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BULLER FAILS AGAIN

Third Attempt to Relieve Ladysmith No More Successful Than the Others.

HE FALLS BAC[illegible] ACROSS THE TUG[illegible] LA[illegible]

London Accepts as True [illegible] Another Failure Has Been [illegible]

GLOOM DEEPENS IN THE ENGLISH CAPITAL

Balfour, in Response to Goading, Makes Guarded Statement in Commons.

SAYS BULLER IS NOT PRESSING ADVANCE

Dr. Leyds Believes Buller's Movements Are Feints to Draw Attention from Concerted Attack in Orange Free State.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—4:20 a. m.—London accepts as true the statement that General Buller has failed again. These statements were passed by the British censor at Aden and are read in the light of Mr. Balfour's announcements in the Commons that General Buller is not pressing his advance.

LEIPSIC, Feb. 9.—The Neuste Nachrichten prints a special dispatch from a correspondent who says that General Buller's third attempt to relieve Ladysmith has completely failed.

BOER HEAD LAAGER, LADYSMITH, Thursday, Feb. 8.—The British, who were in possession of the kopje at Molensdrift, abandoned it after a bombardment by Boer cannon this morning and retired across the Tugela river to their former position.

A desultory cannonade is proceeding at the Tugela this morning, but otherwise everything is quiet.

Gloom Deepens in London.

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LONDON, Feb. 9.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The English public all day long had a critical situation of Buller's forces on their nerves. The war office, the political and service clubs were crowded during the afternoon and evening by men in search of war news.

Just after the house convened Bannerman asked if the government had any war news. Balfour's only answer was "No." In the language of anxious lobby and clubmen it wasn't what he said, but the nasty way he said it.

Then the public read in the evening papers the Boer report that Buller had been driven back across the Tugela. This redoubled public pressure for information and just before the house adjourned Balfour rose in his place and with great care gave utterance to this statement:

"The war office has information pointing to the conclusion that Buller is not pressing his advance beyond the point he occupied on Wednesday, and the government does not feel justified in asking him for more detailed information, nor if they had it would they make it public until the operation was completed."

This only increased the anxious gloom of those who were waiting for news. The experts wondered whether the operation referred to was the retreat or the relief of Ladysmith. All agreed that the situation showed clearly that the government and Roberts were agreed that Buller should be left severely alone with his present forces to work out the salvation of Ladysmith and make good, if he can, his former failures on the Tugela.

Many of the best informed are inclined to think that both Methuen and Buller have received instructions only to keep as many Boers as possible employed on the Modder and Tugela while Roberts and Kitchener complete arrangements and prepare to strike a heavy blow against the Orange Free State.

Wait Anxiously for News.

The Leader expert says: "The Boers report that Buller has once more been forced to retreat across the Tugela river. Hitherto their dispatches have been unpleasantly near the mark and there will be a general disposition to believe this news. Buller's own friends had no news from up to 10 o'clock last night. MacDonald has been recalled by that astonishing general, Methuen. There can only be one excuse for such a movement, namely, the imminence of the march east. It is beyond doubt that the most authoritative opinion in London regards it probable that an endeavor will be made to force the line on the Orange river before Wednesday next. If Buller has retired a third time we fear Ladysmith must fall."

The Post expert says: "Roberts is evidently about to begin his campaign and there are signs that the first important move is to be that of Methuen's force, which has just be reinforced by several regiments of cavalry lately in the Colesbury district, as well as by horse artillery which was believed to be there. The probability is that the Seventh division will shortly be heard of as co-operating with that of Methuen. Meantime Buller is doing his best to keep the Boers in Natal occupied. If Balfour's statement is correct, he can hardly be intending to relieve Ladysmith or contemplating a determined attack upon the enemy.

Churchill's Story of a Fight.

GENERAL BULLER'S HEADQUARTERS, Springfield Bridge, Natal, Feb. 8.—8:20 a. m.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—During the afternoon of the 4th (Sunday) General Buller moved his infantry and artillery forward to Potgietersdrift. The next morning the whole army advanced. General Wynne's brigade, supported by six batteries, made a feint attack frontally against the Boer center on the Brakfontein ridges and the remainder of the force massed as if about to support General Wynne. The bombardment opened at 7 o'clock and soon became general. At 10 o'clock the batteries withdrew from the attack on Brakfontein, in which they had been sharply engaged with the Boer artillery, and the main attack was developed against Vaalkrantz ridge. A pontoon bridge was thrown over Mungersdrift, covered by a formidable concentration of field artillery and the naval battery established on Zwartskop.

General Lyttleton's brigade then crossed the river, the Durham regiment leading, and carried Vaalkrantz in gallant style, capturing several prisoners. The Durhams lost seventy of their number. The troops then intrenched themselves on Vaalkrantz. The Boers immediately began shelling them. It was now reported that the hill was impracticable for the guns, which were needed to support a further advance.

The troops maintained themselves in the position during the 6th, losing about 150 men, up till nightfall.

WINSTON CHURCHILL.

NOTE—The dispatch ends abruptly, as if the censor had suppressed the remainder.

Buller's Moves All Feints.

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BRUSSELS, Feb. 9.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Dr. Leyds says he believes the English have given up all idea of relieving Ladysmith and that Buller's movements are now all feints. He believes the entire efforts of the English will now be turned toward the Orange Free State. The Federals, he declared, have a complete plan of defense there.

CAPTURE A BRITISH PATROL

Boers Surprise Some of Gatacre's Men Near Sterkstrom—MacDonald is Reinforced.

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STERKSTROM, Feb. 9.—9:40 a. m.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—There was no further fighting today. Patrols sent out this morning from Penhoek report having seen nothing of the Boers. A standing patrol, consisting of a sergeant, and six men of Brabant's horse at Browne's farm, was surprised and captured early yesterday morning prior to the attempt at Penhoek. The Birds river camp's relief sent from Penhoek blundered on 300 Boers. One man of the Cape Mounted Rifles, whose horse was shot, was captured. The others escaped. A Frenchman, a supposed spy, was caught and brought to Sterkstrom camp tonight.

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MODDER RIVER, Feb. 7.—5:45 p. m.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—MacDonald was reinforced yesterday by a detachment of Gray's Inniskillins, Tenth Hussars and O and R batteries of the horse artillery. There has been a two days' desultory engagement, covering Koodoesburg-drift. The Boers' attacking force returns shortly.

METHUEN RETIRES TO RIVER

Sharp Skirmish Lasts a Whole Day and British Quit at Night.

KOODOESBERG DRIFT, Feb. 8.—The Poers yesterday made a determined attempt to drive the British from a hill commanding the drift. Mounting two seven-pounders at the northern extremity they shelled the position intermittently the whole day. The Seaforth Highlanders gained a position on the rocky summit and kept up a sustained rifle fire, but suffered somewhat from the Boers' shelling. A battery was sent and succeeded in silencing the Boer fire. Meanwhile two companies of the Argyll Highlanders, advancing along the plain in a westerly direction, found the Boers entrenched at a small drift. A sharp engagement followed lasting the whole day. General MacDonald now only required sufficient troops in order to completely surround the Boers. General Babington was dispatched from Modder river with a large force of cavalry and two horse batteries, but failed to reach here, although he started early enough in the day to enable him to get here early this evening.

This morning the infantry still remain in the old position. General Mathuen ordered a retirement to the Modder river, which is now proceeding. The British losses were fifty men.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The dispatch from Koodoesberg drift does not say whether General Babington finally joined General MacDonald, but the word "combined" seems to indicate that he did so.

CANADA'S SHARE TOO GREAT

Joseph Parte Opposes Sending More of His Countrymen to South Africa.

MONTREAL, Feb. 9.—Hon. Joseph Israel Parte, minister of public works, is strongly opposed to the sending of any more Canadians to South Africa. Referring to a proposal to send out 10,000 men, his paper, La Patrie, says:

"The country has already spent nearly $2,000,000 to send two contingents to Africa. These figures show what war is and what will be our responsibility. If we are to take part in all the conflicts of Europe, instead of developing our resources and improving our country, we will spend our money in armaments for wars in which Canada has no direct interest."

HAY GETS HIS EXEQUATUR

Disposes of Story that New Consul Would Not Be Received by Transvaal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Secretary Hay this morning received a cablegram from Adelbert Hay, United States consul at Pretoria, stating that he had received his exequatur Wednesday and that matters were very satisfactory. This effectually disposes of the apprehension that existed in some quarters that the Boer government might decline to receive Mr. Hay because of the failure of Colonel O'Beirne to receive recognition from our government as diplomatic representative of the Transvaal.

Clancy Amendment is Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—During the debate in the House of Commons today on the amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne introduced by John Joseph Clancy, Irish nationalist member for the north division of Ireland, calling attention the overtaxation of Ireland, Timothy Healy, Irish nationalist member for North Leith, protested against the interpretation of the act of union being decided ex parte. He contrasted the English attitude therein to the Venezuela case, when the United States forced arbitration, and in which, Healy asserted, England was worsted. The amendment was lost by a vote of 200 to 77.

Balfour Replies to a Question.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Mr. Balfour, the government leader, rising to a question in the House of Commons this evening as to whether any information had been received from the seat of war, said:

"Our information points to the fact that General Buller is not pressing an advance from the position he has occupied. We do not consider it right to press him for details of the operations which are in progress, nor if he gives such information do we deem it proper to make this public until such operations are completed. The government had no information as to whether General MacDonald has retired."

Irishmen Hang Back.

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DUBLIN, Feb. 9.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — When the Louth military battalion of Royal Irish Rifles paraded at Sheffield yesterday 176 men out of 414 intimated that they were not willing to go to the front. A week ago practically every man of the battalion volunteered. The men gave no definite reason for refusing to proceed to war, but it is supposed they have been influenced by a discussion of the war and its causes in Parliament and the press.

LAWTON RESTS AT ARLINGTON

Country Pays Its Last Honors to the Grea Soldier.

FUNERAL A VERY IMPRESSIVE AFFAIR

President, Civil Functionaries and Public Join with Comrades in Arms in Making it a Memorable Occasion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Major General Henry W. Lawton was buried today in the National cemetery at Arlington. It was a nation's tribute to a national hero and the sorrow of a whole people was expressed when America added the chaplet of cypress to the brow that so long had worn the laurel.

The burial service beneath the leafless trees at Arlington was preceded by services in the Church of the Covenant, on Connecticut avenue, at which every department of the government was represented, including the president, congress, the supreme court members of the army and navy within reach of Washington, Lawton's old comrades of the line and staff, the diplomatic corps in all its brilliance of uniform and decoration and as many citizens of all degrees as were fortunate enough to find standing room within the walls.

But the crowd within was insignificant compared with the thousands who braved the lowering winter's day for a glimpse of the flag-draped caisson with its military escort as it passed through the streets. Hundreds more made the toilsome pilgrimage to Arlington to hear the last words pronounced over the open grave, where the president, his cabinet and the general commanding the army stood with bowed heads until the last volley had been fired and the bugle sounded taps.

It was the home-coming of a hero. For seven weeks, ever since the fatal news from San Mateo had been flashed around the width of the world, the country had waited to pay its best tribute to the dead.

Incarnation of American Soldier.

Lawton, to the great bulk of Americans, had been the incarnation of the American soldier. He had made his mark in the civil war from the Mississippi to the sea and in the interval of potential peace, it was he who had beaten at his own game Geronimo, the greatest master of desert craft and mountain fighting that the west had ever known, and who, in the new problems of a tropic war, had proved the most daring and resourceful of all the generals in the field. In was in tribute to these qualities that the Lawton fund had in a few weeks been swelled past all the expectations of its originators, for America knew that Lawton, being a soldier first and only, had left to those who loved him no heritage, save his sword and a spotless name.

For a day and a night the body of the soldier lay in state in the Church of the Covenant. Solemnly, when the doors were opened, troopers from his old command, with sabers drawn, were keeping vigil at the head and foot. Beneath the soft lights of the altar rose a tropical jungle of palms and higher than the flag-draped coffin rose banks of flowers, tributes from every quarter of the land. At his head hung, in dim folds, the dingy battle flag from San Mateo, still on its bamboo staff and supported by one of the men who was near him when he fell. From the ceiling hung the red-centered flag of the Eighth corps, under which he had won perpetual fame in two island wars. About him, as the shrill pipes of the organ trembled with the opening anthem, stood grouped his superiors and his brother officers, with whom and for whom his life work had been done.

Dignitaries Sit by the Coffin.

Close to the coffin sat President McKinley and on his right the secretary of state. With them were the secretary of war, the attorney general, the secretary of the navy, the postmaster general, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of the interior and the secretary of agriculture. Near by were Mrs. Lawton, little Manley and the others of the family, and to the left General Miles, General Merritt, General Brooke, General Shafter and their staff officers, all in uniform, and all Lawton's comrades who at one time or another had accompanied and fought with him.

In the body of the church was a scarcely less notable gathering. Assistant secretaries and heads of bureaus, the military committees of the house and senate, diplomatic corps, Orientals in their flowing robes of sombre color and the Europeans, resplendent in decorations, prominent among them the Spanish minister. There were delegations from the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic and other patriotic societies.

Chaplain Pierce of Lawton's old command read the Presbyterian burial service, that epistle to the Corinthians whose words of comfort seem freshly pruned for each occasion of bereavement.

Then President Stryker of Hamilton college, New York, clad in his divinity robes, rose to deliver the oration. He had been selected personally by the secretary of war, who knew his fitness for the task. The choice was amply justified. Seldom has any ceremony called forth a tribute more scholarly and eloquent, more simple and direct and more appropriate and fitting to the occasion. Dr. Stryker said in part:

Worthy of Best Traditions.

"Over the width of the earth a soldier's household has brought its warrior home. The dust that the nation gathers to its guarding is that of no common man. We are met to celebrate and mourn him. But while we recall that record so compact with manliness, and which the white blossom of modesty crowns withal, while we recite the story of one who personified the best American traditions, first this day do we regard her sorrow who treads that 'solemn aisle of pain,' the sanctity of whose shadows are accessible only to her God.

"Hither we have come—the people's chosen head, and all authors else from their high several sessions—to pay our poor but tender alms of love to unblemished memory, to thank Him, who is our dwelling place in all generations, that the stout tree of liberty still yields such manner of fruitage and to pledge ourselves, considering the issue of the lives of our renowned dead, to imitate their unblenching and unblighted faith.

"'Men unapt to weep' are smitten by the pathos of that courage we commemorate—courage, most touching of all human graces, but let them also smile with exalted hope as they lay upon this soldier's sepulcher the chaplets of their homage."

Dr. Stryker eulogized General Lawton's military career and went on to say:

"This better Plantaganet, this latest Bayard, 'without fear and without reproach;' this modern Philippe Sydney, whose life was also poetry put into action, 'has shown once more of what a stuff is incorruptible manhood—in what substance root the memories that last.'

"For a true poet (and so proven) is one who has written at least some things of which no poet that ever lived can have been ashamed, would gladly have owned, and a true man is admitted to the fellowship of heroes by the quality and peerage of his supreme deeds. Here was one whom Raleigh, Gustavus Adolphus William of Orange, Winklereid, Cambronne, Garibaldi, would know at sight. He was of that time-enduring breed which has made Agincourt and Naseby and Quebec and Lucknow of immortal story. He was comrade to the Marylanders who guarded the retreat at Long Island, to the men who passed the Delaware, who served the guns of Pleasanton, who soaked the sod of Peach Orchard, who ran singing through the tide at Manila, who held Guantanamo."

Last March is Begun.

A dozen troopers, as the doctor closed, lifted the flower-laden coffin and bore it to the door, where 3,000 soldiers and citizens in greater numbers waited to honor the soldier in his last march to his final resting place on the Virginia hillside beyond the Potomac.

The escort consisted of a squadron of the Third cavalry, Light Battery M of the Seventh artillery, Siege Battery G of the Seventh, a brigade of dismounted artillery, two battalions of the Fifteenth infantry and one of the Second, three battalions from the Fourth and Fifth artillery and a battalion of United States marines. The whole was under command of General Wesley A. Merritt, Major John A. Johnson, chief of staff, with the following mounted officers:

Special Aides—Brigadier General Alfred E. Bates, Colonel John F. Weston, Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, Lieutenant Colonel Henry G. Sharp, Captain Joseph E. Kuhn and Lieutenant T. Bentley Mott.

Aides—Lieutenant Colonel William H. Carter, Lieutenant Colonel Culver C. Sniffen, Major William A. Simpson, Major Charles L. McCawley of United States Marine corps, Major Harvey C. Carbaugh, Captain Charles G. Treat and Captain George O. Squire.

With a clatter of iron hoofs the cavalry escort cantered forward to form the guard of honor. Orders from rank to rank down the broad avenue brought troop and platoon wheeling into line. With crepe-shrouded colors lowered they filed past—scarlet-caped artillerymen, cavalry with their orange plumes and facings and the ranks of blue-clad infantry, moving with machine-like cadence. At the rear, with rumble of heavy wheels and clash of trace-chains, came the guns, field batteries and siege trains. Ahead of the scores of carriages was the flag-draped, flower-laden caisson, the ideal soldier's bier, and behind it was led the officer's charger in a shroud of black, with the boots reversed in the stirrups, a picturesque remnant of superstition in this materialistic day of machine guns and smokeless powder.

Thousands Wait at the Cemetery.

It was a dreary wait on the cold, wind-swept slopes of Arlington for the hundreds who had made the pilgrimage early in the day. But close on sunset the boom of the Sylph's gun on the Potomac was answered by the crash of minute guns from Fort Myer, and then the solemn notes of the dirge were borne on the wind as the procession moved through the winding avenues of the great city of the dead.

The grave was in the open space just south of the amphitheater and in sight of the Mansion house. General Merritt and his mounted staff deployed on the south road while solid ranks of dismounted troopers held back the crowd on every side. Nimble cavalrymen swarmed over the caisson, casting loose the lashings, and bore the coffin to the open grave, while the president and the cabinet with the gray-haired generals stood silent and bareheaded as the chaplain pronounced the words of committal that consigned forever the honored dust to the dust whence it came.

Then, in answer to a low command, the firing squad wheeled into line. The snapping volleys of the carbines scarcely echoed among the bare trees, but the wail of the bugle as it sounded taps lingered long and sadly in the gray of the winter twilight and echoed faintly from the distant hills. As it died away the coffin sank from view.

MORE SOLDIER DEAD RETURN

Fourteen of the First Nebraska and Eleven of the South Dakota Are Included.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The adjutant general received a telegram today from Colonel Babcock of the adjutant general's department at San Francisco, giving a list of the remains of soldiers brought home from the Philippines on the transport Ohio. The list of 137 includes:

First Nebraska—First Sergeant Otto H. Vickers and William H. Cook, F; Sergeant Charles A. Mellick, H; Corporal Francis E. Hanson, L; Wagoner George J. Smith, H; Privates Gustave Edlund, B; John S. Alley and John J. Boyle, D; Bruce E. Macy, E; George M. Andrews, F; Guy C. Walker, G; H. O. McCart, I; James Howard Whitmore, L; Nat E. Sims and H. G. Livingston, M.

First South Dakota—Wagoner Mortimer C. Bowen, H; Private Charles Eschels, B; William Fahrenwald and Oscar L. Felker, C; Oliver W. Davis, James W. Nelson and Matthew Ryan, D; Peter Ryan, Frank A. Schroeder and Lewis W. Chase, E; Guy Jones, H.

Twentieth Kansas—Sergeant Morris J. Cohen, B, and A. J. Sheldon, I. Privates Orlin L. Birlew, band; Resel Manhan, A; I. J. Howard, B; Troy E. Fairchild, D; John C. Muhr, E; Alva L. Dix, G; Albert H. Terry, L; Samuel M. Wilson and Henry M. Morrison, M.

Court-Martial of Two Officers.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—A dispatch to the Evening Globe from Iloilo, Philippines, says that Major Whitney, president of the court-martial which has been hearing the charges against Captain John Boardman of Boston, Twenty-sixth infantry, United States volunteers, withdrew from the case today. Captain Boardman, who is charged with permitting the execution of a native outlaw by natives, thereby disobeying the orders of his superiors, objected to Major Whitney continuing at the head of the court, because of his having reached an opinion which was immediately expressed on the last day of the proceedings of Captain Boardman's guilt. The objection of the accused was sustained and Major Whitney had to retire. The hearing was closed today and a decision was reached, but it has not yet been announced. The court-martial of Captain Fred McDonald of Boston, on similar charges, will be begun tomorrow.

MAJOR FROST TO BE RETIRED

Former Colonel of the South Dakota Volunteers Will Be Relieved Because of Disability.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Members of the army retiring board met in Chicago today and heard evidence in the case of Major A. S. Frost, assistant paymaster who recently served as colonel of the South Dakota regiment in the Philippines. The board, it is said, will recommend that Major Frost be retired from active service because of physical debility.

Major Frost entered the army as a private September 13, 1881, as a member of Company A, Eleventh infantry.

Instruct Delegates for McKinley.

WEST POINT, Ga., Feb. 9.—The republicans of the Fourth district have nominated A. H. Freeman of Greenville for congress. The delegates to the national convention were instructed for McKinley.

LOSES MONEY AND TAKES LIFE

Robert Schneider Ends His Existence by Taking Poison in Council Bluffs.

COMMITS SUICIDE AT NEUMAYER HOTEL

Man Who Had Won the "Iron Cross" in the Franco-Prussian War Drops Funds in Gambling and Kills Himself.

Despondent over the loss of his money through gambling and unfortunate speculation on the Board of Trade Robert Schneider ended his life last evening at the Neumayer hotel, in Council Bluffs, by a dose of morphine.

When discovered about 9 o'clock by one of the employes of the hotel Schneider had evidently been dead several hours, as the body was cold and rigid. An empty bottle, which had contained morphine, on a chair at the side of the bed clearly indicated the manner of death. When found Schneider was lying on his right side on the bed with his right hand holding a handkerchief to his mouth, from which froth was oozing. He was dressed, except for his coat and vest and shoes.

Schneider registered at the Neumayer hotel Thursday as from Denver and was assigned to room 36. As far as is known he did not appear for breakfast Friday morning, but was seen by one of the attaches of the hotel in the forenoon as he was leaving the house. It is supposed this was the time that he went out to procure the drug with which to end his existence. He was not noticed returning to the hotel. There was no label on the bottle to show where he procured the drug.

A postal card written by the dead man and addressed to Mrs. Dr. Schneider, 1610 Davenport street, Omaha, was found on the washstand. It was written in German and ascribed his rash act to unfortunate speculation, in which he had lost all his money. Among his papers was an honorable discharge from the German army, made out in the name of Philip Libenhafer, showing that the person named had served as a lieutenant. Among his effects also was the "Iron Cross" given to soldiers who served in the Franco-Prussian war.

Made Money Gambling.

Schneider, who apparently was about 40 years of age, was known among his friends as "The Count." Until a few months ago he is said to have been a bartender in the Arkansas club at Hot Springs, where he won several thousands in gambling. With this money he came to Omaha and is said to have speculated extensively on the Chicago Board of Trade. He is said to have won a considerable sum in one of the gambling houses in South Omaha. During the last few weeks he has played in this city, but it is claimed his winnings about equaled his losses. As far as can be learned the extent of his play Thursday night did not exceed a few dollars. A search of his effects revealed only 15 cents.

He was a free spender and had a number of acquaintances among the sporting fraternity. Men who were acquainted with him say the bulk of the money which he won at Hot Springs was lost in speculating on the Chicago Board of Trade. About two weeks ago he told an acquaintance in Council Bluffs that he had that day dropped $1,800 on the Board of Trade and a few days later he said he had lost $2,750 more.

The body, after being viewed by Coroner Treynor, was removed to Lunkley's undertaking rooms.

Learned in Omaha.

Dr. Robert Schneider and wife had rooms in Omaha at 1610 Davenport street. He left there Thursday morning and did not return. As it was unusual for him to be absent in the evening, the police authorities were notified, but were unable to locate him. Schneider had 7,000 or 8,000 German marks (about $2,000) on his person when last seen. There is no known reason why he should have left or why he should have committed suicide. He and his wife were apparently devoted to each other and lived very happily. They came to Omaha last November from Germany, where they were married and where his only known relatives reside. The couple had no children. Schneider was 33 years of age and, although he was regularly graduated, had never practiced in this city. Mrs. Schneider is unable to speak English and was not informed of the sad occurrence until Saturday morning. Her brother, Carl Bamberg, an employe of M. Wollstein, lived with them, but he could not be found Friday night.

It is understood that the money in Schneider's possession belonged to his wife, having just been sent by her parents in Germany, and he took the sum to have it changed for American money. The theory of the police is that Schneider, who bears the reputation of being a tinhorn gambler, went up against a gambling deal that cleaned him out of all the money and, not having the courage to face his young wife, killed himself.

HONOLULU PLAGUE REPORT

Quarantine Measures Are Strict and No New Cases Are Reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The steamer Alameda arrived here today from Australian ports, via Samoa and Honolulu. The Alameda was ordered to quarantine, but Dr. Kinyoun, state quarantine officer, reports that up to February 2 there had been no new cases of the plague at Honolulu since January 25. There are 7,400 Japanese and Chinese in quarantine at Honolulu and three detention camps have been established. The Alameda did not dock at Honolulu, but lay off that port for six hours. The vessel carried 150 tons of freight consigned to Honolulu, but this was not landed.

Three deaths from the plague occurred since the last advices from Honolulu, a Chinese dying on January 26, a native woman dying on the 27th and a Japanese on the 28th. The wife of the Japanese also shows symptoms of the disease. There were few suspects and no positive cases up to the time of the sailing of the Alameda. The health officials on February 2 stated that all the detention camps were free from sickness of any kind and the doctors were under the impression that the plague had about run its course.

CIVIL TO REPLACE MILITARY

General Ludlow Makes Arrangements for Municipal Authorities to Handle Health Matters.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—General Ludlow, the military governor of Havana, is making arrangements for the appointment of a Board of Health for Havana, with a view of probable abolishment of the military department and the handing over of matters relating to health and sanitation to the municipal authorities. The proposed board will consist of seven members, with the mayor as president. They will be appointed as soon as possible in order that they be able to take over the duties when the military department is abolished.

Captain William Pitcher, superintendent of the Department of Correction, recommends the establishment of a workhouse for the purpose of trying to reform habitual breakers of the law, especially women. He says that a number of women appear regularly in the court and that the punishment inflicted does not tend to make any change in the disposition of the prisoners, who come back repeatedly for trial.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—
Fair; Warmer; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	—5	1 p. m.	15
6 a. m.	—5	2 p. m.	18
7 a. m.	—6	3 p. m.	20
8 a. m.	—5	4 p. m.	23
9 a. m.	—2	5 p. m.	23
10 a. m.	0	6 p. m.	22
11 a. m.	3	7 p. m.	22
12 m.	9	8 p. m.	21
		9 p. m.	21

—Below zero.

CONTROL OF ISTHMIAN CANAL

France Objects to the United States Having Supremacy on the Interoceanic Waterway.

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PARIS, Feb. 9.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—One of the foremost French statesmen, a member of the cabinet, today made the following communication, with the request that it be published as an important factor in the present discussion of a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific:

"An understanding between the European powers exists to the effect that the neutrality of any canal between the Atlantic and Pacific must be guaranteed, whether the canal be cut by the United States government or a private company. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty will be ratified by all the powers, but should the United States senate insist upon an American control France, Germany, Italy and Russia would immediately make radical objections.

"Other powers, principally Austria and England, have not yet subscribed to France's suggestion that the canal must be neutral. But should things go so far France, Germany, Italy and Russia would adopt an attitude so firm that England and Austria are expected to join them. European diplomats declare themselves absolutely unable to understand how the United States can expect the other powers would tolerate American fortifications on the canal or recognize American sole control of it."

This member of the French cabinet pronounced the opinions of some American senators as here reported, "Amazingly preposterous." He ended his conversation by saying:

"That certain editors should exploit this idea of American omnipotency over the canal to tickle the patriotic chord in their readers does not astonish me. But when your statesmen support such fancies they should be brought to their senses." Whatever England may be brought to concede at the present moment, this is a question which England alone has no right to decide. Continents cannot be modified to suit the special needs of one country. Europe will enforce the neutrality of any canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans at any cost, with or without England's help. To contemplate any other solution of the question is for your congress and your people to waste time."

TROUBLE WITH SOUDANESE

Mutiny of the Troops at Khartoum Has Assumed Serious Proportions.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A special dispatch from Cairo says the mutiny of Soudanese troops at Khartoum has assumed serious proportions and is causing great anxiety.

Stanley is Recovering.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—It is announced today that Sir Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer and liberal unionist member of Parliament for North Lambeth, who was taken suddenly ill with gastritis in the House of Commons, Wednesday night, and who was thought to be in a somewhat serious condition, has now practically recovered.

The condition of Gerald Balfour, conservative member of Parliament for central Leeds, and chief secretary for Ireland, who has been critically ill from a clot of blood in the heart, and who suffered a relapse yesterday, is improved today.

Coal for Railways Free.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—On the proposal of M. de Witte, the minister of finance, the czar has consented to the importation of coal, exclusively for the use of the Russian railways, free of duty until September 1 next.

DAMAGED BY WATER AND ICE

Shipping and Docks Along the Stream at Buffalo Suffer Greatly.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 9.—High water and floating ice in Buffalo creek today caused damage estimated at $100,000 to shipping and docks along the stream. The whalebacks broke their moorings and rammed the steamers Carnegie and Buffalo stern foremost against a bridge.

Later five freight steamers were swept away from their moorings and floated down stream. They were captured by tugs after being seriously bumped against the docks.

BRYAN A LOSING INVESTMENT

Proceeds of Lecture Did Not Pay for Hall Rent and Music.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—William J. Bryan will speak at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, tonight, under the auspices of Ricard post, Grand Army of the Republic. Congressman Mitchell May will preside.

Winfield Scott Hancock post, Grand Army of the Republic, is said to have lost nearly $200 on Mr. Bryan's lecture for the benefit of the post in this city Wednesday night. The receipts did not pay for the band and the rent of Carnegie hall.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Feb. 9.

At New York—Sailed—Cufic, for Liverpool. Arrived—M. H. Meier, from Bremen; Trave, from Bremen; Island, from Copenhagen.

At London—Sailed—Mesaba, for New York.

At Manila—Sailed—Duke of Fife, for San Francisco.

At Kobe—Arrived—Queen Adelaide, from Tacoma, for Hong Kong.

At Bremen—Arrived—Aller, from New York, via Southampton.

At Genoa—Arrived—Auguste Victoria, from New York, via Funchal, on Oriental cruise.

At Naples—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm II, from New York, for Genoa.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Pretoria, from New York.

At Brisbane—Sailed—Aorangi, for Vancouver.

At Copenhagen—Arrived—Norge, for New York, for Stettin.

At Boulogne—Arrived—Rotterdam, from New York, for Rotterdam, and proceeded.

At Funchal—Sailed—New England, from Boston; Mediterranean, on Oriental cruise.

NORFOLK'S PROTEST

Complaint Finally Reaches the Ears of State Board of Transportation.

BUSINESS MEN ARE GIVEN A HEARING

They Show Up the Discrimination Practiced by the St. Paul & Omaha Road.

BETTER RATES ARE GIVEN TO FLORENCE

Agent Admits that His Road Carried a Keg of Nails from Omaha.

BOARD AT LAST TAKES FORMAL ACTION

Orders the First Class Rate from South Sioux City to Norfolk Reduced to 35 Cents and Other Classes in Proportion.

NORFOLK, Neb., Feb. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—The State Board of Transportation met at 2 p. m. to hear testimony on the complaint of Charles H. Johnson for the Norfolk Business Men's association against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad. The hearing was held in the city hall. There were present Auditor Cornell, chairman, Treasurer Meserve, Attorney General Smyth, Secretary of State Porter, Secretaries Edgerton and Laws and Stenographer Miss Holland. The railroads were represented as follows: Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha by J. B. Barnes, attorney for Nebraska; Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley by A. H. Merchant and General Freight Agent B. F. White, general attorney, and H. J. Ganson of the general manager's office and the Union Pacific by C. J. Lane, assistant general freight agent.

The case was stated on behalf of the Business Men's association by R. A. Stewart, after which various ones were called upon to make short statements in order to show the board that this was not Mr. Johnson's complaint, but that the business men generally were in hearty accord with him.

Herman Gerecke stated that he had been a resident of Norfolk for thirty years, had been in business since 1879 and that the present rates were more unjust than they were prior to the establishment of the State Board of Transportation and the Interstate Commerce commission. Previous to that time if they felt that freight charges were unjust they went to see Mr. Morehouse and he made them all right, but now the railroads could do nothing for shippers because the boards had become such a burden to them it took all they formerly gave shippers to keep up the boards.

After remarks by Dr. Bear, R. B. Weller, C. S. Bridge, N. A. Rainbolt and others, C. A. Fuller, secretary of the Business Men's association, presented to the board their formal complaint against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company. The complaint carries eighteen different rates.

First Witness Called.

Charles H. Johnson was the first witness called. He testified that the railroad in question did not keep posted in its office in Norfolk the tariffs existing on its lines, as required by law; that any information had to be obtained of the agent of the road. He also testified that there were no schedules showing a rate from South Sioux City to Norfolk, excepting the distance tariff for local shipping. He further introduced bills of lading and freight charges showing discrimination against Norfolk in the matter of rates from South Sioux City as follows:

Recently he ordered from the Lindholm Furniture company of Sioux City the same goods in like amount to be hauled over the bridge at Sioux City to South Sioux City and there billed, one shipment to Charles H. Johnson, Norfolk, distance seventy-one miles; one shipment to Fred H. Free, Florence, Neb., 116 miles, and one shipment to Hartington, Neb., sixty-nine miles. The rates per 100 on these identical shipments were: Norfolk, seventy-one miles, 42 cents; Florence, 116 miles, 37.8 cents; Hartington, sixty-nine miles, 38 cents.

The next point brought out by the witness was that defendant railway refused to accept freight for shipment from Omaha to Norfolk. In support of this he submitted letters from Beebe & Runyon and Paxton & Co., stating that goods ordered via the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad could not be so shipped because they refused to take them.

Johnson was closely questioned by Attorney White, who stated that he was there not as a railroad attorney, but simply as a part of the public. During this part of the hearing there was a tendency on the part of some to indulge in horseplay and make the whole thing farcical. This was stopped.

Meserve Wants to Adjourn.

State Treasurer Meserve seemed to be in a carping mood and tried to pick flaws in the methods of presenting the case and wanted to adjourn. This brought President Rainbolt of the Norfolk National bank to his feet, who said though many of the men who were presenting this case were mere boys and perhaps did lack dignity and experience, but that it was unnecessary for the board to call before it a single citizen; that it was their duty now that their attention had been called to the facts to investigate; that they could find out from the agents of the corporations and from published tariffs what the case of Norfolk was and it was their bounden duty to right the wrongs existing; that Norfolk had simply been throttled by the railroad companies, that if it had just and equitable treatment it would today be a city of 25,000.

R. B. Weller, agent of the Chicago Lumber company, testified that Agent Juneman of the defendant railway told him in a conversation that the reason the company did not receive freight at Omaha was because of an agreement whereby defendant received 40 per cent of freight on all goods hauled from Omaha to Norfolk over the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railway. He also testified that Lyman J. Sholes, general traffic manager of defendant, said he hoped the time would come when his road would be permitted to haul freight to Norfolk. At 5:30 p. m. a recess was taken until 7:30.

At the evening session Weller was recalled to give testimony to show that the terminus of defendant's line was in Norfolk and not at Hope siding, two miles out, and testified that his company rented ground of said railroad for yard facilities.

Agent Juneman was called and said he had no recollection of ever having made any such statement to Mr. Weller. He said that he had talked about what he understood existed in former times in regard to railways pooling, but that he never knew positively of any pooling.

Receives a Keg of Nails.

He further testified that his road had brought freight from Omaha to Norfolk; that yesterday a keg of nails had been received by John Friday. This was the first