Telephones 618-694. Bee, Dec. 6, 1899.

Corsets.....

The I. C. Corset is beautifully finished. It is noted for its wearing qualities. It is the corset that particular women prefer.

We have about 1½ dozen of the Corsets, which we are selling at just one-half the regular prices. The one that sold at $6.00 is a fancy brocade of black and blue, prettily finished with lace and ribbons, boned with genuine whalebone—only a few sizes left. The price now is $3.00 each.

Our $7.50 I. C. Corset is a short one. Low back and cutaway on the hip—boned with genuine whalebone. If we have your size, they are splendid bargains—sale price $3.75 each.

At $2.25 a pretty silk Corset, boned with whalebone, finished with lace, a perfect fitting model—regular price $4.50 reduced to $2.25 each.

AGENTS FOR FOSTER KID GLOVES AND McCALL'S PATTERNS.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

not possibly be elected by the fusion legislature."

The arrival of William Cole of Wayne and Representative Crockett of Knox county tonight added to the force of Allen workers in the city. They assert that Allen has no intention of quitting the race for the senatorial appointment.

ALLEN STILL A CANDIDATE

He Denies the Story That He Would Not Accept the Senatorship.

Scarcely had the news of Senator Hayward's death spread through the city Tuesday than evidences of renewed activity on behalf of the Hitchcock boom for appointment to the vacancy became apparent.

Hitchcock and his friends set to work immediately to secure additional endorsement and runners were sent out calling in the members of the democratic machine to a consultation with the would-be-senator. Almost all of the habitues of the Jacksonian club were dragged into the World-Herald office during the day and pins set to bring pressure to bear upon Governor Poynter to procure the coveted commission.

To get over the difficulties which presented themselves to many of the leading politicians who were committed to the candidacy of ex-Senator Allen, or who thought that Allen should have first preference because of the fight which he had made a year ago, the report was started that Senator Allen had expressed himself that he would not take the senatorship again if it was offered to him. This report was stealthily smuggled into an evening paper published in this city, which openly asserted "on reliable authority that Mr. Hitchcock's friends had secured an assurance from Mr. Allen that he will not be a candidate for the appointment, the reason being that he was an opponent of Senator Hayward before the last legislature."

On the strength of this report a number of Allen's friends were bamboozled into signing papers for Mr. Hitchcock. The Bee wired Senator Allen at Neligh, Neb., what the Evening News had printed about him, saying he would not accept the senatorship. The reply came yesterday, as follows:

NELIGH, Neb., Dec. 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: The News is in error. I have not stated so. WILLIAM V. ALLEN.

This will doubtless open the eyes of the men who were tricked by Hitchcock into believing that Allen was out of the race and will make the fight all the more interesting.

It is interesting to note also that the activity on behalf of Hitchcock was manifestly not only among his friends in the democratic camp, but also those on the republican side. Hurried meetings were held Tuesday, and one of them that night in the New York Life building was attended by Cadet Taylor, W. J. Broatch, J. H. Winspear and a number of other republican patriots anxious to do something to help Hitchcock to land in the senate. These meetings were held behind closed doors and the utmost secrecy enjoined upon all who attended, it being pointed out that the only way republicans could help their democratic ally was to do so under cover. The Broatch-Taylor-Winspear crowd, however, is openly expressing the hope that Hitchcock will be appointed, and losing no effort to exert themselves in that direction.

Fusionists Want Allen Named.

MADISON, Neb., Dec. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—Because of the news of Hayward's death received here last evening flags are flying at half mast today. Sorrow is expressed by citizens here regardless of party. Fusion county officials and many prominent democrats and populists have wired Governor Poynter asking Allen's appointment to succeed Senator Hayward.

YAQUIS FORCED TO RETREAT

Mexicans Estimate Indian Losses at Two Hundred Killed and Wounded.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—A special to the Record from Ortiz, Mex., says: A courier has just arrived here from the scene of the Yaqui war with dispatches from General Torres for the War department. The courier reports that the fighting between the Yaqui Indians and General Torres' troops ceased November 28, the Indians retreating toward Tonichi.

Several hundred Yaquis, who have been in a strongly fortified position near Sahuaripa, it is thought, are preparing to join the main body of braves driven back by General Torres. Signal fires indicated a concerted movement by the Indians was being planned. The courier says the Yaquis' losses in killed and wounded during the ten days' engagement were estimated at 200. The Mexican losses were fifteen killed and thirty wounded.

Mother and Child Roasted to Death.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., Dec. 6.—Mrs. Ben Thomas and her little 5-year-old girl were burned to death here yesterday afternoon. The child had fallen into the fire while playing and the mother, in attempting to rescue her, became exhausted and both were roasted to death.

Murphy Bolts Democratic Nominee.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Considerable heat has been added to the municipal campaign by the publication of the statement of J. R. Murphy, the defeated mayoralty candidate in the democratic convention, to the effect that General P. A. Collins, the nominee, was chosen by fraud and that Murphy will vote for former Mayor Hart, the republican nominee.

"A Gentle Wind of Western Birth"

Tells no sweeter story to humanity than the announcement that the health-giver and health-bringer, Hood's Sarsaparilla, tells of the birth of an era of good health. It is the one reliable specific for the cure of all blood, stomach and liver troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

HAVE NO WORD FROM YOUNG

Evidently Keeping Up His Pursuit of Aguinaldo—Fighting at Vigan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—General Otis today cabled the War department that he has had no word from General Young for a week. This is taken to indicate that Young is continuing his hot pursuit of Aguinaldo and probably is in a country where he regards it as unsafe to use couriers. General Otis' dispatch, which follows, also gives an official account of Lieutenant Colonel Parker's engagement at Vigan:

"MANILA, Dec. 6.—General Young, with thirteen companies of infantry and nine troops of cavalry, not heard from since 29th ult. He was then about twenty miles south of Vigan and most of the troops marching to his support, but then had with him three troops of cavalry, battalion Thirty-third infantry, sent by boat to Vigan to reinforce navy there. Lieutenant Colonel Parker, Forty-fifth, reports from Vigan 5th inst. that he has not heard from Young for a week. Insurgents 800 strong made attack on his force, consisting Company B and 153 sick and footsore men Thirty-third infantry, 4 o'clock morning 4th, entering city in darkness; severe fighting ensued, continued four hours; enemy driven out, leaving behind forty dead, thirty-two prisoners, including many officers and eighty-four rifles; now on outskirts entrenching. Parker says can hold out indefinitely, plenty rations and ammunition. His loss eight enlisted men killed, three wounded. One hundred and sixty men now being transported from San Fabian to his relief. Young must be in vicinity with large force."

MANILA, Dec. 6.—5:50 p. m.—Lieutenant Colonel Parker of the Forty-fifth infantry, commanded at Vigan, province of South Ilcos, when that place was attacked Monday, December 4, by a force of insurgents. The American force consisted of Company B of the Thirty-third regiment and 150 sick men, many of whom shared in the first attack, which was made at 4 o'clock in the morning and lasted until 8 o'clock. The Filipinos, who were estimated to have numbered about 800 men and were commanded by General Mino, came from the outskirts of the town to the port. The fighting was from house to house and almost from hand to hand.

The Americans captured eighty-four rifles and several prisoners. The official report says that three men were wounded. Colonel Bisbee is sending reinforcements to Vigan on board the gunboat Wheeling.

Colonel Parker praised the bravery of the sick American soldiers. Every man who was able to stand handled a rifle during the attack.

CHAPLAIN SHIELDS ON TRIAL

Accused of Appearing in an Intoxicated Condition Before Enlisted Men of His Regiment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The court-martial of Chaplain David H. Shields, U. S. A., who is accused of appearing in an intoxicated condition before the enlisted men, was resumed this morning.

Major Stephen Groesbeck, judge advocate, opened the court by reading the charges against Chaplain Shields, which consisted of leave from his post at Alcatraz from November 20 to November 22 and of his appearance intoxicated before enlisted men on November 22. The chaplain pleaded not guilty of all the charges.

Captain G. P. Bartlett, Third artillery, and Lieutenant John M. Williams testified in support of the charges.

REVIVAL OF AGUINALDO RUMORS.

Consul Wildman Has Long Believed the Insurgent Would Surrender.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Relative to the rumor from Hong Kong that Aguinaldo is willing to surrender to United States Consul Wildman it is learned that, though the consul himself has cherished that belief for some months past, the government here has been without any assurance of the soundness of his conclusion. Mr. Wildman is not the only official representing the United States in the far east who has expressed confidence in his ability to persuade Aguinaldo to cease hostilities, but for some reason the administration has always been somewhat skeptical as to these undertakings. This report from Hong Kong is believed to be nothing more than a revival of some of the old rumors.

Major McGrath's Body Expected.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 6.—Private advices state that the remains of the late Major Hugh McGrath, Fourth cavalry, U. S. A., will arrive in San Francisco on a transport Saturday, accompanied by a guard. The body will be taken immediately to Washington, where a military funeral under charge of the War department will be held next week at Arlington cemetery.

Transports Sail for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The transports Sherman and Centennial sailed for Manila today. The Sherman carried the remaining battalions of the Forty-ninth infantry, under command of Major Kirkham, and 157 recruits. The Centennial carries horses. Mgr. Chappelle, archbishop of New Orleans and apostolic delegate to the Philippines, was a passenger on the Sherman.

Meade Reaches Port Said.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The arrival of the transport Meade at Port Said, with the Forty-third infantry, was announced to the War department today. No casualties are reported.

Select General Porter as Chief.

ARDMORE, I. T., Dec. 6.—General Pleasant Porter was today, at Okmulgee, selected as chief of the Creek nation. There was no demonstration on the part of the full bloods who had protested against General Porter.

RAILROADS ASK MORE TIME

Want Another Year to Equip Cars with Safety Appliances.

EMPLOYES PRESENT THEIR VIEWS

Interstate Commerce Commission Will Probably Grant an Extension of Six Months as a Final Concession to Roads.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Interstate Commerce commission today gave a hearing to the representatives of the several railway companies asking for a further extension of the time allowed the railroads to equip their lines with safety appliances. Two years ago the commission granted an extension until January 1, 1900. The further extension asked for at the present time is one year. Representatives of various labor organizations were also present to offer their side of the case.

John K. Cowen, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, representing as chairman eighty-eight other roads, having 80,000 miles of line, made the opening argument. He said that June 1, 1899, 211,268 freight cars out of 2,268,000 engaged in interstate commerce were not equipped with safety appliances. Since that time the number had been reduced to between 150,000 and 175,000. The argument of the railroads asking for an extension, he said, was based upon the showing made by the roads since the last application. The showing demonstrated that the railroads had done as well as could be expected and would ask no further extension.

Wayne MacVeagh, representing the Pennsylvania and affiliating lines, joined in asking for the extension. They had equipped 148,000 out of 160,000.

Ninety Per Cent Equipped.

President Knapp of the commission said for the benefit of those present that of the roads petitioning for an extension over 90 per cent were fully equipped. He said there was some misapprehension as to the meaning of the law, which provided that not all the roads should equip their cars, but that after a certain date no unequipped cars should participate in interstate commerce. Fully equipped roads could not, therefore, haul unequipped cars after the expiration of the limit.

At this juncture President Knapp announced that the president had sent word that he would be glad to receive the representatives of the railroads and labor organizations at the White House at 1 o'clock. The invitation was accepted.

The committee recessed until 2 o'clock.

After the recess Mr. McVeagh again addressed the committee, dwelling upon the enormous progress already made by the railroads, which he said had spent $100,000,000 to comply with the law. If the extension was not granted, he said, the withdrawal of 175,000 cars from interstate commerce would inflict a serious injury upon the business interests of the company.

Mr. Ely of the motive power department of the Pennsylvania railroad gave it as his view that it would be entirely impracticable for one road to equip all the foreign cars on its line.

President Knapp at this point stated that a traveling inspector of the committee, which had been examining the equipments of the roads for some time, had found an almost ideal state of affairs as to hand-holds and the uniform height of drawbars, but he found a surprising state of affairs as far as some of the alleged automatic couplers were concerned. It was discredible, he said. The appliances for operating the couplers, especially the unlocking mechanism, was found out of order in 25 per cent of the couplers. The couplers could not be worked except by going between the cars and were more dangerous than the old locks and pins.

Mr. Ramsey of the Wabash protested against the statement that 25 per cent of the couplers were out of order. He thought 1 or 2 per cent would cover the couplers out of order.

The secretary of the commission said that four lodges of railroad conductors, eight of locomotive engineers and one of firemen had petitioned in favor of extension, and that eleven lodges of railway trainmen, ten of railway conductors, ten of firemen and three of engineers had petitioned against extension.

Clark Talks for Employes.

E. E. Clark, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, said he had no desire to embarrass the commission or the railroads. The employes wanted to be reasonable. The inherent defect in the law, he said, was that its enforcement would punish the innocent as well as the guilty. In 1898, he said, 1,958 railroad employes were killed and 31,761 had been injured. Of these over 600 had been killed and over 6,000 wounded in coupling cars. If the law had been obeyed and had accomplished its object not one of these men would have been killed or injured. As regards the cost, of which the railroads had complained, he said it was hard to strike a balance between dollars and cents and lost lives and injuries. Railroad organizations during the last two years had paid out over $1,000,000 in death and sick benefits. As men crippled in the service were debarred from further employment by railroads, these organizations wanted just as few men crippled as possible. Speaking of the number of couplers in bad order, to which attention had been called, he declared that until the law became actually operative it would be impossible to compel the roads to keep their couplers in good order. He called attention to the fact that many roads which were now completely equipped were before the commission two years ago contending that it would be absolutely impossible for their roads to equip their cars in less than five years. He said that the few private car lines, owners of refrigerator cars, etc., showed a disposition to equip their cars. He thought sooner or later all roads would be obliged to equip the foreign cars on their lines. While unwilling to take the position that the law should be made operative December 31, he said the railroad employes asked that their interests be considered. Two years ago the railroads asked five years. They got two; now they wanted one. Upon behalf of the employes he asked that the time should not be extended more than a few months, four to six months, and that the commission make it plain, once for all, that if an extension is granted that it is the last.

H. E. Wilson, on behalf of the locomotive engineers of the Pottsville (Pa.) lodge, asked that the extension be granted, but that the railroads be given to understand that no further postponements are to be hoped for.

It seems that as a result of the hearing the commission will grant a further extension of six months within which to comply with the safety appliance act.

Improvements at Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—It is learned on assurance of President Hughitt that the Northwestern system will spend a round million dollars here in improvements, including a union passenger station and enlarged terminals, as well as the extensions from Moville, Ia., and to Centerville, S. D. Tonight General Manager Scott of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, General Superintendent Stuart and the superintendent of Iowa extensions, Division Superintendents Trenholm and Spencer arrived to spend a day or more looking over the great preliminary of the work. The officials will be joined tomorrow by others of the Northwestern and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha superintendents and it will be a notable gathering of the clans when they party surveys the shops, roundhouses and yards and decides on the location of the union station.

MAY LEASE UNION PACIFIC

Presence of Hughitt in New York to Attend Meeting of Northwestern Directors Starts Rumors.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Marvin Hughitt, president of the Chicago & Northwestern road and a director of the Union Pacific, has been in New York for the last few days and he will remain here to attend the semi-annual meeting of the Chicago & Northwestern directors, which is to be held here next Friday. A semi-annual dividend will be declared at this meeting and such other business as may be submitted to the board will be transacted.

An influential officer of this company was asked today if there was likelihood of any change being made in the relations between the Chicago & Northwestern and the Union Pacific at the approaching meeting, and he replied that he thought not.

This same officer of the Chicago & Northwestern, in commenting on the rumor that the Northwestern was to be leased to the Union Pacific, said:

"I am not aware that there is anything going on, but if there was anything in that rumor I should say that the rumor-makers have got the cart before the horse."

This idea is developing into a belief that the Union Pacific lines may be leased to the Chicago & Northwestern. Persons interested in both properties say that such an arrangement would result in their mutual advantage. The relations between the two systems, it is said, are certain to be close and friendly.

BIG MEXICAN RAILWAY SCHEME

Projected Line Across the State of Oaxaca Which Will Reach Large Coffee Plantations.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 6.—One of the most complete recent railway schemes launched here is a projected line across the state of Oaxaca, which will connect the Mexican Southern railroad with the Valley National and other important agricultural districts. The concession for the building of this line was given some time ago to a foreign syndicate and it is now expected that the work will soon begin.

When completed the line will connect most of the coffee lands in the state of Oaxaca with Vera Cruz by rail and will greatly promote the development of the coffee and tobacco lands in Oaxaca, where there is much American capital invested.

The purchase of the Vera Cruz & Alvarado railroad by Pearson & Sons, contractors for building the Port works and Tehuantepec railroad and reconstructing that line, is confirmed. The Alvarado road gives the contractors of the railroad communication south of the city of Vera Cruz.

RAILROADS WILL LOSE BUSINESS.

Treasury Department Ruling Affects the Transcontinental Lines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The Treasury department at Washington has just made a ruling that has caused great perturbation in railroad circles, as the effect of the ruling will be to deprive the transcontinental lines of a large quantity of freight business, which will be transferred by reason of the ruling to the Canadian Pacific and the Panama route.

Heretofore shipments of merchandise made from Liverpool or other European ports designated for the Asiatic seaboard have been sent by steamer to New York, thence across the continent by rail to San Francisco and thence by steamer from this port to the Asiatic port of destination. Only shipments come by this route as to fill hurry up orders. The goods have been allowed to pass through this country without hindrance or added expense. But the new ruling of the trade requires all such shipments to be delayed for appraisement at New York or San Francisco and if the appraisement should be higher than the invoice value a duty penalty must be paid, which will not be refunded on exportation.

CALIFORNIA RATE WAR GROWING.

Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Willing to Consider Rates.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads have agreed to call a meeting of passenger officials of all transcontinental lines to consider the California rate war. It will be held as soon after December 15 as possible. The rate war is progressing. A party of three secured tickets from Chicago to California today at a rate of $40 for second class, which is $12.50 below tariff. A rate of $14 first class from St. Paul to New York is being made by the Sioux City & Northern and Canadian lines. This will probably be met by the Chicago Great Western and Grand Trunk, which will lead the other lines into trouble.

Northern Pacific Will Buy Road.

SIOUX CITY, Dec. 6.—Railroad men in a position to know say there is no question that the Great Northern will secure the Sioux City & Northern when it is sold under foreclosure December 12. From an unusually reliable source comes the information that the Sioux City & Northern and the Pacific Short Line are to be taken into the Great Northern system. Receiver J. S. Bealls of the Sioux City & Northern, who returned today from a conference with Great Northern officials at St. Paul, refused to make any statement regarding the conference.

To Stop Rebilling at Mississippi.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The Tribune tomorrow will say: It is stated that beginning with 1900 the eastern roads will do away with the present system of through billing and dividing rates pro rata with western roads. Rates will be quoted direct to the seaboard from St. Louis, Chicago and what are known as intermediate cut-offs east of the Mississippi. These rates will be quoted directly from these points on business moving through them and will not be based on a haul from the Mississippi.

Increase in Santa Fe Dividends.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company have declared a dividend on the preferred stock of 1½ per cent, making an increase of one-fourth of 1 per cent over the last dividend.

Big Gifts to Negro School.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—As a result of the mass meeting held here Monday in the interest of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute of Tuskegee, Ala., a number of gifts have been made, including one from Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Huntington, who today gave $50,000 toward the endowment fund of the institute. A conditional subscription of $25,000 toward the endowment fund has also been made by a woman in the west through Grover Cleveland.

Birthday Surprise for Hamburger.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 6.—Harry Hamburger was arrested this afternoon on his twentieth birthday anniversary on suspicion of being the murderer of John M. Reindel, whose body was found in a fearfully battered condition in his place of business last Saturday night. The police assert they are certain that Hamburger is guilty and that the motive was robbery.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Dec. 6.

At London—Arrived—Menominee, from New York.

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Maasdam, from New York.

At Liverpool—Sailed—Pennsland, for Philadelphia.

At Moville—Arrived—Moville, from New York, for Glasgow.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Waesland, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool; Teutonic, from New York, for Liverpool.

At Yokohama—Arrived—Monmouthshire, from Portland, Ore.

At New York—Arrived—Oceanic, from Liverpool; Rotterdam, from Rotterdam; Trave, from Bremen. Sailed—St. Paul, for Southampton; Noordland, for Antwerp; Germanic, for Liverpool.

MOB ROASTS NEGRO TO DEATH

Thousand Citizens of Maysville, Ky., Take a Murderer from Officers.

HUSBAND OF WOMAN LEADS AVENGERS

Wretch is Taken from the Court House Just as He is Brought from Covington for Trial.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 6.—Richard Coleman, colored, confessed murdering Mrs. James Lashbrook, wife of his employer, and expiated his crime in daylight today at the hands of a mob consisting of thousands of citizens by burning at the stake, after suffering torture and fright beyond anticipation.

The dreadful spectacle occurred on the peaceful cricket grounds on the outskirts of this, one of the oldest and among the proudest cities of Kentucky. The barbarities inflicted upon this young negro by citizens of one of the most highly civilized cities of the state are almost beyond belief, and could only be accounted for by the intense feeling created by long consideration of the atrocious crime of which full confession has been made by Coleman. Just two months ago Richard Coleman, the trusted employe of Farmer James Lashbrook, in a moment of depravity and savagery not equalled in the annals of crime, murdered the woman who had been his benefactor. Coleman was not only employed on the farm, but had been installed as a house servant and was trusted implicitly by both Mr. Lashbrook and his wife.

On the day of the murder Lashbrook was at work some distance away from the house. Coleman was left in charge of the house. Mrs. Lashbrook had driven to Maysville and returned, when Coleman asked her to enter the cabin to look at some work at which he had been engaged. The negro locked the door on the inside. Mrs. Lashbrook became frightened and screamed. Coleman struck her on the head, knocking her down, but not stopping her cries. He then seized a razor and cut her throat. He picked up the bleeding body and placed it on the bed. He then left the room, but returning, heard her still groaning, and with an axe he struck her repeatedly on the head until he was sure she was dead. Without any show of alarm or remorse for his crime the negro calmly washed the blood from his hands and clothing and went to where Lashbrook was at work in the field and told him that he had better come to the house, as someone had killed his wife. Lashbrook did not take the matter seriously until Coleman insisted that his wife was dead. Even then, so great was the confidence of Lashbrook in Coleman, no thought occurred that he was the murderer.

It was not until the officers arrived that suspicion was directed against Coleman. Blood spots had been found on his clothing, but he accounted for that by saying that he had been killing chickens. That night, however, at Maysville, a partial confession was obtained and, knowing the result if that fact should become known, the officers quickly took him to Covington, Ky., for safekeeping. He was indicted for the murder. Shortly after his incarceration at Covington he made a complete and horrible confession of his crime to the jailer. The story of his revolting crime, including worse than murder, was told without any appearance of feeling by the prisoner. This confession, becoming public, aroused a feeling of indignation against the prisoner among the relatives and friends of the victim, which it was morally certain that the officers of the law would be unable to prevent a summary vengeance at the first opportunity. Still the authorities of Maysville made no call upon the governor for troops to protect the prisoner.

Relatives Watch the Prisoner.

On Tuesday Sheriff Perrine, under orders of Judge Harbeson, with four assistants went to Covington, expecting to return with Coleman on Tuesday night, but after reaching Covington the jailer at Maysville wired him not to attempt to bring the prisoner into Maysville at night. The trial was set for today. Sheriff Perrine determined to leave Covington by the train on the Chesapeake & Ohio, which started at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday morning from Cincinnati and Covington. Coleman had been apprised Tuesday night to prepare to return to the scene of his crime. He was instantly stricken with fear and begged piteously to be permitted to remain in Covington until after his trial. He said he expected to die, but he feared the vengeance of a mob. When he was handcuffed, on leaving the jail at Covington, he was almost paralyzed and had to be assisted to the patrol wagon. The crowd about the jail there and at the Covington depot added to his fear. On entering the train he seemed unable to sit down until one of the guards forced him into the seat. It developed that in the crowd at Covington and even on the train there were some of the relatives of Mrs. Lashbrook, ready to convey information if any attempt was made to secrete the prisoner. Messages were sent here.

Murderer Dick Coleman, colored, arrived at 10:20 o'clock this morning under a special guard of deputies sworn in by the sheriff, including Detective Fitzgerald, Constable Dawson, Chief of Police Donovan, all the police force and two deputy sheriffs. When they reached the court house they were met by a mob of fully 1,000 people, headed by James Lashbrook, the husband of the murdered woman. The mob took him from the officers and went immediately up Second street through the central portion of the city to the hill, followed by a throng of fully 5,000 persons. All was done that was possible by the sheriff and guard to prevent a lynching, but in the face of such a mob of people, irrespective of color, it was useless to attempt to do anything. Coleman was grabbed and a rope thrown over his head. He could be heard above the cries of the mob, pleading for his life.

Prays for a Speedy Death.

The place of execution had been selected weeks ago, in accordance with all the other arranged details of the program mapped out by the leaders of the mob. The prisoner was dragged to the sapling and strapped against the tree, facing the husband of the victim. Large quantities of dry brush and larger bunches of wood were piled around him while he was praying for speedy death. James Lashbrook, the husband of the victim, applied the first match to the brushwood. A brother of the victim struck the second match. Some one with a knife was slashing the prisoner's chest. By a sort of cruel concurrence of action on the part of the mob not a single shot was fired. The purpose seemed to be to give the wretch the greatest possible amount and duration of torture. A fatal shot would have been merciful, but there was no mercy in the crowd surrounding Richard Coleman. As the flames arose his horrors increased. He made vain efforts to withdraw his limbs from the encroaching fire; his eyes rolled in a frenzy of suffering. The ropes securing him to the tree were burned and his body finally fell forward on the burning pile. Even then, although it was not certain whether he was living or dead, the vengeful purpose of the crowd led them to use rails and long poles to push his body back into the flames. It is not certain how long life lasted. During the process, while his voice could be heard, he begged for a drink of water, his tongue protruding and his eyeballs fairly starting from his head. At the end of three hours the body was practically cremated. During all that time members of the family of Mrs. Lashbrook had remained to keep up the fire and keep the body in position where it would continue to burn. At that time a nephew of Mrs. Lashbrook was pushing the body onto the burned embers, while a curious crowd of several thousand persons still lingered at the scene. It is said that on the march through the city the prisoner's eyes had been burned out with acid thrown from an eggshell. In all the thousands that composed the mob there was not a single attempt to conceal identity. No man wore a mask. All the leaders of the mob are well known and there are hundreds of witnesses who can testify to their participation in the tragedy. They are leading citizens in all lines of business and many are members of churches.

County Judge Harbeson will empanel a special grand jury at once to make a speedy investigation and return indictments against the leaders of the mob. The statement from Frankfort that Governor Bradley proposes to offer a reward for the apprehension of members of the mob does not excite much fear that the reward will be claimed. While there is a wide difference of opinion among residents of the city who were not connected with the mob yet there is a strong feeling that no punishment will result from this tragedy.

The coroner held an inquest on the charred remains of Richard Coleman and rendered the simple verdict: "Death at the hands of a mob."

Relic Hunters Mutilate the Body.

The body was left lying there and at present writing has not been removed. Relic hunters took away the teeth and bones and flesh and every fragment of the body that they could lay hands on. All afternoon children, some of them not more than 6 years old, kept up the fires on the blackened body by throwing grass, kindling wood, brush, bits of boards and everything combustible that they could gather. This they kept up till dark.

It is related that Coleman, before committing his crime, threw pepper into his victim's eyes from a pepperbox. One of the mob used that same pepperbox today to throw pepper in Coleman's eyes as soon as he was lashed to the stake. To make sure of a good job he held open one eyelid after the other and peppered them successively and dropped the eyelids.

In this city the action of the mob is enthusiastically approved, especially by women, who think hereafter they will be safer in consequence. Some men deprecate mob law, but say this case was an exception to all rules. The latest report tonight is that Coleman's mother is on the way here to take charge of the ashes of her son.

DUPUY REPUDIATES THE CHARGES.

Denies He Was Accomplice in Outrages Against President Loubet.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Ghronicle says: "Judging from the disclosures before the high court, M. Dupuy (the former premier) was a tacit accomplice in the outrages against President Loubet at Auteil and other places. He repudiates the suggestion, but the serious suspicion will seriously damage his political prestige."

POPE IS SUFFERING FROM A COLD.

Experiences Difficulty in Breathing and Confined to His Bed.

ROME, Dec. 6.—The pope is suffering from a sudden cold and experiences some difficulty in breathing. Dr. Laponni has ordered him to keep his bed, and the usual audiences have been suspended. The condition of his holiness, however, is not regarded as alarming.

Yellow Fever in the Interior.

PANAMA, Dec. 6.—Reports from Costa Rica indicate that yellow fever has appeared in the interior of the country. For the first time on record cases of the disease have broken out in Alajuela, twelve miles from the capital, where, on account of its high altitude, it was not believed yellow fever could develop. Several of the patients have died. The government is taking vigorous measures to stamp out the disease.

A shipment of $1,500,000 American gold arrived recently for the Costa Rican government. It is to be put into circulation when the change to the gold standard goes into effect.

British Steamer Ashore.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The British steamer City of Worcester, Captain Jones, from Nyborg, is ashore at Crasier, south of the River Tweed, and will probably become a total wreck. No lives were lost. The City of Worcester is a steel vessel of 1,553 tons, built in 1890, and hails from West Hartlepool. The British steamer Forestbrook, which arrived at Bremen on December 2, from Savannah, reports that its captain was lost overboard while on the voyage.

Statue of Rochambeau.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The counsel general of the department of the Seine has voted 200 francs to the fund being raised by the committee proposing to erect in Washington a statue of Count de Rochambeau, who commanded the French forces during the war for American independence and whose army, with that of George Washington, compelled Lord Cornwallis, the British commander, to surrender at Yorktown in 1781.

Change in Ocean Mails.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—On account of the withdrawal from the regular transatlantic service of the White Star line steamer Majestic, which has been chartered by the British admiralty to convey troops to South Africa, today's American mails will go by the Dominion line steamer New England, sailing from this port for Boston.

Repealing Law Against Workmen.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, announced in the Reichstag today that the federal governments had assented to the repeal of the law prohibiting workmen's associations. Later the Reichstag passed the first and second reading of the bill repealing this law. It was opposed by the members of the right.

Labor Ministry Falls.

BRISBANE, Queensland, Dec. 6.—As foreshadowed in a dispatch to the Associated Press December 1, the labor ministry here has been short-lived. Premier Dawson today announced the resignation of the ministers and Robert Philip, formerly treasurer and secretary of mines, has undertaken the task of forming a new cabinet.

British and Austrian Ships Collide.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—The British steamer Indore, from Baltimore November 21, upon arrival here collided with the Austrian ship Orpheus, from Triest last night. The damage to the Indore is not yet known. The Orpheus' boats were badly damaged.

Guatemala Has Another Revolution.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—News has reached here of another revolutionary outbreak in Guatemala. Few details are obtainable as yet, but it is known that the movement so far is confined to the northern portion of the country near the Mexican border line.

Count Tolstoi Seriously Ill.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A special dispatch from Berlin says that Count Tolstoi has been seriously ill. For two days he was unconscious, but he is now slightly better, although great anxiety is still manifested in Moscow regarding him.

American Women Meet Queen.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Mrs Ronalds and Mrs. Blow of the American's woman's hospital ship committee were presented to the queen yesterday by Lady Randolph Churchill.

Bishop of Santiago Appointed.

ROME, Dec. 6.—Mgr. Donato Sbaretti has been appointed bishop of Santiago de Cuba.

Steamer Saltram Overdue.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The British steamer Saltram, Captain Owen, from Philadelphia October 28 for Havana, has been posted at Lloyds as overdue.

Auditing Federation Books.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 6.—The auditing committee of the American Federation of Labor is in session in the Griswold house, with Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation going over the accounts preparatory to the annual convention, which begins next Monday. President Samuel Gompers is expected to arrive Friday, bringing the fraternal European delegates.

Woman's Work Among Indians.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 6.—The Woman's National Indian association, which works as an auxiliary to the Indian missions in the various churches, met here today with seventy-five delegates present.

Seat Sells for $40,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—A seat in the New York Stock exchange was today sold for $40,000, the highest price ever paid.

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Amateurs who are willing to appear at the Orpheum, Friday night, Dec. 14, Call on Manager Rosenthal.

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