

BULLER AT IT AGAIN

Report He Has Recrossed the Tugela River at Three Places.

FIGHTING PROCEEDING ALL DAY LONG

Announcement is Made on Apparently Good Authority.

CHURCHILL ADMIRES TENACITY OF BOERS

Says Their Style of Fighting is More Telling Than Discipline.

BRITISHERS DISORGANIZED AT SPIONKOP

Recover During Night and Retreat in Order—Boer Gunners Surprise the English by Their Accurate Shooting.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A 120 p. m.—The St. James Gazette says it is reported on good authority that General Buller has again recrossed the Tugela river at three places and that fighting has been proceeding all day long.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The War office has no news of General Buller's alleged movements as reported by the St. James Gazette, but the paper says it has no reason to doubt the correctness of the information, although it has not yet learned the exact positions General Buller seized.

Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co. PIETEMARITZBURG, Jan. 27.—3:40 p. m.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Ladysmith is bravely resisting, which helps the Boers as a magnet to draw from the relieving army against the terrible positions beyond the Tugela.

The Boer strength in Natal, according to my information, collected at Pretoria, is 15,000, of whom 7,000 form a regular covering army, 7,000 maintain the investment of Ladysmith, 5,000 are with either force, according to circumstances. Curiously these figures, tally with those collected recently by the intelligence department, now under Colonel Sanbach, which is very active.

Thus Buller to relieve Ladysmith must finally force an entrance previous to the 10,000 or 12,000 of the best riflemen in the world and supported by a superior artillery, entrenched with great military skill.

According to European principles the attacking force should outnumber the defense throughout the entire fighting position, being 35,000 men on the fighting line. In spite of everything, all feel a supreme effort must be made. The troops are determined and officers are eager, but the public must prepare themselves for sacrifices of blood and treasure.

Admiring Tenacity of Boers and in any case and it is impossible not to admire the tenacity of these wonderful people nor deplore this horrible war which has arisen. But viewing the vast military strength of the republics who can deny that hitherto British supremacy in Africa has rested upon Boer suzerainty? The only alternative offered the British is to fight or resign all its imperial claims. Besides we are not only fighting for the defense of our property, but in respect to our obligations to the loyal colonies, which are our most sacred duty. Although it was preceded by a wicked raid and urged in certain quarters by vile motives this war is not immoral or an operation of aggression, but it is inevitable.

The long series of operations previous to two thriving, overbearing races for a right to plant their respective flags over half a continent is the sentiment and principal motive power on both sides.

A united attack of the Transvaal flag is the cry of the Boers. "The union jack over Pretoria" is the cry of the British. The only solution is to fight it out.

The consequences of the war may not be altogether evil. It has greatly increased the mutual respect of the combatants.

The public will find much consolation and encouragement in examining the course and effects of the American civil war. A union never was born without travail. It is a melancholy spectacle this new land, scorched by fire, but after the refining flames have cooled we shall find the pure gold of a more harmonious system. Let Great Britain persevere.

Boer Guns Surprise Britons.

The most serious attacks on the War office respecting artillery are intelligence previous to the war appear unjust. The great army in Africa is of the finest quality, beautifully organized and equipped in all details, and has excellent artillery. The Boers' guns are few, but splendidly and cleverly handled, and the machinery in the hands of the Boers often at the first shot of our gunners. We cannot explain how the mounted forces, if given freedom, could compete on equal terms, especially the colonial corps, which are as cunning as the Boers and more daring.

Regarding infantry, the principal strength of our army, one thinks that against the mounted force in the scattered formations that it is imperative that officers should keep moving about and are killed. Therefore, the machinery in the hands of the Boers as each individual must trust to his own intelligence, consequently the trained soldier finds himself outmatched by the independent Boer in skirmishes. The courage of the regulars only increases the loss. Take, for instance, Spionkopp, where 300 Boers would have been able to exist, in spite of shell fire, taking cover and shooting carefully among the rocks. It is necessary for the British to crowd first 3,000, then later 5,000 men to the summit, but the Boers would have been able to exist, in spite of shell fire, taking cover and shooting carefully among the rocks. It is necessary for the British to crowd first 3,000, then later 5,000 men to the summit, but the Boers would have been able to exist, in spite of shell fire, taking cover and shooting carefully among the rocks.

Spionkopp was not of decisive value, as a gun position is valuable only in conjunction with a general attack, but Buller did not like risking the guns under heavy rifle fire, so did not order them up until it was evident the infantry could not endure the unhampered artillery fire and the furious Boer assaults at the summit made it necessary to send up continual reinforcements. There were so many battalions drawn into the fight that a general attack elsewhere was prevented. As fast as infantry arrived it

ONE CONVENTION OR TWO

Recent Chairman of Republican State Committee Express Their Views.

NECESSITY FOR TICKET OF STRONG MEN

Variety of Opinions on a Subject of Utmost Importance to Nebraska Republicans at Present Time.

The Bee has addressed letters to the various chairmen of the republican state committees since 1892 asking an expression of their views as to questions coming before the meeting of the state committee next week—namely the number and time of the republican state conventions, the character of the ticket and the general conduct of the campaign. The answers received are herewith given:

Chairman Trett's Views. LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 29, 1900.—To the Editor of The Bee: I am in receipt of yours of the 26th, asking my views upon the following points:

First—One convention or two conventions.

Second—The date of the conventions.

Third—The character of the men to be nominated on the ticket.

Fourth—The general conduct of the campaign.

Upon the first point I do not think it advisable for me to express myself very positively, as it is a matter to be decided by the state central committee, but I am of the opinion that the state ticket should be nominated very much earlier than was done in this last campaign for several reasons.

The first and principal reason is that it is very embarrassing for the chairman of the state central committee to be called upon to conduct a campaign with any expectation that it shall be successful when he has no time to place himself in touch with the various political committees of the people. It is a vital feeling of the state. It seems to me that it is not necessary to enlarge upon that point, as our experience the last year has demonstrated. I think, absolutely, that more time should be given to the conduct of the campaign. In this regard, I think generally have come to this conclusion and probably their ideas will have considerable bearing upon the sentiment of your first proposition and may induce them to nominate before the officers of the association.

Upon the second head, the national committee has indicated that the state committee should hold their ticket days before the national convention in order to indicate pretty clearly when it would be necessary to hold one of the conventions.

Under the third head, unquestionably republicans should secure men whose character and standing will commend them to the confidence of the people. Men should be nominated, not simply because they have political aspirations, but because they are eminently fitted for the discharge of the duties of the office for which they are candidates. They should be thorough republicans, honest men, intelligent, of high moral degree and absolutely above criticism. It will not be difficult to secure men of this character if the republicans of this state will begin now to canvass in their own minds the proper kind of men.

Under the fourth head, undoubtedly the campaign will be a battle royal. We will have against us, in all probability, that sentiment which is known as state pride and which will give the Bryanites more than their legitimate share. Upon the other hand, republican principles have been proved by history to be the ones which bring to the greatest number of people the largest measure of prosperity. In other words, the republican party is founded upon the proper ideas of government and our government. This being the case, the largest discussion of political principles will inure to the benefit of the republican party. I should like to see all the issues which are before the people thoroughly discussed at every school house in the state. I am sure that when our principles are thus discussed the majority of the people of the state of Nebraska will see the advisability of voting the republican ticket. The circulation of a large number of newspapers will be especially advantageous, for the press of the state is in the hands of intelligent men and week by week they give excellent reasons for the success of republicanism.

The campaign should be brought close to the people. Republicans can appeal to intelligence with confidence and if we can successfully bring the attention of the people to our arguments—if we can get them to realize that republicanism is founded upon principle and not mere demagoguery, which is the truth—there is no question but that we will succeed. Yours very truly,

ORLANDO TRETT, Chairman, 1899.

Opinion of R. B. Schneider.

FREMONT, Neb., Jan. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: Replying to yours of the 26th I favor one convention, held not later than May 15 next. The ticket should consist of the best men available, carefully chosen by the convention with a view to both their character and fitness. The campaign should commence early and be vigorously conducted. Respectfully,

R. B. SCHNEIDER, Chairman 1898.

Ex-Congressman Haines.

AURORA, Neb., Jan. 27.—To the Editor of The Bee: In my judgment there should be two state conventions held. The first as soon as possible to elect delegates to the national convention and organize the state central committee for the year; the other within two weeks after the national convention to nominate the state ticket.

The candidates should be selected from men who have been thoroughly tested and have not been found wanting in character and ability—men who would fill the places when elected with honor.

The party should be thoroughly organized and an aggressive campaign waged in every school district and ward in every precinct over the state until victory is won.

E. J. HAINER, Chairman 1895.

Morrell Advises Early Start.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: Answering your communication of January 24 I believe only one state convention should be held and that not later than April 15. Also that the committee should ask all county organizations to nominate a full ticket when they elect delegates to the state convention, so that all candidates shall become active workers at about the same time.

With ninety counties and a state 500 miles from east to west it has never been possible for the state committee to thoroughly organize the party for effective work in a campaign of from sixty to ninety days. Candidates nominated must be men whose ability and integrity are unquestioned. If we are to win the managers of the campaign must be men of experience, whom the party recognizes as possessing special ability as organizers.

The campaign should be aggressive from

LOOKS ON THE GLOOMY SIDE

English Public Takes No Stock in Reports of Moves to Relieve Ladysmith.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—London papers have little news from South Africa today and there is not much comfort in that. The relief of Ladysmith is not expected until the end of the year, but the public does not believe that General Buller's army is capable of relieving Ladysmith, so the talk of a relief of Ladysmith does not inspire hope. It is not true, as has been reported, that General Buller has withdrawn all his troops south of the Tugela. His big guns were still at Mount Alice on Sunday, with Lytton's brigade covering them.

According to the latest information the retreat from Spionkopp was inevitable. When reinforcements and a few guns arrived during the night the position still held by the British forces was so confined that the various units were huddled together and it was impossible in the darkness to make proper arrangements to meet the storm of shell and bullets that the daylight would bring upon them.

The campaign in Cape Colony does not develop rapidly. The Boers at Oosburg, Steydsburg and Stormburg seem to be content if they can keep the British troops in check while Cronje operates between Modder river and Kimberley, holding Methuen quiet while the Boers bombard the Diamond City. The Boers are not so worried by the London papers. He is to hold another conference with Count von Buelow, the German foreign minister.

The alarm over the alleged defections of the British allies increases. The London Daily Telegraph publishes a dispatch from Portsmouth saying: "In the naval circles of Portsmouth there is a strong inclination to proceed on active service at short notice."

REUNION OF ROUGH RIDERS

Meet at Oklahoma City, June 21-23—Governor Roosevelt to Be Present Two Days.

PHOENIX, A. T., Feb. 1.—The Rough Riders' reunion of 1900 will be held at Oklahoma City, O. T., June 21 to 24, inclusive. The date of the reunion was fixed by Lieutenant Colonel Brier, president of the Association of Rough Riders. He also appointed Captain J. L. B. Alexander of Phoenix acting secretary of the association, in place of Lieutenant W. E. Dame, now in the Philippines. A general committee of direction is to be named in a few days.

From Oklahoma comes the information that it is hoped to make the reunion a grand gathering of Spanish war veterans of whatever regiment, with the Rough Riders as the central attraction. This idea is fully approved by the officers of the association. It is believed that at least 400 Rough Riders and several thousand soldiers of other volunteer organizations will be present. They are to be provided free accommodations in encampment, while arrangements have been given that railroad rates will be brought down to an unprecedented point. Already subscriptions to the entertainment fund amount to \$10,000.

Governor Roosevelt, who is honorary president of the association, writes that he will be present at the reunion in Chicago Monday. The date of his visit will be commemorated on the action at La Guasima, where 500 Rough Riders and the same number of regular cavalry drove 3,000 Spaniards from a strongly entrenched position—the first battle of the Fifth army corps in Cuba.

MENELIK IS NOT WARLIKE

Declines to Attack the English White They Are Busy Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Zurich states that reports that Menelik is arming are untrue and that the negus has rejected French and Russian counsel to attack the English from the rear.

Menelik has received an extraordinary embassy sent to him by England with the greatest honor. He held a number of conferences with the English envoys, at which Herr lig, his Swiss adviser, was present.

The negus was delighted with the result of the negotiations and loaded the embassy with presents for the queen. French and Russian diplomats are much dissatisfied at the result which brings him back to the status quo.

Menelik will not visit Paris. He takes the greatest possible interest in the construction of the Djibouti-Harrar railway.

"BEAR TRACKS" PASSES AWAY

David Robinson, a Well Known Character of South Dakota, is No More.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Feb. 1.—(Special Telegram)—The body of David C. Robinson, known as "Bear Tracks," who died at Merriam, Neb., arrived here today, accompanied by his widow. Interment will occur tomorrow at 2 o'clock p. m., under the auspices of the order of Elks of Deadwood. A special train will leave Deadwood in time for the funeral.

Robinson was very well known in all parts of the Black Hills, owing to his many terms of exile as United States deputy marshal, sheriff of Pennington county and United States court commissioner at Pine Ridge, in which capacity he frequently attended federal court at Deadwood.

LUDLOW REGARDS IT A FARCE

In Deference to Law Military Governor Answers Summons of Municipal Court.

HAVANA, Feb. 1.—General Ludlow, the military governor, received a summons issued by the judge of the municipal court, issued on the application of the managers of La Lucha, charging him with publishing an insult to the Cuban government.

In deference to the law he sent an answer in a letter to the New York Times was true and that he had nothing further to say in response to the summons. He regards the whole matter as a farce.

General Wood at Holguin.

HOLGUIN, P. R., Feb. 1.—General Wood and his party arrived at Gibara this morning. Gibara at one time had been considered one of the most difficult parts of the island to govern. Now there is not a single soldier left for Puerto Padre.

BECAUSE SHE WOULD NOT WED

Chicago Man Stabs to Death a Woman and Then Fatally Shoots Himself.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Nicholas Hotzler stabbed and instantly killed Mrs. Louise Schaefer today in the dining room of her home at 4435 Princeton avenue. Hotzler then shot himself, dying almost immediately. Hotzler had been very attentive to Mrs. Schaefer and is believed to have become insane because of her refusal to marry him.

Sultan to Visit Kaiser.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—It is asserted here that Abdul Hamid, the sultan of Turkey, intends to visit Emperor William while on the way to the Paris exposition.

LAWTON TRAIN STARTS EAST

Departure of Bodies of the Military Heroes Marked by Fitting Honors.

ODD FELLOWS MARCH IN THE PROCESSION

Train Due in Omaha Sunday—Logan's Body to Be Taken to Youngtown—Lawton's to Lie in State.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The special train bearing the remains of General Henry Lawton, Major John A. Logan, Jr., and Surgeon Major G. L. Armstrong to their last resting places started east this afternoon.

The departure of the bodies of the three officers was marked by fitting honors. The coffets containing the remains of the three officers were borne by twelve noncommissioned officers of the Third artillery and placed on the flag-draped gun caissons.

The military escort consisted of Troops F and G of the Sixth cavalry, in command of Captain Frank West; Troop A of the National Guard and a detachment from the signal corps of the state troops.

Nebraska is a republican state, Hon. W. J. Bryan to the contrary notwithstanding. B. D. SLAUGHTER, Chairman 1893.

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Line of March Crowded.

The line of march was crowded with a sympathetic throng and marked respect was shown the cortege as it passed through the streets of the city to the ferry depot, where the coffets were given into the care of the guard of honor, consisting of Sergeant Simon of Troop B, Fourth cavalry; Private John H. Mohrhusen, Company D, Fourteenth infantry; Private Charles O. Okum, Troop I, Fourth cavalry; Private John K. Waggoner, Troop F, Sixth cavalry; and Trumpeter Frank Holman, who will sound "taps" over General Lawton's grave.

As the mourning party crossed the bay on the ferry boat minute guns were fired on the naval reserve ship Myron. The shipping in the harbor observed the occasion, the flags flying at half-mast.

The train is due in Chicago Monday. The body of Major Logan will be taken to Youngstown, O. The body of General Lawton will lie in state at Fort Wayne and Indianapolis one day and the train will then continue on to Washington.

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EXPLAINS DEAL WITH SULTAN

President Sends Papers of Bates in Connection with Treaty to the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In compliance with a resolution of inquiry, today the president sent to the house all the papers of Brigadier General J. C. Bates in relation to the negotiation of a treaty of agreement made by him with the sultan of Sulu in August. In replying to the request the president says:

"The payments of money provided for by the agreement will be made from the revenues of the Philippine islands, unless congress shall otherwise direct."

"Such payments are not for specific purposes, but are set apart for the consideration giving to the Sulu tribe or nation under the agreement, and they have been stipulated for, subject to the action of congress in conformity with the practice of this government from the earliest times in its agreements with the various Indian nations occupying and governing portions of territory subject to the sovereignty of the United States."

General Bates, in transmitting the treaty August 27, says:

"The attitude of these people has been the subject of apprehension for several months and by this agreement I believe that the long-pending differences are happily adjusted."

Secretary Root in a reply, dated October 27, tells General Otis that "the agreement is confirmed and approved by the president, subject to the action of congress, and with the understanding and reservation which should be distinctly communicated to the sultan of Sulu, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any wise to give the consent of the United States to slavery in the Sulu archipelago. At the same time when I communicated to the sultan the above mentioned understanding the president desires that you should make an inquiry as to the number of persons held in slavery in the archipelago, and what arrangement it may be practicable to make for their emancipation."

In his instructions to General Bates, under this direction, General Otis says:

"It is believed that the market prices of slaves in the archipelago is insignificant, ranging from \$10 to \$50 Mexican gold, but some instances owners will be pleased to grant freedom to their slaves if they can escape the burden of supporting them."

General Otis continues to the effect that the character of the domestic slavery existing in the archipelago differs greatly from the former slavery institutions of the United States, the slaves being members of the owner's family.

General Bates in his report states that when he first asked to see the sultan the latter sent his greetings, saying he could not come to see the general because he had bolts on his neck and could not put on his coat, but that he would recognize the protection of the United States, requesting as a favor that he might hoist his own flag alongside of that of the United States.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair and Warmer, Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Temp.	Hour.	Temp.
5 a. m.	32	1 p. m.	39
6 a. m.	32	2 p. m.	39
7 a. m.	32	3 p. m.	39
8 a. m.	32	4 p. m.	39
9 a. m.	32	5 p. m.	39
10 a. m.	32	6 p. m.	39
11 a. m.	32	7 p. m.	39
12 m. m.	32	8 p. m.	39
		9 p. m.	39

Not to interfere, but to protect the Moros in the free exercise of their religion and customs, social and domestic, and to respect the rights and dignities of the sultan and his advisers. In return they must acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States.

It also instructs General Bates that it was important that the United States should occupy the principal distributing centers of trade and that Sulu, the capital, should be occupied by our troops at no distant day.

Leut. Schenk Among the Killed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—General Otis has called the following list of casualties to the War department: "Private George M. Schenk, Company E, First Cavalry, killed at Manila, P. I., January 29, near Subig, Luzon, Philippine Islands."

Washington, Feb. 1.—First Lieutenant William Schenk, Company E, First Cavalry, was born in Baltimore, Md., December 31, 1872, and served as private, corporal and sergeant of the First Cavalry from November, 1891, to November, 1894, when he was appointed second lieutenant of the Tenth infantry.

THREE CENTS A TON APART

Miners Demand a Fifteen-Cent Raise and the Operators Stick to Twelve.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—The chaotic differences between the coal operators and the miners, existing late last night, were somewhat better this morning. The joint scale committee decided to allow the subcommittee appointed last Saturday to wrestle with the scale. The national committee of the United Mine Workers, save President Mitchell, were excluded from the subcommittee deliberations. Just before going to the meeting President H. L. Chapman of the miners' union will grant the miners an advance of 12 cents a ton on the screen basis—no more, and this is plain talk. We decided last night to do this."

A national board member of the United Mine Workers, who is also a member of the joint scale committee, said: "The miners' strike has cost the coal companies \$5,000,000 a week. The national committee meeting last night decided to accept a 15 cents advance, to allow the screen basis in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and give Illinois and Indiana a run-of-mine basis. The miners will not go below this 15 cent advance, and a settlement is not made by Saturday night. I fully believe that there will be a general strike in the four states now in the interstate agreement."

The Illinois and Indiana miners are as determined never to let go of the run-of-mine basis. Illinois, with its \$12,000,000 strike fund, will hold out, the leaders say, to the bitter end. If an agreement is made on a 15 cents per ton advance for screened lump coal it will mean about two-thirds of this increase where run-of-mine basis is adopted.

Indiana operators are still fighting against "run of mine" basis. The operators and miners are as far apart as ever. There is strike talk and much uncertainty as to whether a settlement is not made by Saturday night. I fully believe that there will be a general strike in the four states now in the interstate agreement."

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TRAINMEN ARE IMPATIENT

Great Northern Labor Difficulties Still Unsettled—Grievance Committee Not Hopeful.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 1.—The Great Northern railway labor difficulties will be settled tomorrow afternoon, according to a statement given out late this afternoon by one of the officials. The members of the grievance committee are not hopeful of the outcome, one of them having said today: "I do not see but that it will be a long time before we are not surprised if the road turns us down."

An official of the road was asked today if the secret ballot, the result of which is generally known, had been placed officially in the hands of the railway company. "I understand it has not. I am under the impression the ballot is still in the hands of the committee with the seal unbroken."

The committee are also mum on this point. The topics discussed at the two conferences which have been held between the committee and the officials are religiously concealed by both parties.

The provincial answer is usually that the matters discussed "concerned a number of matters not directly connected with the situation."

In the meantime 8,000 trainmen are getting impatient and want to know what to expect. So far as could be learned today the 100 trainmen whose departure for this city was announced today in a dispatch from Chicago have not yet arrived in this city. It is generally believed around the railroad yards that the Great Northern is hiring men and training them on an emergency basis. Therefore, the statement that a crowd of Chicago men was coming up did not excite surprise. It is thought possible the men may be held in special cars outside the city or that they may arrive on an emergency train. There has been some delay several hours by a small wreck in Wisconsin.

Mysterious Death of Brothers.

Chicago From Grand Rapids, Mich., says that the brothers of George LaFrambo, who were killed in a bath room Monday night with his brother, Prof. A. LaFrambo, died in a bath room in Grand Rapids, Mich., after having remained unconscious. He was apparently suffering from a powerful narcotic, the result of an examination of the body of George LaFrambo showed a heavy bruise on the forehead, and a large, deep, circular blister on the foot. How these injuries were received deepens the mystery, as no evidence of a struggle were found in the apartments occupied by the brothers.

There was nothing in the bath room to suggest a struggle, and it is very strange that a murder and suicide, but as yet nothing has developed to substantiate it.

Young Democrats Violent.

Some of the younger democrats have broken away from the control of their leaders and this morning they were open in their defiance of the party organization. At the seat of government except in case of war, insurrection or pestilence, when it may be, by proclamation by the governor, assembled for the time being elsewhere."

The general assembly is now in session and under the constitution it is now in session for sixty days. Being in regular session the governor does not have to convene the senators and representatives and fix the place of their meeting, and there is no war, insurrection or pestilence, in case of disturbance, the assembly is not to be adjourned by the governor, when it may be, by proclamation by the governor, assembled for the time being elsewhere."

The constitution of Kentucky fixes the date for the regular sessions of the general assembly and this morning they were open in their defiance of the party organization. At the seat of government except in case of war, insurrection or pestilence, when it may be, by proclamation by the