Major Esterhazy, crying, "vive l'arme!" He was surrounded and saluted by his Orleansist friends, but it did not do. He has no brilliant, captivating qualities, but only an ambiguous, half girlish figure, and talks through his nose languidly.

M. Faure only patronized General Polieux and General de Boisdeffre as against M. Zola. He likes fine military company. Boisdeffre is aristocratic and in favor at St. Petersburg and the president is sensible to this.

TREMENDOUS CHEERING. The cheering was tremendous all over town, but there was little violence, though the Jews were terrified. Some Jews managed to be near the law court, but escaped with their lives. Fortunately three days of carnival have used up the animal spirits of the people. They were tired and wanted to go to bed. The students, however, are much excited.

At a late hour tonight I went to Zola's house. As I passed through the flower-adorned vestibule I thought that a year's imprisonment would be a wholesome change from this luxury. M. Zola's taste for luxury is Italian and his home is furnished much in the Italian manner, richly and homely.

I found him more nervous than on the hearing of the verdict, but bearing up with a stiff lip. He says he is sorry for France, but thinks it will right itself.

The house was filled from the ground floor to the garret with bouquets of flowers, that had come from all parts. The tables were littered deep with telegrams. One dispatch of 3,000 words came today from Odessa.

PATH OF GLORY. M. Zola will write another letter before surrendering himself. He is very tired. He was going, he said, to the end of the century in all-around new conditions. The friends around him envied him his new departure in the path of glory. What an honor it would be to be a martyr for truth and justice. He had had all that a prosperous career could give; but the way of the cross, philosophically understood, was now open to him.

A friend expressed regret that there is so much bourgeois comfort at the St. Pelagie prison. M. Rochefort has there his English bed and bedding, and his servant and wife go daily to prepare his lunch. A cell would be preferable were it that for rheumatism.

Zola's oldest friend wishes me that he will not die in jail. He was brought up in hardship; his father was an old military campaigner with Napoleon, and was in the retreat from Russia, at Waterloo and other

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair, Variable Winds.

1. Consul Lee Sticks to His Post.

2. Allen Springs a Cuban Revolution.

3. Nebraska News.

4. Editorial and Comment.

5. New Depot in Sight at Omaha.

6. Council Bluffs Local Matters.

7. Iowa Legislative Proceedings.

8. Commercial and Financial News.

9. In the Field of Electricity.

10. Kansas Starving to Death.

11. Commercial and Financial News.

12. Sweet Home for the Indians.

Temperature at Omaha:

Hour. Day. Hour. Day. 5 a. m. 29 1 p. m. 39 6 a. m. 28 2 p. m. 40 7 a. m. 27 3 p. m. 41 8 a. m. 27 4 p. m. 41 9 a. m. 28 5 p. m. 41 10 a. m. 31 6 p. m. 41 11 a. m. 35 7 p. m. 41 12 m. 38 8 p. m. 35

CLOSING HOURS OF THE TRIAL.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—At 7 p. m. today the jury in the case of M. Zola returned a verdict finding the defendant guilty on all the counts. M. Zola was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs.

M. Perreux, manager of the Aurora, in which paper M. Zola published his charges against the conduct of the Esterhazy court-martial, was condemned to four months imprisonment and to pay 3,000 francs fine.

There was increased excitement today in the presence of the Palace of Justice, where MM. Zola and Pellieux have been on trial since February 7, charged by the government, in substance, with making libelous comment upon the conduct of the Esterhazy court-martial.

M. Laborie, counsel for M. Zola, resumed his argument for the defense. Referring to the Bordeaux counsel maintained that it was written by Major Esterhazy, and said that the presentation of several secret documents at the court-martial fully established this.

Recalling Premier Mellie's refusal to discuss the subject when M. Jaurès, the socialist leader, interpolated the government on the subject in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Laborie said it could be concluded therefore that the government had something to hide. (Applaud.)

Continuing, M. Laborie said: "General Mercier minister of war at the time of the Dreyfus court-martial wrung the sentence out of the court-martial in defiance of all law. I believe the country will soon realize the gravity of the situation and will revolt and protest in the name of eternal morality. This is what M. Zola has done."

Referring to the document which General Pellieux unexpectedly produced in court, purporting to warn the minister of war not to confess that he ever had relations with "that Jew," counsel maintained that the note in reality said: "With that Jewish clique," and asserted that the authorities had not produced the alleged incriminating documents because "it would have resulted, not in war, but in ridicule."

The speaker's touching reference to the unhappiness of the Dreyfus family, the courage and abnegation of Mme. Dreyfus and the letter from Dreyfus in September, 1897, protesting his innocence more energetically than ever, produced a profound sensation, many of the people present in the court weeping.

The speaker, M. Laborie, justified Colonel Picquart's search of Major Esterhazy's rooms and pointed out that the latter had refused to testify in court. Counsel further contended that General Joffre's correspondence with Colonel Picquart acted in court, in concurrence of his chiefs and that the general would have stopped the colonel if positive proof of the guilt of Dreyfus existed.

Continuing, counsel asserted that the government veered round against the inquiry when it feared it would cause trouble in the country, and took up the attitude of washing its hands of the whole affair. Colonel Picquart then became embarrassed and was shipped off to Tunis. He would, according to counsel, have been sent to the extreme confines of Tripoli had not General Luchere interceded.

There was a commotion in court when M. Laborie, referring to Dreyfus, said his appointment on the general staff was "badly received by the Jew-baiters." Counsel further remarked: "Dreyfus could not have divulged anything about the hydraulic brake for the artillery, because the contrivance has been known since 1880."

Here the advocate general protested against M. Laborie going outside of the case, but the latter insisted, adding: "Infantry officers, including Major Esterhazy, could have been accused with this contrivance. Yet, without proof, an innocent man was arrested, who, although a Jew, would be the last man to betray secrets, for he was only too happy to serve France as a member of the general staff."

M. Laborie then reviewed the question of the shady conduct and indiscretions of Major Esterhazy, who, he said, old eminent men believe wrote the Bordeaux. Counsel then asked who could be Major Esterhazy's backers and declared that the "fair tale" respecting Emperor William of Germany as corresponding with Dreyfus "was simply laughable."

"It was simply impossible," continued M. Laborie, "to obtain justice at the court-martial which tried Major Esterhazy, and then a man arose, M. Zola, who needed every ounce of his courage to do this. (Murmurs around the court.) He stands before you," added M. Laborie. "M. Zola's stand was made against the minister for war who had dared, though in good faith, to take the responsibility of getting Dreyfus condemned."

In his peroration, M. Laborie said: "Do not allow yourselves to be deceived with the idea that the honor of the army is involved because some of its members have ignored the law. Do not allow yourselves to be troubled or misled by the ruses of a war. Fear nothing, for the moral energy of the country still lives."

"It is with the hearts of honest men that I speak," M. Laborie concluded. (Continued on Third Page.)

KILLS HER FATHER

Nebraska City Girl Takes Revenge on Her Parents.

BLOWS HIS HEAD OFF WITH A SHOTGUN

as the Terrible Crime While Her Parents Sleep.

M KUWITZKY SLAIN BY HIS CHILD

Home Trunk and Threatens Family with Butcher Knife.

THIRSTS FOR GORE OF HIS LOVED ONES

Seventeen-Year-Old Daughter Shoots Him Dead and the Coroner's Jury Exonerates the Young Woman.

NEBRASKA CITY, Feb. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—William Kuwitzky, a man about 45 years of age, employed as janitor at the county court house, was shot early this morning by his daughter Mary, a girl of 17.

From the best information obtainable it seems that he was addicted to drink and when intoxicated abused his family, consisting of his wife and four children ranging in ages from 8 to 20 years. He went home last night in this condition, and armed with a butcher knife drove the occupants from the house, at the same time declaring his intention to kill his wife and commit suicide. The older members of the family succeeded in pacifying him and finally persuaded him to go to bed. About 4 o'clock this morning the girl Mary, apparently maddened by his attempts to kill her mother, seized a double-barreled shotgun and blew his head off while he was asleep. She was immediately arrested.

GIRL IS EXONERATED. The facts elicited at the coroner's inquest this afternoon upon the remains of William Kuwitzky corroborated the account already given. The jury, after listening to the testimony of Mrs. Kuwitzky, her oldest daughter, Mary, who did the shooting, and a 16-year-old son, rendered the following verdict: "That the said Mary Kuwitzky committed the act while laboring under emotional insanity caused through fear of repeated threats made by the said William Kuwitzky against her mother's life and the lives of other members of the family. We, the jury, would exonerate the said Mary Kuwitzky, she not being responsible for the act at the time it was committed."

The girl was accordingly released from the custody of the sheriff. She is handsome and intelligent. She is a member of the class in the High school which will graduate this year. Her instructors speak of her in the highest terms.

William Kuwitzky, the dead man, was a cigar maker by trade. He has been a resident of this city for many years. EX-TREASURER KILLS HIMSELF. Grand Island Man Puts a Bullet Through His Brain.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Feb. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—William C. Cornelius committed suicide this evening, sending a 44-caliber bullet into his brain. The revolver was purchased by him this afternoon, and he was yet alive when found in an outhouse, where he committed the act. Neighbors who heard the shot immediately carried him into his residence and summoned a physician. Life was soon extinct, however. Cornelius was county treasurer from 1892 to 1894, and deputy before that time. He has since been engaged in the insurance business. He lost one company a few days ago, and was said to be financially distressed. Two brothers, also residents of this city, have also died by their own hands. George Cornelius hung himself some five years ago, and Chris Cornelius shot himself about three years ago. Deceased was a member of three lodges, in which he carried \$5,000 insurance. He leaves a widow and four children.

QUADRUPLE MURDER IN NEBRASKA. Murderer Escapes from Jail and Kills Four Men. LINCOLN, Feb. 23.—A special from Alma, the county seat of Harlan county, says: Word has just been received from Macon, this county, that Thomas Ford, who had just week out the throat of his brother-in-law, escaped from jail today and killed four men before he could be overpowered. There is intense excitement here and the sheriff has left for Macon. Alma is not a night telegraph office and further details cannot be obtained.

SHOOTS HIS EMPLOYER'S SISTER. Iowa Boy Ends His Own Life by Hanging. REINBECK, Ia., Feb. 23.—Crazed with the desire for revenge because of fancied wrongs, Richard Clauson, 15 years of age, this afternoon shot Missie Focht, a sister of his employer and then put an end to his own life by hanging. Miss Focht's chance of recovery is slight.

DOCTORS HOLD A CONSULTATION. Mrs. W. C. Whitney's Condition Is Pronounced to Be Critical. AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 23.—The condition of Mrs. William C. Whitney tonight is serious. Evidence of paralysis has set in. The best medical attention to be had is present. Dr. William T. Bull and Dr. Valentine Mott of New York being in constant attendance. Dr. Bull arrived on a special train from New York at 7 o'clock this morning and announced Mrs. Whitney's condition critical. A consultation will be held tomorrow.

Robbers Blow a Bank Safe. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 23.—A special to the Star from Webster City says: Robbers blew open the safe of the State Savings bank with dynamite last night and secured \$250. The noise of the explosion brought a crowd of people to the scene, but not before the robbers had escaped in a stolen