

MAXEY COBB IS DEAD

HIS BODY FOUND IN A RAVINE NEAR THE PEN.

Treasurer of Lancaster County Who Has Been Missing Since Monday Last—Theory of Suicide Generally Accepted—Shortage to the County \$36,000.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 3.—Maxey M Cobb, treasurer of Lancaster county was found dead in a ditch by the side of the road not far from the penitentiary at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

He had been missing since Monday afternoon, and his friends thought he had merely hidden himself to find relief from his troubles, but Tuesday a quiet search was instituted.

The body was brought to the city and taken to Mr. Cobb's home at the request of Mrs. Cobb, who had been informed a few minutes before of the finding of the body of her husband.

Suicide by poison is thought to have been the cause of his death, although the fact has not been fully established.

For some time past Mr. Cobb has been extremely worried over his accounts, which were about \$36,000 short.

His bondsman, it is said, will lose nothing, as Mr. Cobb amply protected them when the trouble first arose.

The inquest was commenced last night, but as they couldn't conclude then the work was postponed until this morning.

Mr. Cobb was a highly esteemed citizen and had the entire confidence of his associates, and his death, and the circumstances under which it occurred, has cast a gloom over the whole city.

FORTS AND STATE RIGHTS.

The Question of License Jurisdiction Likely to Go Before the Courts.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The case of the post exchange at Fort Robinson, Neb., involving the refusal of the military authorities there to permit the sheriff to enter the fort and arrest the soldiers in charge of the "canteen" for disposing of beer without a license has been brought to the attention of the War department, but it is probable if the State authorities are in earnest they will have to resort to the courts for support.

According to the army regulations, all posts must take out United States licenses to conduct their canteens, but although no beer may be sold there in prohibition states, the right of a state to compel the taking out of a state license has not been admitted in cases where the military reservation is entirely within the jurisdiction of the general government.

The Fort Robinson reservation was ceded to the United States by the state, with the reservation that the state might serve civil processes and also criminal processes growing out of crimes committed outside of the reservation. It was accepted by the national government in 1877.

It is likely that the Supreme court will eventually be called upon to settle this question of jurisdiction, for it is now expected to be made an issue in New York State as an outcome of the enactment of the Raines liquor law.

General Ruger has taken steps to secure a judicial definition of the effect of this new law on the army posts in the state in view of the fact that the large license fee provided for would practically amount to a prohibition of the canteen in the state if it should be held to lie properly in the case of United States military reservations.

Little Chance for New States.

SANTA FE, N. M., April 3.—Governor Thornton, who has just returned from Washington, says: "My impression is that there is no hope for the New Mexico or any other statehood bill during this session of Congress. At first the Republicans decided to kill these bills in committee, but they finally concluded to report them to the Houses in order to help the delegates in their campaign for reelection."

Immigration Very Heavy.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Immigration officials are somewhat disturbed at the present enormous increase in immigration. During February the number of arrivals at New York aggregated 11,822, an increase of about sixty-five per cent over the arrivals during February, 1895.

New York After the Coal Trust.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 3.—The anti-trust bill allowing the attorney general to bring action to prevent monopolies passed the Senate by an affirmative vote of 49, no one voting in the negative. The bill had previously passed the assembly.

MR. ELKINS ON THE ISSUE.

Declares That a Sound Money Republican is Necessary.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Senator Elkins of West Virginia, said yesterday that to win in the Presidential election the Republicans must stand for sound money. He acknowledged that McKinley's strength was growing steadily, but declared that no man could count on being nominated until the ballot should be officially declared.

He said that Mr. Harrison was permanently out of the race. Mr. Elkins said that for the first time the Republicans would take a predominating personality and continued: "McKinley to-day has a following almost as numerous as was Blaine's, but McKinley is not personal. It comes to him because he is supposed to represent or typify the conspicuous feature of the Republican politics—protection. Whether correctly or not, the Republican masses turn to McKinley when they talk of protection, and I regard his strength more as a demonstration of the hold that that principle has upon the people than as a personal feeling for McKinley, although the Ohio man has made himself popular by his campaigning speeches and his habit of seeing so many people. It is no disparagement of McKinley to say that Blaine fired the popular heart as no other Republican ever did. Blaine had only to see a man once, shake him by the hand, say a few words to him, and the foundation was laid for a life-long friendship. It was his personality that attracted such men as Phelps and Holbart of New Jersey, Sam Fessenden of Connecticut, Chief Justice of Colorado, Sargent and Estee of California, Cyrus Leland of Kansas, Foraker of Ohio, Whitlaw Reid, Emory Storr, J. S. Clark, Jos. Manly, Cuney of Texas, Buck of Georgia, Shipbuilder John Roach and E. C. Kerens of Missouri, Powell Clayton of Arkansas, Cushman Davis of Minnesota and scores of other convention workers whom I could name. What a hustling crowd they did make, too, in the old days. Some of them have passed away, others are out of politics and others still have drifted to new idols. Through at least four national conventions these men stuck together with unflinching loyalty to the one man. We have no great individuality in our politics to-day and, as you say, none will be felt in the St. Louis convention. I look for the House rather than the Senate to develop a leader. The House is the place to strike the popular chord. There is more friction there than in the Senate, and hence greater opportunity. The House gave us McKinley and Reed, the two leaders in the Presidential race. There is some good leadership material there to-day. Taking the names as they occur, I should say Consins of Iowa, Deliver of Iowa, Towne of Nebraska, Barrett of Massachusetts and Smith of Michigan can be regarded as men capable of leadership in the future."

AFTER A CAPITOL.

Bold Attempt Made to Wreck the Mississippi State Building.

JACKSON, Miss., April 3.—At 10 o'clock last night, while Secretary of State Power was in his office at the capitol, he heard a noise outside. Going to the window he saw several men digging at the wall between the door and a window. His appearance frightened away the men.

Investigation showed that two pieces of stone, about two feet square, had been removed from the wall. Had the work gone on a little further a section of the wall about four by twenty feet would have fallen, thus wrecking the whole building.

Strenuous efforts were made during the recent session of the legislature to provide for a new building, but nothing was done in the matter, and it is thought some miscreants took this means of securing immediate action.

FRENCH POLICY UPHELD.

PARIS, April 3.—After a debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on the foreign policy of the government, a resolution which was acceptable to the ministry was adopted by a vote of 319 to 215.

In a letter to the Paris Herald, Henri Rochefort declares positively that England will never evacuate Egypt, but has long been preparing to resist European demands in that direction. He holds that the Soudanese expedition was a mere excuse to continue the occupation, but predicts that the troops will meet with disaster in their attempt to subdue the dervishes.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The House Indian committee has completed the bill for the reorganization of Indian territory.

Most of the Missouri delegation in the lower House are away from Washington looking after political friends.

Numerous petitions have been presented to the Navy department against painting any vessels of the navy green.

Congressman Cobb has secured the passage of a bill appropriating \$18,000 for purchasing a ride range for Jefferson Barracks.

No Clue to the Train Robbers.

LEBANON, Mo., April 3.—The sheriff's posse has returned without finding the slightest clue to the St. Louis & San Francisco train robbers. The Wells Fargo & Co's route agent, T. E. Broadway, accompanied by a detective are on the ground searching for a clue and, it is said, suspect a man who lives about seven miles from here.

Prohibition Presidential Ticket.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 3.—Interest in the national Prohibitionists convention, by reason of the factional contest expected, continues to increase. Joshua Levering of Maryland and ex-Lieutenant Governor Metcalf of Rhode Island will be the leading candidates for president, representing the "narrow gauge" wing of the party. C. E. Bentley of Nebraska and R. S. Thompson of Ohio will be the candidates of the "broad gauge" platform. Colonel George W. Bain of Kentucky is being urged as an independent man and the contest is expected to be a lively one.

FOR MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mexico's President Declares Himself in Ringing Words.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 3.—The most important part of the President's message, delivered yesterday at the opening of Congress, is an allusion to the Anglo-Venezuelan controversy and President Cleveland's message to Congress. This part of the Mexican President's message is, in brief, as follows:

"With our northern neighbors our intercourse is of the same friendly and cordial character as our diplomatic and other relations have been for some years past. Naturally, evocation of that doctrine which condemns all attempts at European usurpation and all tendencies to modify republican institutions of the new world in a non-republican direction aroused great enthusiasm among free nations of this continent and gave occasion for demonstrations of sympathy, both popular and governmental.

"The Mexican government cannot but declare its partiality upon the part of the monarchies of Europe against the independent nations of this continent, now all subject to independent forms of government. The whole of our history, and especially the struggle of our people to shake off the yoke of a foreign empire which is European, both in its origin, form and resources, and torrents of bloodshed in that struggle, are sufficient testimony to the world of our love of independence and our abhorrence of all outside interference. It is our opinion that to the United States, because of the immensity of its resources, belongs the obligation of assisting other republics of the hemisphere against the attacks of Europe, if such attacks are still to be considered as possible, but for the attainment of an end to which we all aspire, each one of those republics ought by means of a declaration like that of President Monroe, proclaim that every attack on the part of a foreign power with a view of curtailing territory or independence, or altering institutions of any one of the republics of America, would be considered by the nation making such declaration as an attack upon itself, provided the nation directly attacked or threatened in that manner bespoken the aid of other nations opportunistly.

In this manner the doctrine now called by the name of Monroe would become the doctrine of America in the fullest sense of the word, and, although originating in the United States, would be the international law of this continent. As to the means to reduce this idea to practice, this is not the place or time to discuss them."

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Compromise Bill to Be Reported to the House—Its Features.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The House Indian affairs committee at its meeting to-day discussed the Indian Territory bill prepared by the subcommittee and after amending it in minor details, agreed to report it. Mr. Curtis of Kansas will make the report tomorrow.

As the measure now stands, it provides for a reorganization of the government of the Indian Territory in a way apparently satisfactory and for the re-survey of the lands in the Territory with a view to allotments in severalty after a complete roll of the Indians shall have been made. The freedmen of the Territory are to be listed in a roll, the Dawes commission being entrusted with the task of ascertaining their status, and reporting at the next session of Congress. The bill excludes from the allotment townsites and mineral lands. Townsites are to be leased at an annual rental, the preference to be given to those who have already made improvements. The money derived from this source is to be paid into the treasury for the benefit of the red men. Indian courts are made to have criminal jurisdiction, that being vested in the Federal courts. Land matters are also to be under the jurisdiction of government courts. Sections give scope in the territory to the Arkansas laws against bribery and corruption.

As it stands, the bill is in the nature of a compromise. It is the measure prepared by Mr. Curtis amended in several sections. Besides the provisions enumerated, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to arrange the manner of leasing the coal, mineral and timber lands.

BOERS OFFER AID.

The Transvaal Government Ready to Help in Putting Down the Matabeles.

LONDON, April 3.—The Transvaal government has telegraphed to Montague White, its consul general in London, that if Great Britain desires assistance in the protection of the women and children in Matabeleland the Transvaal government is willing to allow the Matabeles to go there for that purpose.

SALISBURY, Matabeleland, April 2.—Ceil Rhodes, with 150 volunteers, is proceeding to Gwelo and Bulawayo. He has expressed the opinion that Rhodesia is capable of coping with the revolt of the Matabeles.

Women Name a City Ticket.

OLATHE, Kan., April 3.—The women of Spring Hill, a town of 900 population, have nominated a straight woman's ticket by petition and expect to govern municipal affairs of that place during the next year. The ticket is as follows: For mayor, Mrs. Louisa Holden; police judge, Mrs. Laura Anderson; councilmen, Mrs. Addie Snyder, Mrs. Laura Ruter, Mrs. Mattie Robinson, Mrs. Nira Dillon and Mrs. Dora Rudy.

Stabbed With a Hat Pin in Court.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Rosie Williams and Mary Stein were arrested for fighting in the streets and when Magistrate Crane informed the former that she would be held, Rosie drew a large hat pin and stabbed Mary four times in the head. Although badly lacerated, the Stein woman will probably live.

Governor Hughes Gives In.

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 3.—Governor Hughes has turned over to Secretary Bruce the executive office of the territory, reserving, however, any rights he may have in the premises.

J. G. CARLISLE'S BOOM

ABOUT READY TO MAKE HIS DEBUT.

Lindsay to Give It Out—Formal Declaration Before Long Promised—The Solid Support of Kentucky Democrats Counted on—Stone and Jones Behind Boies' Boom.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—It is authoritatively announced that Secretary Carlisle will soon announce his candidacy for the Presidency. During the past few weeks he has received numerous letters asking for a positive declaration and it is probable that the announcement may come in the form of a reply to one of these letters. Again, it has been suggested that the announcement be made through the medium of an interview with Senator Lindsay, who is the Secretary's warm personal friend and supporter. But in one form or the other it is said to be certain that the announcement is soon to be made.

Mr. Carlisle's supporters among the Kentucky Democrats talk in the most confident strain respecting the action to be taken by the Kentucky state convention, which will meet to send delegates to Chicago. They assert without qualification that the sound money men will control it, and not only instruct for Mr. Carlisle for President, but endorse the administration out and out. They declare themselves to be absolutely assured of this, and some of them go to the extent of predicting that Mr. Blackburn will not appear on the scene.

Senators Bronston and Gobel, who figured so prominently in the legislative fight as Mr. Blackburn's managers have recently declared for Mr. Carlisle for President, and Senator Bronston wishes to go as a delegate at large to Chicago to work in the Secretary's behalf.

MORTON'S CHANCES.

Depew Figures It Out That the New York Aspiration May Be Named.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—In discussing the chances of the candidates for the Republican Presidential nomination, Chauncey M. Depew, who arrived in this city last night, in company with Cornelius Vanderbilt, said: "There are only four men whose chances at St. Louis are worth speaking about. McKinley stands easily in the lead, with Reed, Allison and Morton ranging in the order named. Morton stands, perhaps, an even chance with Allison, as he starts in with seventy-two of the State delegation. We of New York, mindful of the past, think Morton stands a very good show. Presidents, as a rule, are not made out of early favorites. These are all good men and the country can be safely trusted to any of them. McKinley will go to the convention with a clear lead. The only way he can be defeated is by the field combining against him. The field will combine and this becomes the strong force. The question then arises as to the name of the man upon whom it can be brought to unite. New York is a pivotal state. Morton has created no strong animosities. For these reasons we believe he will be considered the most available man. No, I do not think Harrison will figure. I do not think he wants it. He has said so positively that there can be no doubt. I am for Morton, to be sure. It is very likely that I shall nominate him at St. Louis unless some other son of New York shall think he can do it better."

BOIES FOR PRESIDENT.

Iowa's Claims as Leader Being Advocated by Missouri Free Silverites.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Information has been received here that Governor Stone of Missouri and his free silver associates have persuaded ex-Governor Boies of Iowa to allow his name to be presented to the Chicago convention as the candidate of the 16 to 1 faction. Governor Boies at first declined but since then such representations have been made to him as have induced him to reconsider his declination. He has been promised by Stone and Jones the solid Missouri delegation, and has been urged to put his friends in Iowa to work in order to insure a 16 to 1 delegation from that State.

BERNHARDT FAINTED.

Overcome Because of Exertions in Trying to Make Davenport Applaud.

BOSTON, April 4.—Yesterday afternoon Fanny Davenport gave no performance herself, but went to the Tremont theater to see Mme. Bernhardt and sat in a box close to the stage. Bernhardt was aware of her rival's presence and outdid herself.

In consequence of her afternoon exertions, at the close of the third act of the evening performance the madam fainted and the curtain was rung down just before she finished her lines. It is said that the cause of Bernhardt's indisposition was her inability to affect Davenport sufficiently to make the latter applaud.

New England Methodists for Women.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 4.—The Southern New England Methodist conference gave an emphatic endorsement yesterday to the plan of admitting women as lay delegates. The proposition to be submitted to the general conference in Cleveland next May, that all delegates be male, was voted down 101 to 8. A substitute proposition that two lay delegates from the conference be either male or female was introduced and passed 71 to 32.

Free Seeds for the Statesmen.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Agricultural department has sent to all senators and representatives notices that the quota of each one in this year's distribution of government seeds will be 15,000 packets of vegetable seeds in packages containing fifteen assorted varieties and 1,400 packets of flower seeds in 250 packages of five packets each. The allotments for the Southern senators and members will be distributed first owing to the advanced season.

Murray-Elliott Election Contest.

From South Carolina has been decided in favor of Elliott, the Democrat.

PENSION BILLS AND CUBA

The House Devotes Itself to the Two Subjects—Galleries Crowded.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The galleries of the House were well filled to-day in anticipation of a renewal of the Cuban debate in connection with the presentation of the conference report on the Cuban resolution, but the attendance on the floor was smaller than usual.

Mr. Murphy of Illinois secured unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to authorize the construction of a third bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis. Mr. Barthold of Missouri offered an amendment, which was defeated, to compel the construction of the bridge at least one and a half and not more than two and a half miles below the Eads bridge. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Joy urged the passage of the bill because of the excessive tolls charged by the present bridge company. It was passed.

Mr. Pickler, chairman of the Pensions committee, demanded the regular order. This being private bill day, he wanted to proceed with consideration of private pension bills reported from the committee of the whole.

Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, thought that he ought to antagonize those bills, if they would entail debate in the interest of the conference report on the Cuban resolutions.

"Cuba can wait," replied Mr. Pickler, "while we pass these pension bills."

Mr. Hitt finally agreed to withhold his motion if Mr. Pickler would demand the previous question on each bill as it was called up.

The Democrats insisted that there ought to be debate and Mr. Erdman of Pennsylvania made the point of no quorum on the first bill, with the result that there were some dilatory tactics on these private bills, and the Speaker was compelled to count a quorum on them.

At 2:55 o'clock Mr. Hitt moved the adoption of the conference report on the Cuban resolutions and spoke in advocacy of it. He reviewed the legislation so far and declared that both House and Senate resolutions first recognized Cuban belligerency. The second Senate resolution, he said, proposed friendly offices looking to Cuban independence. This course might be resented in time of peace, but in cases almost precisely parallel where Spain was at war with her dependencies on this continent in the early part of this century, the very step proposed was taken as was also done under President Grant. The unmistakable voice of the people of the United States was in favor of recognition of belligerency of the Cubans. The speaker dwelt upon the vast benefits to the rebels from recognition and held that they had shown that they were powerful enough to resist all of Spain's power for a year and had gained in strength steadily. He believed that the Cubans, if independent, would not be like the people of other Spanish-American nations, constantly at war. On the contrary, Cuba would be like Chile, an honor to the new world. In closing he said: "When this vote has been given as it will be, overwhelmingly by this House, concurring with the senate in expressing the will of the people of the United States, we cannot doubt that the executive will act and obey the voice of the nation, and that we will speedily hear that the President has recognized the belligerency of the struggling Cubans. The waning cause of Spain has been apparent from week to week for two months past. It will not be long until we shall have an end of all the bombastic pretensions and abominations of Weyler's savage operations and the Cubans, having vindicated their rights with their arms, will enjoy the liberty they have earned."

TALKING TO KILL

Arizona and New Mexico Statehood Bills Not Yet at a Voting Stage.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Yesterday's meeting of the House committee on territories was devoted to a discussion of Arizona and New Mexico Statehood bills and the committee failed to arrive at a voting stage. Delegates Murphy and Catron asserted that the opponents of Statehood in the committee were doing the talking merely as a filibustering move and consequently the meeting was a rather warm one.

Mr. Taft of Ohio, during the discussion, declared that Congress could not blind its eyes to the fact that the admission of the two Territories would add four votes for free silver to the Senate. He argued that it was not fair that the existing status of the Union should be changed in the midst of a great controversy like the financial question; that the question should be settled by the Union as it now stands; and that sound money men should not be handicapped by new silver states. He also charged that twenty-five per cent of the inhabitants of Arizona and thirty-three per cent of New Mexico are illiterate.

Mr. Owens of Kentucky said that Territories whose areas was greater than that of New England and population less than that required for a Congressional district were unfit for Statehood. He also attacked the system of representation proposed for Arizona as a partisan one devised to further Republican interests. Mr. Avery held that the only questions to be considered were the qualifications of the Territories for Statehood and Mr. Harris argued that the silver question should not be brought into the controversy.

AN EDITOR'S FATAL FALL

Thomas Wharton of the Philadelphia Times Probably Ended His Life.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Thomas Wharton, Sunday editor of the Philadelphia Times, fell from a four-story window of the house in which he lived early this morning and was instantly killed. It is generally believed that he committed suicide.

Of late the other occupants of the house had noticed that Wharton seemed to be melancholy. He was eccentric and made but few friends in the house, but during the past few days he seemed particularly despondent.

Wharton was 37 years old and was widely known because of his literary ability. He was a frequent contributor to magazines. He wrote several novels, the best known of which are "A Latter Day Saint" and "Hannibal of New York." He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and the honorary degrees of A. B. and A. M. had been conferred upon him. His father was the late Henry Wharton, a distinguished member of the Philadelphia bar, and the deceased himself practiced law before he took up journalism. His connection with the Times dated from 1888.

The Late Professor Fava's Romance.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The late Professor Francis Fava, the Italian ambassador's son, was once engaged to a young prima donna, but the baron and his wife objected, and the proposed marriage was abandoned. After this Professor Fava held himself aloof from the social circles to which he belonged, and it is thought by some that the affair broke down his health and caused his death.

A Big Sash Manufacturer Falls.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Herman Kirehoff, manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds, of this city has failed. His assets are said to be from \$250,000 to \$300,000, but no exact statement could be procured as to liabilities. The majority of the debts are owing to creditors who are secured.

Prince Bismarck Prostrated.

BREITENBURG, April 4.—As a result of his obstinate resistance to Dr. Schweninger's entreaties to abstain from receiving deputations, Prince Bismarck suffers from a nervous prostration, and is undergoing much pain from rheumatic spasms.

Stratton Mines Stop Work.

VICTOR, Colo., April 4.—Work at all of the mines in the Cripple Creek district owned by W. S. Stratton, except the Independence, has been stopped. About 900 men are thrown out of work. When asked his reason for this action, Mr. Stratton said freight and smelter charges on his ores had been exorbitant, and he would produce no more until he could complete the large reduction plant which he is building.

Suicide to Escape From Hydrophobia.

FRIEND, Neb., April 4.—Richard Ringer, a merchant who was bitten by a dog several months ago, was attacked recently with what was supposed to be a severe case of grip. Yesterday physicians agreed that it was a case of hydrophobia, when the victim seized a razor and almost severed his head from his body, dying at once.

Augustus Hoppin Dead.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Augustus Hoppin of Providence, R. I., lawyer, illustrator, and author is dead, at Flushing, L. I., aged 68.